Annual Report

of the

Secretary of the Treasury

on the

State of the Finances

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1955

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

DOCUMENT NO. 3197

Secretary

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NOTE

In tables where figures have been rounded to a specified unit and where calculations have been made from unrounded figures, the details may not check to the totals shown.

SECRETARY, UNDER SECRETARIES, AND ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT FROM JANUARY 21, 1953, TO NOVEMBER 15, 1955 [1]

Term of service		Official
From	To	
		Secretary of the Treasury
Jan. 21, 1953	--------------	George M. Humphrey, Ohio
		Under Secretaries [2]
Jan. 28, 1953	July 31, 1955	Marion B. Folsom, New York
Aug. 3, 1954	--------------	W. Randolph Burgess, Maryland
Aug. 3, 1955	--------------	H. Chapman Rose, Ohio
		Deputy to the Secretary
Jan. 21, 1953	Aug. 2, 1954	W. Randolph Burgess, New York
		Assistant Secretaries [2]
Jan. 24, 1952	--------------	Andrew N. Overby, District of Columbia
Jan. 28, 1953	Aug. 2, 1955	H. Chapman Rose, Ohio
Sept. 20, 1954	--------------	Laurence B. Robbins, Illinois
Aug. 3, 1955	--------------	David W. Kendall, Michigan
		Fiscal Assistant Secretaries
Mar. 16, 1945	June 17, 1955	Edward F. Bartelt, Illinois
June 19, 1955	--------------	William T. Heffelfinger, District of Columbia
		Administrative Assistant Secretary
Aug. 2, 1950	--------------	William W. Parsons, California

[1] For officials from September 11, 1789, through January 20, 1953, see exhibit 55, p. 314, in the 1953 annual report.

[2] The positions of an additional Under Secretary and an additional Assistant Secretary were established under the provisions of Public Law 516, 83d Congress, approved July 22, 1954.

PRINCIPAL ADMINISTRATIVE AND STAFF OFFICERS OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT AS OF NOVEMBER 15, 1955

SECRETARY

GEORGE M. HUMPHREY

W. Randolph Burgess	Under Secretary.
Andrew N. Overby	Assistant Secretary.
Laurence B. Robbins	Assistant Secretary.
Harold T. Mason	Assistant to the Assistant Secretary.
Robert C. Maxwell	Assistant to the Assistant Secretary.
William T. Heffelfinger	Fiscal Assistant Secretary.
Martin L. Moore	Assistant to the Fiscal Assistant Secretary.
Hampton A. Rabon	Technical Assistant to the Fiscal Assistant Secretary.
Boyd A. Evans	Technical Assistant to the Fiscal Assistant Secretary.
Frank F. Dietrich	Technical Assistant to the Fiscal Assistant Secretary.
George F. Stickney	Head, Fiscal Service Operations and Methods Staff.
Robert B. Blyth	Assistant to the Secretary.
Frank A. Southard, Jr	Special Assistant to the Secretary.
H. Chapman Rose	Under Secretary.
David W. Kendall	Assistant Secretary.
James P. Hendrick	Assistant to the Secretary.
David P. Page	Assistant to the Secretary.
Malachi L. Harney	Technical Assistant to the Secretary for Enforcement.
Elmer T. Acken	Assistant to the Assistant Secretary.
Comdr. Q. R. Walsh, U. S. C. G	Aide to the Assistant Secretary.
William W. Parsons	Administrative Assistant Secretary.
Paul McDonald	Director of Administrative Services.
John D. Larson	Assistant Director of Administrative Services.
Edward E. Berney	Chief, Buildings Surveys Division.
Robert H. Perry, Jr	Acting Chief, Office Services Division.
Willard L. Johnson	Budget Officer.
Howard M. Nelson	Assistant Budget Officer.
S. T. Adams	Director of Personnel.
Nils A. Lennartson	Assistant to the Secretary (for public affairs).
John P. Weitzel	Assistant to the Under Secretary.
Fred C. Scribner, Jr	General Counsel.
Clarence O. Tormoen	Assistant to the Secretary and Personnel Security Officer.
Dan Throop Smith	Special Assistant to the Secretary in Charge of Tax Policy.
Laurens Williams	Assistant to the Secretary (for Tax Legislation).
Eugene E. Oakes	Chief, Tax Division, Analysis Staff.
Robert P. Mayo	Chief, Debt Division, Analysis Staff.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

Fred C. Scribner, Jr	General Counsel.
Elting Arnold	Assistant General Counsel.
John K. Carlock	Assistant General Counsel.
Charles R. McNeill	Assistant General Counsel.
John Potts Barnes	Assistant General Counsel.
Laurens Williams	Head, Legal Advisory Staff (Assistant to the Secretary).
Raphael Sherfy	Associate Head, Legal Advisory Staff.
Frederick C. Lusk	Assistant Head, Legal Advisory Staff.
Robert R. Moodie	Assistant Head, Legal Advisory Staff.
Hugo A. Ranta	Assistant to the General Counsel.
Lawrence Linville	Special Assistant to the General Counsel.
Kenneth S. Harrison	Chief Counsel, U. S. Coast Guard.
Trevor V. Roberts	Chief Counsel, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency.
Robert Chambers	Chief Counsel, Bureau of Customs.
Edwin F. Rains	Chief Counsel, Foreign Assets Control.
John Potts Barnes	Chief Counsel, Internal Revenue Service.
Elting Arnold	Chief Counsel, Office of International Finance.
Alfred L. Tennyson	Chief Counsel, Bureau of Narcotics.
Thomas J. Winston, Jr	Chief Counsel, Bureau of the Public Debt.
George F. Reeves	Chief Counsel to the Fiscal Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCE

George H. Willis	Director.
Charles Dillon Glendinning	Deputy Director and Secretary, National Advisory Council.
Elting Arnold	Acting Director, Foreign Assets Control.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY

Ray M. Gidney	Comptroller of the Currency.
L. A. Jennings	First Deputy Comptroller of the Currency.
W. M. Taylor	Second Deputy Comptroller of the Currency.
G. W. Garwood	Third Deputy Comptroller of the Currency.
H. S. Haggard	Chief National Bank Examiner.

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

Ralph Kelly	Commissioner of Customs.
David B. Strubinger	Assistant Commissioner of Customs.
W. R. Johnson	Special Assistant to the Commissioner.
Walter G. Roy	Deputy Commissioner of Appraisement Administration.
C. A. Emerick	Deputy Commissioner of Investigations.
Lawton M. King	Deputy Commissioner of Management and Controls.
B. H. Flinn	Chief, Division of Entry, Value and Penalties.
W. E. Higman	Chief, Division of Classification and Drawbacks.
J. W. Gulick	Chief, Division of Marine Administration.
J. F. Williams	Chief, Division of Technical Services.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

Henry J. Holtzclaw	Director, Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS (IN THE FISCAL SERVICE)

Robert W. Maxwell	Commissioner of Accounts.
Gilbert L. Cake	Associate Commissioner.
Harold R. Gearhart	Deputy Commissioner—Central Accounts.
Sidney S. Sokol	Deputy Commissioner—Accounting Systems.
Samuel J. Elson	Deputy Commissioner—Central Reports.
Edmund C. Nussear	Deputy Commissioner—Deposits and Investments.
Wallace E. Barker, Jr	Assistant Commissioner for Administration.
Julian F. Cannon	Chief Disbursing Officer.
Charles O. Bryant	Assistant Chief Disbursing Officer.
Maurace E. Roebuck	Assistant Chief Disbursing Officer.
George Friedman	Staff Assistant to the Commissioner.
Stephen P. Gerardi	Executive Assistant to the Commissioner.

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT (IN THE FISCAL SERVICE)

Edwin L. Kilby	Commissioner of the Public Debt.
Donald M. Merritt	Assistant Commissioner.
Ross A. Heffelfinger, Jr	Deputy Commissioner in Charge, Washington Office.
Charles D. Peyton	Deputy Commissioner in Charge, Chicago Office.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES (IN THE FISCAL SERVICE)

Ivy Baker Priest	Treasurer of the United States.
Edmund Doolan	Deputy and Acting Treasurer.
William T. Howell	Assistant Deputy Treasurer.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

Vacancy [1]	Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
O. Gordon Delk	Deputy Commissioner.
Harrell T. Vance	Assistant Commissioner (Administration).
Vernon D. Acree	Acting Assistant Commissioner (Inspection).
Harry J. Trainor	Assistant Commissioner (Operations).
Richard W. Nelson	Acting Assistant Commissioner (Planning).
Justin F. Winkle	Assistant Commissioner (Technical).
Leo Speer	Technical Advisor to the Commissioner.
John Potts Barnes	Chief Counsel.
George C. Lea	Director of Practice.

BUREAU OF THE MINT

William H. Brett	Director of the Mint.
Leland Howard	Assistant Director.

BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

Harry J. Anslinger	Commissioner of Narcotics.
George W. Cunningham	Deputy Commissioner.
Benjamin T. Mitchell	Assistant to the Commissioner.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

Vice Admiral Alfred C. Richmond	Commandant, U. S. Coast Guard.
Rear Admiral James A. Hirshfield	Assistant Commandant and Chief of Staff.
Captain I. E. Eskridge	Deputy Chief of Staff.
Rear Admiral Kenneth K. Cowart	Engineer in Chief.
Rear Admiral Halert C. Shepheard	Chief, Office of Merchant Marine Safety.
Rear Admiral Henry C. Perkins	Chief, Office of Operations.
Rear Admiral William W. Kenner	Chief, Office of Personnel.
Captain Charles B. Arrington	Comptroller.

[1] O. Gordon Delk served as Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue from November 1, 1955, to December 4, 1955. Russell C. Harrington was appointed Commissioner on December 5, 1955.

UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS DIVISION

Earl O. Shreve	National Director.
Bill McDonald	Assistant National Director.
James J. Newman	Assistant to the National Director.
Arthur B. Hill	Assistant to the National Director.
Mildred C. Ahlgren	Assistant to the National Director.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

U. E. Baughman	Chief, U. S. Secret Service.
Carl Dickson	Assistant Chief.
Harry E. Neal	Executive Aide to the Chief.
George W. Taylor	Administrative Officer.

TREASURY MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

William W. Parsons	Chairman.
John K. Carlock	Member.
William T. Heffelfinger	Member.
Gilbert L. Cake	Member.
L. A. Jennings	Member.
David B. Strubinger	Member.
Harrell T. Vance	Member.
Leland Howard	Member.
George W. Cunningham	Member.
Harold T. Mason	Member.
Ross A. Heffelfinger, Jr.	Member.
William T. Howell	Member.
Rear Admiral James A. Hirshfield, U.S.C.G.	Member.
Bill McDonald	Member.
Harry E. Neal	Member.
Frank G. Uhler	Member.

TREASURY AWARDS COMMITTEE

James H. Stover	Chairman.
S. T. Adams	Vice Chairman.
Willard L. Johnson	Member.
Leland Howard	Member.
Captain I. E. Eskridge, U. S. C. G.	Member.
John K. Carlock	Member.
Martin L. Moore	Member.
Malachi L. Harney	Member.
Harrell T. Vance	Member.
Lawton M. King	Member.
Vacancy	Member.

WAGE BOARD

S. T. Adams	Chairman.
Willard L. Johnson	Member.
William T. Heffelfinger	Member.

INTERDEPARTMENTAL SAVINGS BOND COMMITTEE

Ivy Baker Priest	Chairman.

EMPLOYMENT POLICY OFFICER

Willard E. Scott.

·ORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY·

January 23, 1956

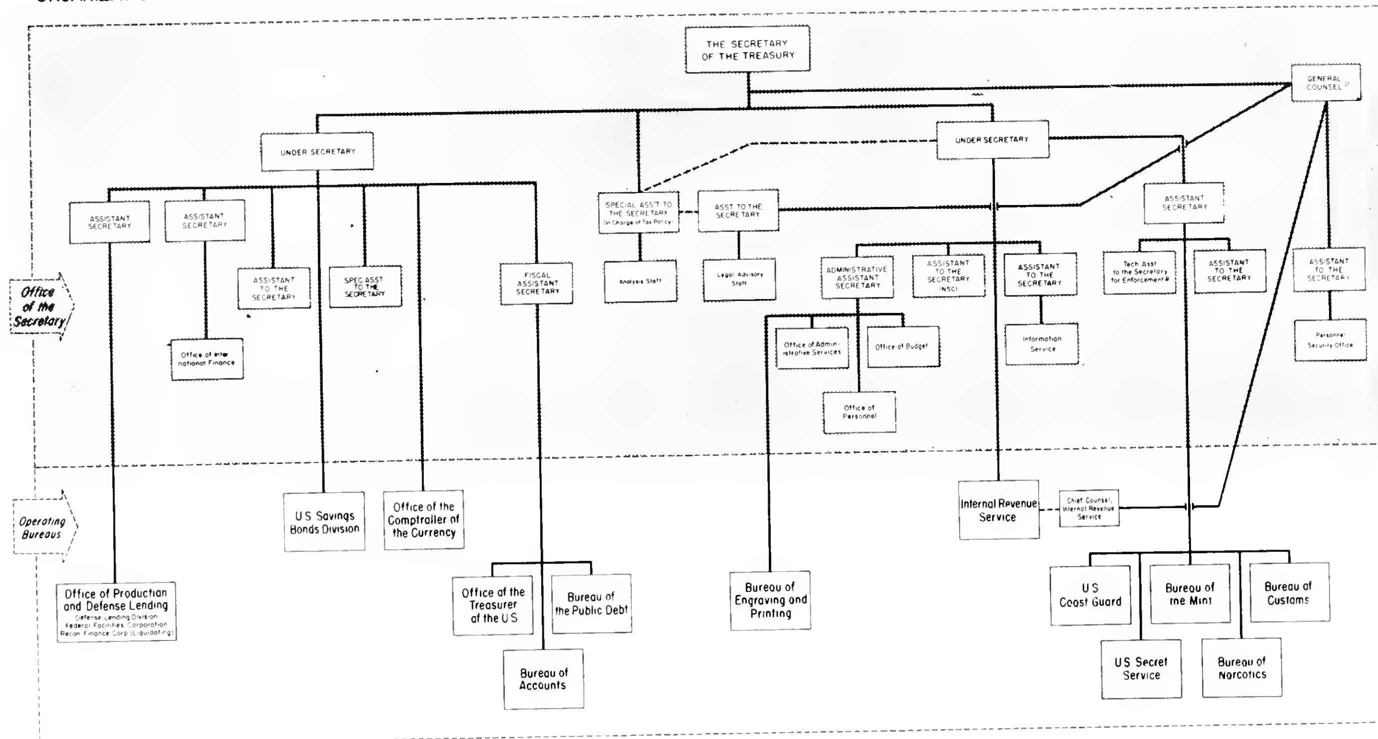

CHART 1.

[1] The General Counsel serves as legal advisor to the Secretary, his associates, and heads of bureaus.
[2] The Technical Assistant for Enforcement coordinates enforcement activities of the U. S. Secret Service, U. S. Coast Guard, Bureau of Customs, Bureau of Narcotics, and Internal Revenue Service.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE FINANCES

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., February 29, 1956.

SIRS: I have the honor to report to you on the finances of the Federal Government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1955.

In the early months of the fiscal year the American economy was still in a period of readjustment. Timely tax cuts, flexible monetary policies, and legislation helpful to the economy in several areas were of assistance in avoiding more serious dislocations. As the economy started moving forward on most fronts to new heights of personal and national prosperity, the vigor of its resurgence brought new adjustment problems. Treasury debt management policies were coordinated with Federal Reserve monetary and credit policies, first to help avoid deflation and later to help avoid inflation.

The value of the dollar has remained constant. This means that savings are no longer being dissipated through inflation. It also means gains in terms of what our people can actually buy with their increased incomes. Confidence in the value of the dollar has encouraged the steady flow of investment funds needed to finance the power and tools required for rising production with its fruits of more and better jobs, and increasingly higher standards of living for our ever-growing population.

The financial principles we have adopted as our guides are simple but vital ones. They include (1) a Federal budget that is under control, (2) appropriate reductions both in our debts and our tax burden, but only as they are justified, and (3) a continued smooth meshing of the Government's debt management and flexible monetary policies.

A full report on the Treasury's operations during the 1955 fiscal year follows.

G. M. HUMPHREY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

TO THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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REVIEW OF FISCAL OPERATIONS

Summary of Fiscal Operations

Budget expenditures of the Federal Government in the fiscal year 1955 were $4.2 billion more than net budget receipts. This deficit, together with a decline in the Treasurer's cash balance of $0.6 billion and an excess of receipts in trust account and other transactions of $0.5 billion, resulted in an increase in the public debt of $3.1 billion. The cash balance in the account of the Treasurer of the United States on June 30, 1955, amounted to $6.2 billion compared with $6.8 billion a year earlier. The public debt outstanding on June 30, 1955, amounted to $274.4 billion compared with $271.3 billion on June 30, 1954.

Expenditures in 1955 were $3.2 billion less than in 1954 and $9.7 billion less than in 1953. Net receipts in 1955 were $4.3 billion less than in 1954 when receipts were nearly equal to those of 1953, the highest on record up to the present time. The revenues of 1953 and 1954 reflected the higher tax rates of those earlier years.

A reconciliation of the budget results and the change in the public debt for the fiscal years 1954 and 1955 is given in the table which follows.

	1954		1955	
	In billions of dollars			
Budget results:				
Net receipts	64.7		60.4	
Expenditures	67.8		64.6	
Budget deficit		3.1		4.2
Less:				
Account of the Treasurer of the United States, increase in balance, or decrease (−)	2.1		−.6	
Trust account and other transactions, excess of receipts (−) [1]	(*)		−.5	
		2.1		−1.1
Equals: Increase in public debt		5.2		3.1

*Less than $50 million.

[1] Includes net trust account transactions, etc.; net investments of trust accounts and Government agencies in public debt securities; net sales or redemptions of obligations of Government corporations and agencies in the market; changes in clearing and other accounts necessary to reconcile to Treasury cash; and changes in amount of cash held outside the Treasury.

For 1956 there are estimated net budget receipts of $64.5 billion and for 1957, of $66.3 billion, which average a little above the level in 1953 and 1954. Estimates of expenditures in 1956 and 1957 in the 1957 Budget are $64.3 billion and $65.9 billion, on average slightly above those in 1955. Thus for both 1956 and 1957 a small budget surplus is indicated. A summary for 1955, 1956, and 1957 is given under "Budget Receipts and Expenditures," and in table 8. Table 10 shows their impact on the public debt.

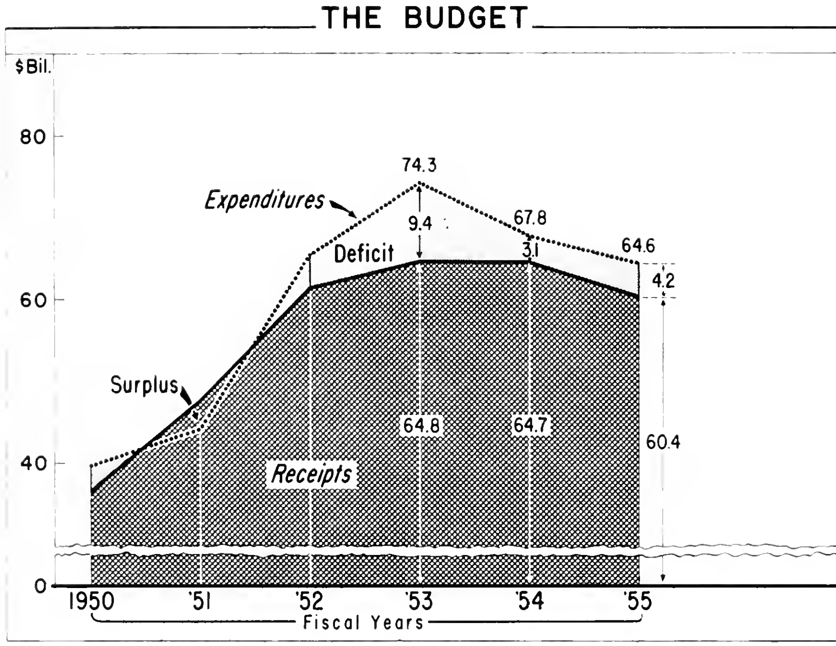

CHART 2.

Budget receipts in the second half of the fiscal year 1955 were approximately 63 percent of the total. Within the second half, the timing of receipts was shifted somewhat from the third quarter to the fourth, by the change from March 15 to April 15 as the final date for payment of calendar year 1954 taxes by most individual taxpayers of income taxes not withheld and for the first quarter's payments under declarations of estimated taxes for calendar 1955.

The disparity between receipts in the two halves of fiscal 1955 resulted from several factors. These included in the second half final payments of individual income taxes for 1954, and also the heavier concentration of corporate tax payments due to the accelerated payment schedule prescribed by the Revenue Act of 1950. The fiscal year 1955 marked the end of this five-year program by which tax payments by corporations on a calendar year basis were accelerated gradually in the half year following the close of their taxable year until in 1955 they paid all of their 1954 tax liabilities in January–June 1955.

For 1954 and 1955 the table following shows the distribution of receipts and expenditures within each year.

Period	1954			1955		
	Net budget receipts	Net budget expenditures	Budget surplus, or deficit (−)	Net budget receipts	Net budget expenditures	Budget surplus, or deficit (−)
	In billions of dollars					
July-September	13.6	17.1	−3.5	11.7	16.6	−4.9
October-December	12.1	17.4	−5.2	10.6	15.0	−4.4
Total first half	25.8	34.5	−8.7	22.3	31.6	−9.3
January-March	21.9	15.5	6.4	19.8	15.7	4.2
April-June	17.0	17.8	−.8	18.3	17.3	1.0
Total second half	38.9	33.3	5.6	38.1	33.0	5.1
Total fiscal year	64.7	67.8	−3.1	60.4	64.6	−4.2

Beginning in fiscal 1956, as provided by the Revenue Act of 1954, a changed payment schedule, to go into effect gradually over a period of five years, will tend to distribute more evenly within each year corporate tax payments of more than and exclusive of the first $100,000. Although this schedule applies to less than 5 percent of the taxable corporations, it is estimated that it will affect about 85 percent of the total corporate liability. Corporations will file a declaration of estimated tax and make partial payment in the middle of the ninth month of the current taxable year and again in the middle of the last month of the year. This means that calendar year corporations, under the first year's operation of the law, with regard to their 1955 income, pay an estimated 5 percent of tax in September, an estimated 5 percent in December 1955, and about 45 percent each in March and in June 1956. The five-year schedule provides that in each year the percent of tax liability due in each installment is shifted back by 5 percent of the tax over $100,000 from March and 5 percent from June to September and December, respectively, until for the 1959 income year, the payments due in each quarter become approximately 25 percent of the year's tax liability. As the redistribution proceeds, it will substantially lessen the Treasury's seasonal borrowing problem.

BUDGET RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

BUDGET RECEIPTS IN 1955

Net budget receipts (total receipts less transfers to the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund and the railroad retirement fund, and refunds of receipts) amounted to $60.4 billion in the fiscal year 1955, $4.3 billion less than the receipts of $64.7 billion in the fiscal year 1954.

Receipts by major sources in the fiscal years 1954 and 1955 are compared in the following table.

Source	1954	1955	Increase, or decrease (−) Amount	Increase, or decrease (−) Percent
	In billions of dollars			
Individual income tax	32.4	31.7	−.7	−2.3
Corporation income and excess profits taxes	21.5	18.3	−3.3	−15.1
Excise taxes	10.0	9.2	−.8	−8.0
Employment taxes	5.4	6.2	.8	14.6
Estate and gift taxes	.9	.9	(*)	−.9
Customs	.6	.6	(*)	7.9
Internal revenue not otherwise classified	(*)	(*)		
Miscellaneous receipts	2.3	2.6	.2	10.7
Total budget receipts	73.2	69.5	−3.7	−5.1
Deduct:				
Transfer to Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund	4.5	5.0	.5	11.1
Transfer to railroad retirement account	.6	.6	(*)	−.7
Refunds of receipts	3.4	3.4	(*)	1.4
Net budget receipts	64.7	60.4	−4.3	−6.6

*Less than $50 million.

The drop in corporation income and excess profits taxes was mainly responsible for the decrease in receipts in 1955. The other major sources of receipts, the individual income tax and the excises, also contributed to the decline. The corporation tax decline was about equally attributable to lower corporate profits and tax legislation. Tax reductions were responsible for the decrease in the individual income tax and excise taxes.

Individual income tax.—Receipts from the individual income tax amounted to $31,650 million in fiscal 1955. This was a decrease of $733 million from the $32,383 million received in 1954. The decline was more than accounted for by the full-year effect of the 10 percent across-the-board rate reductions effective January 1, 1954, and the reductions under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. The decrease would have been greater except for the higher levels of income reflected in the fiscal year 1955 receipts.

Corporation income and excess profits taxes.—Receipts from this source were $18,265 million in fiscal 1955, $3,258 million less than receipts in 1954. Corporation tax receipts in the fiscal year 1955 were largely determined by profits in the calendar year 1954, which were substantially less than in the calendar year 1953. The other major factors accounting for the decline in receipts in fiscal 1955 were the termination of the excess profits tax on January 1, 1954, and the initial impact of the tax reductions provided under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

Excise taxes.—Receipts from taxes comprising the excise tax category are shown in the table which follows.

Source	1954	1955	Increase, or decrease (—): Amount	Increase, or decrease (—): Percent
	In millions of dollars			
Alcohol taxes	r 2,798	2,743	−55	−2.0
Tobacco taxes	r 1,581	1,571	−9	−.6
Taxes on documents, other instruments, and playing cards	90	112	22	24.5
Manufacturers' excise taxes	r 2,689	2,876	187	7.0
Retailers' excise taxes	438	292	−146	−33.4
Miscellaneous excise taxes	1,937	1,501	−435	−22.5
Total	r 9,532	9,096	−436	−4.6
Undistributed depositary receipts and unclassified advance payments of excise taxes	r 482	115	−368	−76.2
Total excise taxes	r 10,014	9,211	−804	−8.0

r Revised.

Excise tax receipts amounted to $9,211 million in the fiscal year 1955 and were $804 million less than receipts of the previous year. This large decrease was caused by the reductions in tax rates made by the Excise Tax Reduction Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 37–42), approved March 31, 1954, effective April 1, 1954. The rate reductions affected receipts throughout the fiscal year 1955 but only one month of 1954 because of the normal lag in receipts behind changes in tax liabilities.

Receipts from alcohol and tobacco taxes fell slightly in 1955. The decline in alcohol tax receipts was attributable primarily to the taxes on distilled spirits and on fermented malt liquors. Receipts from the taxes on wines, a relatively unimportant source, showed a small increase. The decrease in tobacco tax receipts was due to a decline in consumption of small cigarettes, the main source of tobacco tax revenue.

Reflecting a substantial rise in activities in the securities markets, stamp taxes on issues and transfers of securities increased from $83 million in 1954 to $105 million in 1955.

The effect of changes in consumption and tax rates between 1954 and 1955 is obscured in the manufacturers', retailers', and miscellaneous excise tax groups by a change made on July 1, 1953, in the reporting of collections for most of the taxes in these groups. Since then tax returns have been filed quarterly instead of monthly, with the result that amounts reported for 1954 from individual taxes represent an understatement equivalent to about one month's liabilities.

Estate and gift taxes.—Estate and gift taxes amounted to $936 million in the fiscal year 1955, virtually unchanged from receipts in 1954.

Employment taxes.—The yield of the various employment taxes is shown in the table which follows.

Source	1954	1955	Increase, or decrease (−) Amount	Increase, or decrease (−) Percent
	In millions of dollars			
Federal Insurance Contributions Act	4, 537	5, 340	802	17. 7
Railroad Retirement Tax Act	603	600	−3	−. 5
Federal Unemployment Tax Act	285	280	−5	−1. 8
Total employment taxes	5, 425	6, 220	794	14. 6
Deduct:				
Transfer to Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund	4, 537	5, 040	502	11. 1
Transfer to railroad retirement account	603	599	−4	−. 7
Net employment taxes	285	581	296	103. 8

Receipts from the Federal Insurance Contributions Act increased in the fiscal year 1955 principally as a result of the full year effect of the increase in tax rates effective January 1, 1954. As a result of corrections of previous overappropriations to the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, approximately $300 million of the increase in receipts was carried into net budget receipts. The receipts from the other employment taxes show slight declines.

Customs.—Customs receipts were $606 million in the fiscal year 1955, an increase of $44 million from receipts of $562 million in the fiscal year 1954.

Miscellaneous receipts.—Miscellaneous receipts increased by $248 million to $2,559 million in the fiscal year 1955. Most of this increase arose from rents on the outer continental shelf lands which were first offered for leasing in 1955, and from higher sales of surplus property, primarily military.

Refunds of receipts.—Refunds of receipts amounted to $3,426 million in the fiscal year 1955, an increase of $49 million over the refunds of $3,377 million in the fiscal year 1954.

ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS IN 1956 AND 1957

The Secretary of the Treasury is required each year to prepare and submit in his annual report to the Congress estimates of the public revenue for the current fiscal year and for the fiscal year next ensuing (act of February 26, 1907 (34 Stat. 949)). The estimates of receipts from taxes and customs for the current and ensuing fiscal years are prepared in December of each year by the Treasury Department. In general, the estimates of miscellaneous receipts are prepared by the agency depositing the receipts in the Treasury. In accordance with

the practice of previous years the following discussion deals only with estimates based on existing legislation. The estimates recognize the substantial advance in business activity, personal income, and corporate profits between 1954 and 1955. They assume an additional rise in activity and personal income in 1956.

Net budget receipts amounted to $60,390 million in the fiscal year 1955. As estimated for the ensuing fiscal years, receipts are expected to increase to $64,295 million in the fiscal year 1956 and decline slightly to $64,022 million in 1957. The expected rise in incomes would, by itself, produce a substantial increase in estimated receipts in 1956 and an additional rise in 1957. However, the effect of the net change in incomes between 1955 and 1956 is partially offset by the virtual termination in 1955 of collections under the excess profits tax and the completion in that year of the principal effect of the acceleration of corporate tax payments. The 1956 receipts are also reduced somewhat by the reductions in certain excise rates scheduled under present law for April 1, 1956.

The relatively small decrease in estimated receipts between 1956 and 1957, which comes in the face of an anticipated continued rise in business activity, is attributable primarily to the 5-point reduction in the corporate normal tax rate scheduled for April 1, 1956, and the full-year effect of the excise rate changes which would occur at the same time under existing law.

Fiscal year 1956

Actual receipts in the fiscal year 1955 and estimated receipts in the fiscal year 1956 are compared by major sources in the following table.

Source	1955 actual	1956 estimate	Increase, or decrease (−)
	In millions of dollars		
Individual income tax	31, 650	33, 555	1, 905
Corporation income tax	18, 265	20, 300	2, 035
Excise taxes	9, 211	9, 689	478
Employment taxes	6, 220	7, 420	1, 200
Estate and gift taxes	936	1, 025	89
Customs	606	690	84
Internal revenue not otherwise classified	7	5	−2
Miscellaneous receipts	2, 559	2, 500	−59
Total budget receipts	69, 454	75, 184	5, 730
Deduct:			
Transfer to Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund	5, 040	6, 475	1, 435
Transfer to railroad retirement account	599	625	26
Refunds of receipts	3, 426	3, 789	363
Net budget receipts	60, 390	64, 295	3, 905

Net budget receipts are expected to advance substantially in the fiscal year 1956, because of the rise in income levels. The total increase of $3,905 million is largely attributable to individual and corporate income taxes, although all other major tax receipts sources will also advance moderately. The general rise will be dampened to some extent by the small initial effect of excise tax reductions scheduled under present law on April 1, 1956, and by the fact that the 1955 total was increased abnormally as a result of corrections of previous over-appropriations to the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

Individual income tax.—Receipts from the individual income tax are estimated to be $33,555 million in the fiscal year 1956, an increase of $1,905 million over actual receipts of $31,650 million in the fiscal year 1955. The increase is estimated on the basis of the expected rise in levels of income.

Corporation income tax.—Corporation income tax receipts in the fiscal year 1956 are estimated to amount to $20,300 million, $2,035 million above the fiscal year 1955 collections. Profits in the calendar year 1955, which will largely determine receipts in the fiscal year 1956, are estimated to have increased substantially over earnings in 1954. The rise in tax revenues accompanying higher earnings, however, will be substantially offset by two additional factors. The more important of these is the termination of the increase in fiscal year receipts resulting from year-by-year acceleration of corporation installment payments required under the Revenue Act of 1950. The second offsetting factor is the virtual absence of any collections in the fiscal year 1956 from the excess profits tax, which was terminated on December 31, 1953; some revenue from this source was received in the fiscal year 1955.

Acceleration of corporate tax payments is continued by the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, through the declaration and payment of estimated tax on current income. However, in contrast to the 1950 Revenue Act, which for calendar year corporations had the effect of moving payments forward from one fiscal year to the preceding year, the acceleration of payments by such corporations under the 1954 act does not result in the movement of installments from one fiscal year to another. Since most corporations file calendar year returns, fiscal year receipts will not be appreciably affected by the current acceleration of payments.

Excise taxes.—Receipts from this source by major groups are listed in the table which follows.

Source	1955 actual	1956 estimate	Increase, or decrease (−)
	In millions of dollars		
Alcohol taxes	2, 743	2, 819	76
Tobacco taxes	1, 571	1, 550	−21
Taxes on documents, other instruments, and playing cards	112	107	−5
Manufacturers' excise taxes	2, 876	3, 236	360
Retailers' excise taxes	292	316	24
Miscellaneous excise taxes	1, 501	1, 561	60
Undistributed depositary receipts and unclassified advance payments of excise taxes	115	100	−15
Total excise taxes	9, 211	9, 689	478

Excise tax receipts are expected to increase from $9,211 million in the fiscal year 1955 to $9,689 million in the fiscal year 1956. The increase, reflecting higher levels of business activity and personal income, would be somewhat larger except for the rate reductions scheduled under present law effective April 1, 1956. These affect most of the important sources in the alcohol, tobacco, and manufacturers' excise tax groups.

Virtually all of the individual excise taxes are expected to increase in 1956; however, about three-fourths of the overall increase occurs in the manufacturers' excise tax group, principally because of the large gains estimated in receipts from the various automotive taxes.

Employment taxes.—The yield of the employment taxes is shown in the following table.

Source	1955 actual	1956 estimate	Increase, or decrease (−)
	In millions of dollars		
Federal Insurance Contributions Act	5, 340	6, 475	1, 135
Federal Unemployment Tax Act	280	320	40
Railroad Retirement Tax Act	600	625	25
Total employment taxes	6, 220	7, 420	1, 200
Deduct:			
Transfer to Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund	5, 040	6, 475	1, 435
Transfer to railroad retirement account	599	625	26
Net employment taxes	581	320	−261

The increase in receipts from the Federal Insurance Contributions Act reflects higher income levels, the increase in coverage, and an increase in the maximum amounts subject to tax from $3,600 to $4,200 a year. The increase in receipts from the Federal Unemployment Tax Act arises from the elimination of quarterly installment payments, resulting in a bunching of receipts in the fiscal year 1956.

Estate and gift taxes.—Receipts from estate and gift taxes are esti-

mated to be $1,025 million in the fiscal year 1956, an increase of $89 million, reflecting recent increases in security values.

Customs.—Customs receipts are estimated to amount to $690 million in the fiscal year 1956, $84 million above the amount collected in the fiscal year 1955, as an expected result of higher business activity.

Miscellaneous receipts.—Receipts from miscellaneous sources are estimated to be $2,500 million in the fiscal year 1956 as compared with $2,559 million in the fiscal year 1955.

Refunds of receipts.—Refunds of receipts are estimated to be $3,789 million in the fiscal year 1956 as compared with $3,426 million in the fiscal year 1955.

Fiscal year 1957

Estimated receipts in the fiscal years 1956 and 1957 are compared by major sources in the following table.

Source	1956 estimate	1957 estimate	Increase, or decrease (−)
	In millions of dollars		
Individual income tax	33, 555	35, 118	1, 563
Corporation income tax	20, 300	19, 080	−1, 220
Excise taxes	9, 689	8, 960	−729
Employment taxes	7, 420	7, 585	165
Estate and gift taxes	1, 025	1, 120	95
Customs	690	700	10
Internal revenue not otherwise classified	5	5	
Miscellaneous receipts	2, 500	2, 800	300
Total budget receipts	75, 184	75, 368	184
Deduct:			
Transfer to Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund	6, 475	6, 635	160
Transfer to railroad retirement account	625	660	35
Refunds of receipts	3, 789	4, 051	262
Net budget receipts	64, 295	64, 022	−273

Net budget receipts on the basis of present law are estimated to decline slightly in the fiscal year 1957. Receipts of $64,022 million for the year are $273 million less than in 1956. Substantial decreases in the corporation income tax and in excise taxes reflecting rate reductions scheduled under present law for April 1, 1956, are expected to be largely offset by advances in all other major revenue sources.

Individual income tax.—Receipts from the individual income tax are estimated to increase to $35,118 million in the fiscal year 1957. This increase of $1,563 million over the estimated receipts of $33,555 million in the fiscal year 1956 reflects the expected continued rise in levels of income.

Corporation income tax.—Receipts from the corporation income tax are estimated to amount to $19,080 million in the fiscal year 1957.

This is $1,220 million less than in the fiscal year 1956. Under present law the corporation normal tax is scheduled to be reduced by 5 percentage points, effective April 1, 1956.

Excise taxes.—Receipts from this source by major groups are listed in the following table.

Source	1956 estimate	1957 estimate	Increase, or decrease (−)
	In millions of dollars		
Alcohol taxes	2,819	2,783	−36
Tobacco taxes	1,550	1,448	−102
Taxes on documents, other instruments, and playing cards	107	107	
Manufacturers' excise taxes	3,236	2,583	−653
Retailers' excise taxes	316	323	7
Miscellaneous excise taxes	1,561	1,616	55
Undistributed depositary receipts and unclassified advance payments of excise taxes	100	100	
Total excise taxes	9,689	8,960	−729

Excise tax receipts under present law are estimated to amount to $8,960 million in 1957. Because of the expected rise in business activity and personal income, receipts from excise taxes would increase between the fiscal years 1956 and 1957. However, because of the full-year effect of the rate reductions scheduled under present law for April 1, 1956, as compared with the part-year effect of these reductions in the fiscal year 1956, excise tax receipts are estimated to decline by a net amount of $729 million.

The decreases estimated for the alcohol, tobacco, and manufacturers' groups reflect the effect of the rate reductions scheduled under present law on the most important revenue sources in these groups. Increases are expected in the retailers' excise taxes which are unaffected by rate changes and in the miscellaneous excise tax group where the effect of rate changes is of minor significance.

Employment taxes.—The details of the yield of the employment taxes are shown in the table which follows.

Source	1956 estimate	1957 estimate	Increase, or decrease (−)
	In millions of dollars		
Federal Insurance Contributions Act	6,475	6,635	160
Federal Unemployment Tax Act	320	290	−30
Railroad Retirement Tax Act	625	660	35
Total employment taxes	7,420	7,585	165
Deduct:			
Transfer to Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund	6,475	6,635	160
Transfer to railroad retirement account	625	660	35
Net employment taxes	320	290	−30

The increase in receipts from the Federal Insurance Contributions Act is based on the estimated continued rise in levels of salaries and wages subject to tax. Receipts from the Federal Unemployment Tax Act are estimated to be lower in the fiscal year 1957 than in the fiscal year 1956 because of the bunching of receipts in the fiscal year 1956 as a result of the elimination of installment payments.

Estate and gift taxes.—Receipts from estate and gift taxes, reflecting current security values, are estimated to be $1,120 million in the fiscal year 1957, an increase of $95 million.

Customs.—Customs receipts are estimated to increase slightly to $700 million in the fiscal year 1957.

Miscellaneous receipts.—Receipts from miscellaneous sources are estimated to increase to $2,800 million in the fiscal year 1957, primarily as a result of an anticipated repayment of silver bullion advanced to our allies in World War II.

Refunds of receipts.—Refunds of receipts are estimated to amount to $4,051 million in the fiscal year 1957, an increase of $262 million above the $3,789 million estimated for the previous year. The largest portion of the increase results from estimated refunds on floor stocks under certain excise taxes which are now scheduled to be reduced in rate on April 1, 1956.

BUDGET EXPENDITURES IN 1955

The total of $64.6 billion of net budget expenditures in the fiscal year 1955 continued the reductions in expenditures set in motion in the calendar year 1953. Expenditures were $3.2 billion less than those in 1954 and $9.7 billion less than the post-World War II peak in fiscal 1953. Annual expenditures beginning with 1948, with the three pre-Korean action years shown as an average, are given in the following table. Details of these figures, as well as those for earlier years, are shown in tables 2, 3, and 6 of the tables section of this report.

Fiscal year	Major national security [1]	International affairs and finance	Interest	Veterans' services and benefits	Other	Adjustment to daily Treasury statement basis	Total
	In billions of dollars						
1948–50 average	12.6	5.1	5.5	6.7	7.5	+0.2	37.4
1951	22.4	3.7	5.7	5.3	7.5	−.7	44.1
1952	44.0	2.8	5.9	4.9	8.7	−.9	65.4
1953	50.4	2.2	6.6	4.3	10.8		74.3
1954	46.9	1.7	6.5	4.3	8.4		67.8
1955	40.6	2.2	6.4	4.5	10.9		64.6

NOTE.—The classification in this table is taken from the 1957 Budget document. The figures beginning with 1953 are on the same reporting basis as the "Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the United States Government." See "Bases of Tables."

[1] Includes principally military functions of the Defense Department, military assistance, Atomic Energy Commission, acquisition of strategic and critical materials under the General Services Administration, and defense production expansion.

As throughout the period since the end of the war, both volume and major changes were centered in outlays for major national security, which were \$6.3 billion below those in 1954 and \$9.7 billion below those in 1953. In 1955 they represented 63 percent of the total compared with 69 percent in 1954 and 68 percent in 1953. Most of the 1955 reduction was in expenditures for Army military functions, although expenditures for military assistance and Navy functions also were substantially lower. Air Force expenditures again increased.

The increase of \$449 million in expenditures for international affairs and finance to a total of \$2.2 billion brought such outlays to a little more than two-fifths of their average in 1948–50. Veterans' services and benefits payments totaled nearly \$4.5 billion, an increase of \$201 million over 1954 following overall decreases in every other year since 1949. Compensation and pensions increased almost \$0.2 billion, and readjustment benefits were up substantially to care for the veteran population which now numbers 22 million. Effective June 30, 1955, and covering interest expenditures for the full fiscal year 1955, the accounting for and reporting of the interest on the public debt was changed from a due and payable basis to an accrual basis. Consequently, although the total of \$6.4 billion in 1955 was about the same as that reported in 1954, the figures for the two years are not exactly comparable.

Expenditures other than those in the four major categories represent mainly other domestic programs and the regular operating expenses of the Government. This type of expenditure rose somewhat to meet pressing domestic needs. Such expenditures are summarized in the table which follows.

Fiscal year	Labor and welfare	Agriculture and agricultural resources	Natural resources	Commerce and housing	General government	Total
	In billions of dollars					
1948–50 average	1.6	2.0	0.9	1.9	1.2	7.5
1951	2.1	.6	1.1	2.3	1.3	7.5
1952	2.2	1.0	1.3	2.7	1.5	8.7
1953	2.4	2.9	1.4	2.6	1.5	10.8
1954	2.5	2.6	1.2	.9	1.2	8.4
1955	2.6	4.4	1.1	1.6	1.2	10.9

NOTE.—Expenditures are "net," after allowance for reimbursements to appropriations, receipts of revolving fund appropriations, and receipts credited to disbursing accounts of Government corporations and agencies having authority to use collections without deposit into Treasury receipts. For reporting basis, see "Note" to preceding table.

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The largest single increase among the domestic programs was for agriculture and agricultural resources, which rose from $2.6 billion in 1954 to $4.4 billion in 1955. The increase was more than accounted for by a rise of $1.9 billion in the net expenditures of the Commodity Credit Corporation. In the fiscal year 1954 there was reflected the sale of about $1.1 billion of certificates of interest against a nationwide pool of crop loans, which increased the participation by banks in the crop loan program and gave temporary assistance to the Treasury in staying below the statutory debt limitation. Most of these certificates, which operate to reduce budget expenditures when they are issued and to increase expenditures when they are redeemed, remained in the hands of the lending agencies until their maturity early in the fiscal year 1955. Later in the fiscal year 1955 (in November 1954) there was a subsequent sale of such certificates, amounting to about $1.2 billion. The certificates were redeemable on demand, and, with changing conditions in the money markets the interest rate originally placed upon the certificates was not sufficiently attractive to cause them to be held until their maturity early in the fiscal year 1956. Consequently, large amounts were redeemed prior to June 30, 1955, which, together with the redemption of the 1954 certificates in the early part of fiscal 1955, resulted in a doubling up of expenditures in the latter year.

Operational changes in two agencies in the group relating to commerce and housing resulted in a change from expenditures of $0.9 billion in 1954 to expenditures of $1.6 billion in 1955. The operations of the Public Housing Administration, whose expenditures are shown net of receipts, resulted in net receipts in 1955 of less than $0.1 billion as compared with $0.4 billion in 1954. This was principally the net result both of smaller purchases and smaller repayments of local housing authority obligations. Contributing also to the overall change in 1955 were sizable net purchases of mortgages by the Federal National Mortgage Association against commitments issued before its reorganization (under the Housing Act of 1954) covering defense, military, and disaster housing.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURES IN 1956 AND 1957

Actual expenditures for the fiscal year 1955 and estimates for the fiscal years 1956 and 1957 are summarized in the following table. Further details will be found in table 8. The estimates are based upon figures submitted to the Congress in the Budget for 1957.

Actual budget expenditures for the fiscal year 1955 and estimated expenditures for 1956 and 1957

[In millions of dollars. On basis of 1957 Budget document]

	1955 actual	1956 estimate	1957 estimate
Legislative branch	65	98	123
The Judiciary	30	37	41
Agriculture Department (including Commodity Credit Corporation)	4, 636	3, 653	3, 661
Atomic Energy Commission	1, 857	1, 715	1, 946
Civil Service Commission	47	253	315
Commerce Department	1, 077	1, 298	1, 428
Defense Department:			
Military functions	35, 532	34, 575	35, 547
Civil functions	548	602	629
Expansion of defense production	142	238	43
Export-Import Bank of Washington	[a] 101	[a] 85	[a] 100
Farm Credit Administration	56	46	27
General Services Administration	973	658	556
Health, Education, and Welfare Department	1, 993	2, 132	2, 303
Housing and Home Finance Agency	153	19	[a] 67
Interior Department	515	557	616
Justice Department	182	219	218
Labor Department	394	459	492
Mutual security:			
Military assistance and direct forces support	2, 292	2, 464	2, 500
Other mutual security programs	1, 927	1, 726	1, 792
Post Office Department	356	483	117
State Department	137	154	167
Tennessee Valley Authority	172	39	[a] 27
Treasury Department:			
Interest on the public debt	6, 370	6, 800	7, 000
Other	430	811	942
Veterans' Administration	4, 405	4, 732	4, 820
Reserve for contingencies	----------	100	225
All other	382	487	551
Net budget expenditures	64, 570	64, 270	65, 865

[a] Excess of credits (deduct).

TRUST ACCOUNT AND OTHER TRANSACTIONS

Financial transactions of Federal agencies, other than those affecting budget receipts and expenditures of the Government and those relating to the public debt, are reported in the *Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the United States Government* in three separate tables. Monthly data for each of these classifications, described in the following paragraphs, for the fiscal year 1955 and comparative totals for the fiscal years 1954 and 1955 will be found in table 5. Annual transactions for the fiscal years 1947 through 1955, with net totals of the three major classifications, are shown in table 7.

Trust accounts, etc.—This table includes transactions in the trust accounts maintained in the Treasury, pursuant to law, for the benefit of individuals or classes of individuals. Payments from general fund appropriations to certain trust accounts are included as receipts under the respective trust accounts. The receipts and expenditures of the majority of trust accounts are reported on a gross basis, exclusive of transactions relating to the purchase or sale of public debt securities for investment purposes. While the investment transactions of a fund affect the cash balance thereof, they merely represent an exchange of assets and are therefore excluded from the operating program of the

fund. Transactions in certain trust accounts of a revolving fund or working fund nature are reported net. Also included in this table, and reported on a net basis, are deposit fund accounts covering deposits with the Treasurer of the United States subject to refund or withdrawal by the depositors, and unidentified receipts of Government agencies held subject to administrative or legal determination as to their final disposition. During the fiscal year 1955, the trust and deposit account transactions resulted in an excess of credits or net receipts in the amount of $882 million.

Sales and redemptions of obligations of Government agencies in market (net).[1]—This table shows the net sales or redemptions, by face amounts, of securities issued by certain Government corporations and agencies in the market, classified as to securities guaranteed and those not guaranteed by the United States. As financing operations of the agency or funds involved, these transactions are excluded from the figures relating to the programs of the funds. The bulk of the transactions reported in this table are in nonguaranteed obligations. Except for debentures issued by the Federal Housing Administration, activity in guaranteed obligations is relatively small. During the fiscal year 1955, transactions reported in this table showed net sales of $881 million.

Investments of Government agencies in public debt securities (net).[1]—This table shows the net investments in public debt securities by certain Government agencies and funds, by trust accounts, wholly owned Government corporations and agencies, and Government-sponsored corporations. These transactions are also in the nature of financing operations in that the temporary investment of excess funds or the redemption of such securities does not affect the budget program of the fund involved. During the fiscal year 1955, net purchases of securities amounted to $1,532 million.

ACCOUNT OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

The cash assets held in the account of the Treasurer of the United States consist of gold, silver, paper currency, coin, unclassified collection items, and balances in Federal Reserve Banks and other depositary banks. The liabilities consist of outstanding Treasurer's checks, balances to the credit of the Board of Trustees of the Postal Savings System, and uncollected items, exchanges, etc. The resultant difference between the cash assets and liabilities constitutes the balance in the account of the Treasurer, sometimes referred to as the "General Fund Balance." Details of assets and liabilities are shown under the caption "Account of the Treasurer of the United States" in the *Daily*

[1] The figures in this table differ from those published in the daily Treasury statement because of differences in the reporting bases. See "Bases of Tables."

Statement of the United States Treasury. The balance in the Treasurer's account at the close of the fiscal year 1955 amounted to $6,216 million, a decrease of $551 million during the fiscal year.

The net change in the balance in the "Account of the Treasurer of the United States" (general fund) during the fiscal year, on the basis of the *Daily Statement of the United States Treasury*, is accounted for as follows:

		(In millions of dollars)
Balance June 30, 1954		6, 766
Add:		
Net deposits	67, 769	
Certain public debt redemptions included as cash withdrawals below [1]	821	
Net increase in gross public debt	3, 115	71, 705
Total		78, 471
Deduct:		
Cash withdrawals	69, 899	
Investments of Government agencies in public debt securities, net	1, 570	
Sales (−) and redemptions of obligations of Government agencies in market, net	−679	
Accrual of discount on savings bonds and Treasury bills	1, 465	72, 255
Balance June 30, 1955		6, 216

[1] Represents principally discount included in savings bond redemptions.

A comparative analysis of the assets and liabilities in the accounts of the Treasurer of the United States as of June 30, 1954, and June 30, 1955, is shown in table 51.

The balance in the Treasurer's account as of the end of each month during the fiscal year ranged from a low of $4,224 million on July 31, 1954, to a high of $7,304 million on November 30, 1954.

PUBLIC DEBT OPERATIONS AND OWNERSHIP OF FEDERAL SECURITIES

At the close of the 1955 fiscal year the public debt stood at $274.4 billion, a net increase of $3.1 billion during the year.

A summary of changes in the debt during the year is shown in the accompanying table. As will be noted, the public marketable debt rose by almost $5 billion, while the nonmarketable debt declined by $3 billion. The net increase in total public issues plus a $1 billion net increase in special issues to Government investment accounts (principally the result of increased issues to the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund) accounted for practically all of the increase in the debt outstanding. The increase in the public debt during the past four decades is illustrated in chart 3.

Class of debt	June 30, 1954	June 30, 1955	Increase, or decrease (−)
	In billions of dollars		
Public debt:			
Interest-bearing:			
Public issues:			
Marketable	150.4	155.2	4.9
Nonmarketable	76.3	73.3	−3.0
Total public issues	226.7	228.5	1.8
Special issues to Government investment accounts	42.2	43.3	1.0
Total interest-bearing public debt	268.9	271.7	2.8
Matured debt on which interest has ceased	.4	.6	.2
Debt bearing no interest	1.9	2.0	.1
Total public debt	271.3	274.4	3.1
Guaranteed obligations not held by the Treasury	.1	(*)	(*)
Total public debt and guaranteed obligations	271.3	274.4	3.1

*Less than $50 million.

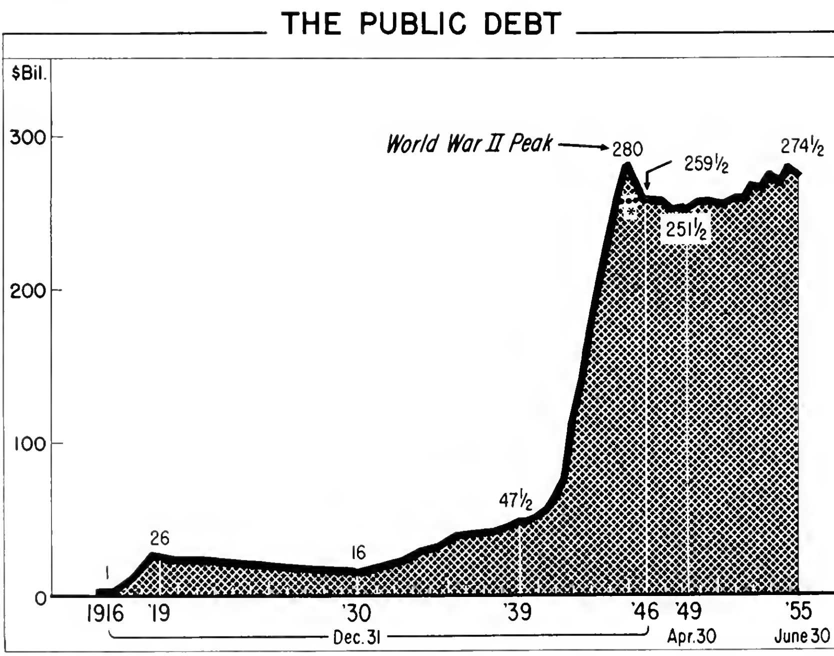

CHART 3.

*Excluding Victory Loan proceeds used to repay debt in 1946.

As indicated in the chart, the debt was reduced after World War I from a peak of $26 billion in 1919 to a low of $16 billion eleven years later. After World War II the debt decreased during the calendar year 1946 by around $20 billion as a result of payoffs out of extraordinarily high cash balances following the Victory Loan. However, budget surpluses in calendar 1947, 1948, and early 1949 brought the debt down by $8 billion to a postwar low of $251½ billion by April 30,

1949. Since then the debt has moved up through June 30, 1955, by $23 billion, although the rise in the past two fiscal years is considerably less than it would have been without the substantial cuts which have been made in Federal spending.

The management of such a huge Federal debt is one of the Treasury's greatest responsibilites. The debt currently represents around 40 percent of the total public and private debt outstanding in the United States. With the Treasury having to refinance about one-quarter of the debt each year in addition to whatever new cash borrowing is necessary, decisions in its management necessarily have an important impact on the money market and the entire economy.

Debt management objectives

Important features of the Treasury's debt management program since January 1953 have been efforts toward lengthening the maturity of the debt to avoid its becoming concentrated too heavily in short-term issues, the distribution of the ownership of the debt as widely as possible among the various investor groups, and coordination of Treasury financing operations with Federal Reserve monetary and credit policies. Its goal has been that public debt management would contribute neither to inflation nor deflation but be a constructive influence in the growth of the economy.

Progress toward objectives

During the 1955 fiscal year, progress was made toward the Treasury's debt management objectives. The successful placing of almost $2 billion in 40-year bonds during the February 1955 refunding and $6¾ billion in 8-year 8-month bonds during the December 1954 refunding helped to lengthen the average maturity of the whole marketable debt from 4 years and 3 months at the end of June 1954 to 4 years and 7 months a year later. This marked the second successive year in which the Treasury has been able to extend the debt, thus ending a steady postwar decline in average maturity. During fiscal 1955, the volume of marketable debt coming due within one year was reduced by $12 billion. By the end of June 1955, the under-one-year debt represented but 33 percent of the total marketable debt, as compared with 42 percent a year earlier, and 52 percent in June 1953.

The progress that has been made in lengthening the debt is even more significant in view of the fact that the mere passage of time serves to bring more and more of the debt into the short-term area. The structure of the debt at the end of the 1955 fiscal year is shown in chart 4.

In addition to the progress being made in gradually lengthening out the marketable debt, the vigorous promotion of savings bonds to small investors is helping to bring about a widespread distribution of the

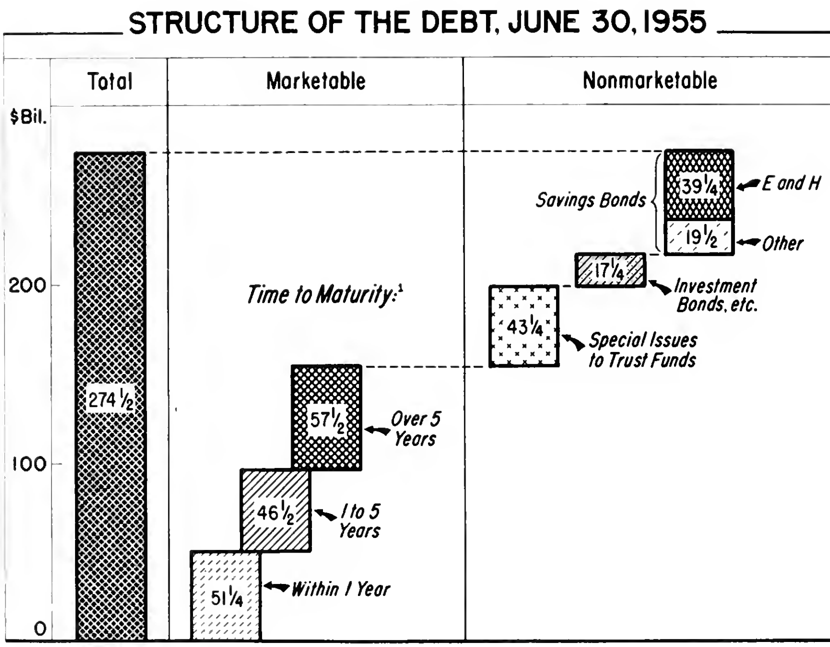

CHART 4.

[1] Callable bonds to earliest call date.

debt and thus put the debt on a sounder basis. At the same time this program is building important financial reserves for the future security and well-being of our citizens and our country. Sales of Series E and H savings bonds set another alltime postwar record in fiscal 1955, with sales running well ahead of redemptions. Cash sales amounted to $5.2 billion as against redemptions of $4.5 billion. At the end of the year, there was a record total of $39.3 billion in these bonds outstanding (including accrued interest) and the amount is steadily growing.

An account of the operations in the public debt and changes in the ownership of Federal securities during the year is given in the pages immediately following. Further detail on the debt and its ownership is given in the exhibits and tables sections of the report.

PUBLIC DEBT OPERATIONS

The most significant debt operation in fiscal 1955 was the issuance of the 3 percent 40-year bond in February. It represented the first long-term bond which had been issued since the spring of 1953, and the longest-term Treasury bond since the Panama Canal 3 percent 50-year bonds were sold in 1911. An additional cash offering of this bond was made in July 1955 and, together, these offerings served to shift $2¾ billion more of the debt into the long-term area.

The Treasury was able to put out this modest issue of long-term bonds without adversely affecting business recovery. The 1995

maturity date was chosen to give the bond wide appeal to such long-term investors as pension trusts and insurance companies. It was designed to supply a real need for a Treasury issue in an area beyond the primary demand for mortgage funds. Long-term investment money was available and the economic situation permitted some long-term refunding consistent with Federal Reserve credit restraint policy.

During the earlier part of the fiscal year, when the Federal Reserve was still emphasizing its policy of credit ease to smooth the readjustment to lower levels of Government spending, the Treasury purposely refrained from putting out any long-term issues which might interfere with the flow of long-term money into mortgages, corporate securities, and State and municipal bonds. Yet through the issuance of intermediate-term securities, primarily to banks, the Treasury was able to continue improving the maturity structure of the debt. In four out of the five major financing operations in fiscal 1955 (other than seasonal tax borrowings) investors had the opportunity to buy securities with over one-year maturities. During the year over $20 billion of marketable Federal debt was issued with maturities beyond the one-year area (issues maturing 15 months or more from issue date).

The following tables summarize the major financing operations during the fiscal year and show the results of the public offerings of marketable bonds, notes, and certificates of indebtedness.

Public offerings of marketable bonds, notes, and certificates of indebtedness, fiscal year 1955

[In millions of dollars]

Date of issue	Description of security and maturity date	Issued for cash	Issued in exchange for other securities	Total issued
1954				
Apr. 1	1½% exchange note—Apr. 1, 1959 [1]		[2] 68	[2] 68
Aug. 2	1% certificate (tax anticipation) Mar. 22, 1955	3,734		3,734
Aug. 15	1⅛% certificate—Aug. 15, 1955		3,558	3,558
Aug. 15	2⅛% bond—Nov. 15, 1960		3,806	3,806
Oct. 1	1½% exchange note—Oct. 1, 1959 [1]		99	99
Oct. 4	1⅝% note—May 15, 1957	4,155		4,155
Aug. 15 [3]	1⅛% certificate—Aug. 15, 1955		4,919	4,919
Dec. 15	1¼% certificate—Dec. 15, 1955		5,359	5,359
Dec. 15	2½% bond—Aug. 15, 1963		6,755	6,755
1955				
Feb. 15	1⅝% note—Mar. 15, 1956		8,472	8,472
Feb. 15	2% note—Aug. 15, 1957		3,792	3,792
Feb. 15	3% bond—Feb. 15, 1995		1,924	1,924
Apr. 1	1⅜% certificate (tax anticipation) June 22, 1955	3,210		3,210
Apr. 1	1½% exchange note—Apr. 1, 1960 [1]		17	17
May 17	2% note—Aug. 15, 1956	2,532	3,174	5,706
	Total	13,631	41,943	55,574

[1] Issued only on demand of owners, in exchange for 2¾ percent Treasury Bonds, Investment Series B-1975-80.
[2] Amount issued subsequent to June 30, 1954.
[3] Issued December 15, 1954, additional amount of the issue dated August 15, 1954.

Disposition of matured marketable bonds, notes, and certificates of indebtedness, fiscal year 1955

[In millions of dollars]

Date of refunding or retirement	Called or maturing security		Redeemed for cash or carried to matured debt	Exchanged for new security	Total	Percent exchanged
	Description and maturity date	Issue date				
1954						
Aug. 15	$2\frac{5}{8}$% certificate—Aug. 15, 1954	Aug. 15, 1953	55	2,733	2,788	98.0
Aug. 15	$2\frac{5}{8}$% certificate—Sept. 15, 1954	Sept. 15, 1953	93	4,631	4,724	98.0
Dec. 15	$1\frac{7}{8}$% note—Dec. 15, 1954	Dec. 1, 1953	43	8,133	8,175	99.5
Dec. 15	2% bond—Dec. 15, 1952–54	Dec. 1, 1944	243	8,418	8,662	97.2
Dec. 15	2% bond—Dec. 15, 1951–55, called Dec. 15, 1954.	Dec. 15, 1941	29	482	510	94.4
1955						
Feb. 15	$1\frac{5}{8}$% certificate—Feb. 15, 1955	Feb. 15, 1954	106	6,901	7,007	98.5
Feb. 15	$1\frac{1}{2}$% note—Mar. 15, 1955	Mar. 15, 1950	326	5,040	5,365	93.9
Feb. 15	$2\frac{7}{8}$% bond—Mar. 15, 1955–60, called Mar. 15, 1955.	Mar. 15, 1935	364	2,247	2,611	86.0
Mar. 22	1% certificate (tax anticipation) Mar. 22, 1955.	Aug. 2, 1954	3,734		3,734	
May 17	$1\frac{1}{8}$% certificate—May 17, 1955	May 17, 1954	712	3,174	3,886	81.7
June 22	$1\frac{3}{8}$% certificate (tax anticipation) June 22, 1955.	Apr. 1, 1955	3,210		3,210	
	Total		8,914	41,759	50,672	

In addition to its major offerings of marketable securities, the Treasury continued its regular weekly offerings of the usual 91-day Treasury bills. About \$1.5 billion in these bills were issued each week during the year and at the end of the year the amount of bills outstanding stood at the same level as at the beginning of the year, \$19.5 billion. (For further detail on the weekly bill offerings see exhibit 6.)

The increasing demand for credit as the year wore on, together with the shift in Federal Reserve credit policy during the year from credit ease to credit restraint, was reflected in rising borrowing costs for the Treasury. It was particularly evident in the increased rates of discount on Treasury bill issues, which moved up from about $\frac{5}{8}$ of 1 percent at the beginning of the fiscal year to around $1\frac{1}{2}$ percent by the close of the year, and it continued to rise during the fall of 1955. The average annual interest rate as computed on the total interest-bearing public debt stood at 2.351 percent on June 30, 1955, as compared with 2.342 percent a year earlier. (For further detail on the computed annual interest charge and computed annual interest rate by security classes, see table 43.)

As noted earlier, the public marketable debt went up by almost \$5 billion during the year, but a decline of \$3 billion in the nonmarketable debt held the net increase in public issues outstanding to less than \$2 billion. The net decline in nonmarketable securities was due to a sharp decline in the amount of Treasury savings notes outstanding. The sale of these notes was discontinued in October 1953 and in-

vestors in these securities, in effect, have shifted into marketable holdings. At the close of the 1955 fiscal year, there were only $1.9 billion in Treasury savings notes outstanding, as compared with $5.1 billion a year earlier. (Sales, redemptions, and amounts outstanding of Treasury savings notes of all series from August 1941 through June 30, 1955, are shown in table 41.)

Also, during fiscal 1955 investors exchanged $0.2 billion of the 2¾ percent, nonmarketable investment Series B–1975–80 bonds for the marketable 5-year, 1½ percent Treasury notes. Changes in the nonmarketable interest-bearing debt during the year, by types of securities, are shown in the following table.

Class of security	June 30, 1954	June 30, 1955	Increase, or decrease (—)
	In billions of dollars		
United States savings bonds:			
Series E	36.5	37.2	0.7
Series F and G	19.2	16.5	—2.7
Series H	1.0	2.1	1.1
Series J and K	1.4	2.6	1.2
Subtotal, savings bonds	58.1	58.4	.3
Treasury savings notes	5.1	1.9	—3.2
Treasury bonds, investment series	12.8	12.6	—.2
Depositary bonds	.4	.4	(*)
Total interest-bearing nonmarketable issues	76.3	73.3	—3.0

*Less than $50 million.

The most important segment of the nonmarketable debt picture is, of course, United States savings bonds. These bonds are one of the best securities which the Treasury can use to keep the debt widely distributed and thus on a sounder basis.

As noted earlier, there was a new postwar record in sales of Series E and H bonds, the heart of the savings bonds program. At the close of the year there were $39.3 billion in these bonds outstanding, representing an increase of $1.8 billion during the year.

The combined sales of Series F, G, J, and K savings bonds were $0.4 billion higher in fiscal 1955 than in the previous year, but redemptions exceeded sales with the net result that the amount outstanding showed a decline for the year. The growth in E and H bonds, however, more than offset this decline and the total of all series of savings bonds outstanding at the close of the year rose to a new record high of $58½ billion.

A major factor in the continued growth of savings bonds outstanding is that savings bondholders in general are relatively long-term savers. These securities were specially designed, of course, to encourage long-term holdings. It is only when held for long periods that they make their maximum contribution to effective debt management.

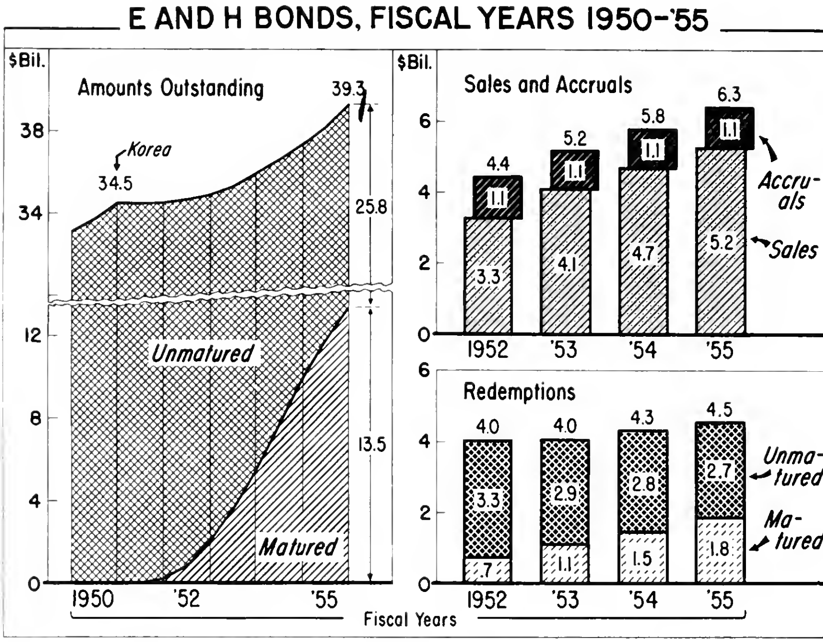

CHART 5.

In a nationwide program of the magnitude of the E bond program, the Treasury has had to face the fact that some people are likely to cash bonds after relatively short periods of holding, and a substantial portion of E bonds sold (particularly small denomination bonds) are turned in within the first year or two.

Experience over the 14-year lifetime of the E bond program, however, has indicated that E bondholders are generally long-term savers, despite the high scale of early redemptions. The average life of E bonds sold is estimated to be approximately 7½ years. Around $14 billion, over a third, of all E bonds outstanding are now in the extension period.

The redemptions of savings bonds as a percentage of the total sold, by yearly series, are summarized in the accompanying table. Detailed information on savings bonds from March 1935, when this type of security was first offered, through June 30, 1955, is given in tables 35 through 40.

Percent of Series E, F, G, H, J, and K savings bonds sold in each year redeemed through each yearly period thereafter [1]

[On basis of Public Debt accounts, see "Bases of Tables"]

Series and calendar year in which issued	Redeemed by end of—													
	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 years	7 years	8 years	9 years	10 years	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years
	Series E [2]													
E-1941	3	6	10	14	18	23	27	30	34	40	62	67	70	72
E-1942	8	15	21	29	35	40	44	48	52	58	68	71	74	----
E-1943	15	24	34	41	47	51	55	58	61	65	71	75	----	----
E-1944	19	33	41	47	52	56	60	62	64	68	73	----	----	----
E-1945	28	38	45	50	54	58	61	63	65	68	----	----	----	----
E-1946	23	34	40	45	51	54	56	58	60	----	----	----	----	----
E-1947	21	30	37	43	47	50	52	55	----	----	----	----	----	----
E-1948	20	30	39	44	47	49	52	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
E-1949	22	34	40	44	47	50	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
E-1950	26	36	41	45	48	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
E-1951	29	38	44	48	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
E-1952	29	39	45	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
E-1953	28	38	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
E-1954	29	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	Series F and G													
F-1941 and G-1941	1	3	5	7	10	13	15	18	20	24	27	68	97	98
F-1942 and G-1942	1	4	7	11	14	18	21	24	28	31	34	60	95	----
F-1943 and G-1943	2	6	10	14	19	22	26	29	33	36	39	68	----	----
F-1944 and G-1944	2	6	10	14	18	21	25	28	31	34	36	----	----	----
F-1945 and G-1945	2	7	11	14	18	21	24	27	30	32	----	----	----	----
F-1946 and G-1946	3	7	12	15	20	23	27	30	33	----	----	----	----	----
F-1947 and G-1947	3	8	12	17	21	24	28	31	----	----	----	----	----	----
F-1948 and G-1948	2	5	9	11	13	16	18	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
F-1949 and G-1949	3	9	13	17	20	23	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
F-1950 and G-1950	3	9	11	15	16	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
F-1951 and G-1951	4	9	14	17	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
F-1952 and G-1952	6	12	16	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	Series H													
H-1952	3	8	13	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
H-1953	3	8	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
H-1954	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	Series J													
J-1952	2	6	14	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
J-1953	2	8	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
J-1954	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	Series K													
K-1952	2	6	9	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
K-1953	3	6	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
K-1954	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

NOTE.—The percentages shown in this table are proportions of the value of the bonds sold in any calendar year which are redeemed before July 1 of the next calendar year, and before July 1 of succeeding calendar years. Both sales and redemptions are taken at maturity value.

[1] Percentages by denominations may be found in table 40.
[2] Similar detail for Series A through E savings bonds may be found in the 1952 annual report, p. 77.

OWNERSHIP OF FEDERAL SECURITIES

At the close of the fiscal year 1955 private nonbank investors held $136.7 billion of Federal securities, or almost 50 percent of the total debt outstanding. Private nonbank investors include individuals,

insurance companies, nonfinancial corporations and associations, pension funds, foreign accounts, and State and local governments. The banking system, that is, commercial banks and Federal Reserve Banks, held $87.1 billion, or 32 percent of the debt. The remainder of the debt, $50.5 billion, or 18 percent, was held by the Government's own investment accounts, social security funds, retirement funds, etc.

During the year holdings by private nonbank investors increased by $3.4 billion, or by more than the $3.1 billion total increase in the debt. At the close of the year their holdings were at the highest level for any June 30. Holdings by Federal Government investment accounts increased by $1.2 billion during the year. There was practically no net change in commercial bank holdings during the year, while the Federal Reserve portfolio was down by $1.4 billion.

The following table presents figures on bank and nonbank ownership, together with pertinent detail on the holdings of Federal securities by the various investor classes. Their holdings as of June 30, 1955, are shown in chart 6.

Ownership of Federal securities by investor classes on selected dates, 1941–55 [1]

	June 30, 1941	Feb. 28, 1946 [2]	June 30, 1954	June 30, 1955	Change during fiscal year 1955
	Amounts in billions of dollars				
Estimated ownership by:					
Private nonbank investors:					
Individuals [3]	11.2	64.1	65.0	65.3	.3
Insurance companies	7.1	24.4	15.3	14.8	-.5
Mutual savings banks	3.4	11.1	9.1	8.7	-.3
Corporations [4]	2.0	19.9	16.4	18.8	2.4
State and local governments	.6	6.7	13.9	14.7	.8
Miscellaneous investors [5]	.7	8.9	13.7	14.4	.8
Total private nonbank investors	25.0	135.1	133.3	136.7	3.4
Federal Government investment accounts	8.5	28.0	49.3	50.5	1.2
Banks:					
Commercial banks	19.7	93.8	63.6	63.5	-.1
Federal Reserve Banks	2.2	22.9	25.0	23.6	-1.4
Total banks	21.8	116.7	88.7	87.1	-1.5
Total gross debt outstanding	55.3	279.8	271.3	274.4	3.1
	Percent of total				
Percent owned by:					
Private nonbank investors:					
Individuals	20	23	24	24	
Other	25	25	25	26	
Total	45	48	49	50	
Federal Government investment accounts	15	10	18	18	
Commercial banks	36	34	24	23	
Federal Reserve Banks	4	8	9	9	
Total gross debt outstanding	100	100	100	100	

[1] Gross public debt, and guaranteed obligations of the Federal Government held outside the Treasury.
[2] Immediate postwar peak of debt.
[3] Includes partnerships and personal trust accounts. Nonprofit institutions and corporate pension trust funds are included under "Miscellaneous investors."
[4] Exclusive of banks and insurance companies.
[5] Includes savings and loan associations, nonprofit institutions, corporate pension trust funds, dealers and brokers, and investments of foreign balances and international accounts in this country.

Individuals, the largest single investor group in the Federal debt ownership structure, held \$65.3 billion of the Federal debt on June 30, 1955. Savings bonds accounted for over three-fourths of this total, with an increase of \$1.8 billion in Series E and H savings bonds during the year, which more than offset a decrease in holdings by individuals of other series of savings bonds. Individuals' holdings of securities other than savings bonds, principally marketables, decreased \$0.4 billion for the year as a whole. These holdings declined by \$1.3 billion in the first half of the fiscal year, but showed a net increase of \$0.9 billion in the last half of the year. A part of this increase can be attributed to individuals' absorption of the 3 percent bonds of 1995 offered in February.

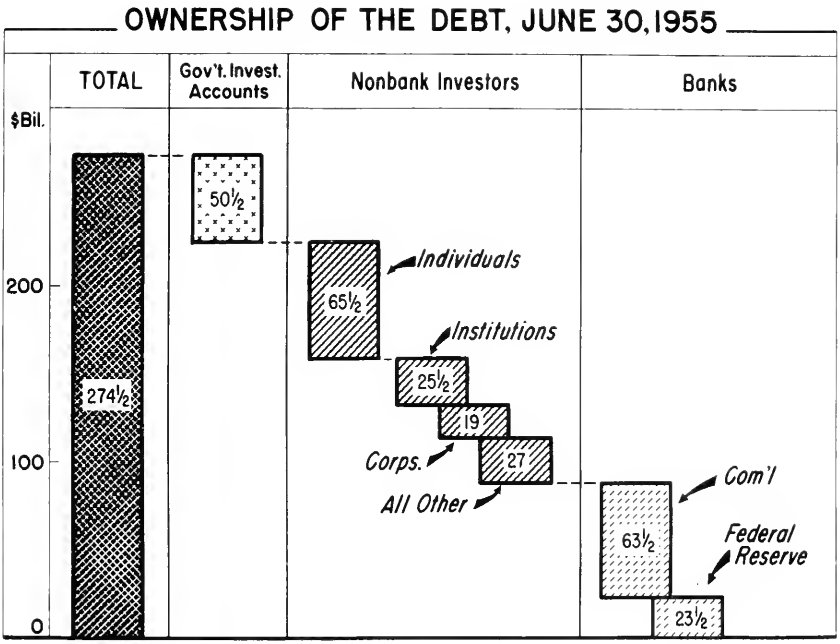

CHART 6.

Federal securities held by insurance companies at the end of the fiscal year amounted to \$14.8 billion, or a decrease of \$0.5 billion during the year. Slightly more than \$9 billion of these securities were held by life insurance companies. Life insurance companies again reduced their holdings in 1955, continuing the downward trend

of the postwar years as new investment opportunities appeared in the form of an increased supply of mortgages and corporate securities. However, their liquidation of $0.4 billion in the fiscal year 1955 was less than for the previous year.

Federal securities held by fire, casualty, and marine insurance companies of $5.7 billion on June 30 were $0.1 billion lower than a year earlier. Federal securities held by these insurance companies are primarily concentrated in issues with a maturity of less than 10 years.

Mutual savings bank holdings of Federal securities at the end of the fiscal year stood at $8.7 billion. Like the life insurance companies, mutual savings banks have been increasing their mortgage and corporate security portfolios since the end of World War II and liquidating a part of their holdings of Federal securities to aid in financing this expansion. The decline of $0.3 billion in fiscal 1955, however, was less than that in the previous year. For both life insurance companies and mutual savings banks, the investment in the 3 percent bonds of February 1995 acted to increase the average length of their portfolios, the first such increase in a number of years. In both classes their portfolios averaged approximately 9½ years to first call or maturity at the close of the year, which was very little different from their prewar averages.

Holdings of Federal securities by corporations other than banks and insurance companies increased by $2.4 billion during the fiscal year, bringing their holdings to $18.8 billion. This was in sharp contrast to a decrease of $2 billion in the holdings of these investors in fiscal 1954. The higher level of corporate profits during the fiscal year 1955 was a contributing factor in the increase in holdings of Federal securities, together with the increased attractiveness of yields of Government securities as compared with those in 1954.

Holdings of Federal securities by State and local governments amounted to $14.7 billion at the end of the fiscal year 1955, an increase of $0.8 billion over the preceding June. This was the smallest annual increase in the holdings by these governmental units since 1951 and resulted from several factors. More of the retirement funds of State and local governments are now being invested in corporate and State and local securities; in addition, the decline in the rate of growth may also indicate that some of the funds, representing temporary investments, are being dispersed at a faster rate. About one-third of the Federal security holdings of these governmental units are in State and local government employee retirement funds.

The holdings of all other private nonbank investors amounted to $14.4 billion on June 30, 1955, an increase of $0.8 billion. The largest increase in this category, $0.6 billion, came about as a result of increased investments in Federal securities by foreign balances. These investment balances made up nearly $7 billion of the total holdings of miscellaneous investors at the end of the fiscal year. Corporate pension trusts accounted for $2½ billion of the total. The remaining investor classes in this group include savings and loan associations, nonprofit associations, dealers and brokers, and certain smaller institutional groups.

Government investment accounts increased their holdings of Federal securities by $1.2 billion during the year. This was a smaller increase than has characterized other recent years, primarily reflecting a slower rate of accumulation by the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund and a net decrease in the investments of the unemployment trust fund of over $0.5 billion. Of the $50.5 billion total held by these accounts, $43.3 billion, or approximately 86 percent, was in the form of special issues held only by these accounts. Details on the ownership of securities by these accounts are shown in table 52.

Holdings of Federal securities by commercial banks showed a decrease of only about $0.1 billion for the year and stood at $63.5 billion on June 30, 1955. Although the overall change was small, there were substantial shifts in the type of Federal issues held. As mentioned in the preceding public debt operations section, the Treasury issued a number of intermediate-term securities in the first half of the year which were largely absorbed by banks. As a result, the average length of marketable securities by the banks increased from 3 years, 8 months to 4 years, 4 months in the year ending June 30, 1955.

The net effect of Federal Reserve Bank open market operations during the year was reflected in a $1.4 billion reduction in holdings of Treasury bills, mostly accounted for by liquidation associated with the reduction of member bank reserve requirements in the summer of 1954. Shifts in holdings among certificates, notes, and bonds reflected refunding operations on maturing Federal securities.

An analysis of the estimated changes in bank versus nonbank ownership of Federal securities during the fiscal year 1955 is shown, by type of issue, in the following table.

356812—56——4

Estimated changes in ownership of Federal securities by type of issue, fiscal year 1955[1]

[In billions of dollars]

	Total changes	Change accounted for by—				
		Private nonbank investors	Government investment accounts	Banks		
				Total	Commercial	Federal Reserve
Marketable securities:						
Treasury bills	(*)	3.0	(*)	−3.0	−1.5	−1.4
Certificates of indebtedness	−4.6	−2.3	(*)	−2.2	−3.9	1.7
Treasury notes	8.8	5.7	.1	3.0	4.4	−1.4
Treasury bonds, etc	.6	−.2	.2	.7	1.0	−.3
Total marketable	4.8	6.2	.2	−1.5	−.1	−1.4
Nonmarketable securities, etc.:						
United States savings bonds	.3	.3	(*)	(*)	(*)	
Treasury savings notes	−3.2	−3.1	(*)	(*)	(*)	
Special issues to Government investment accounts	1.0		1.0			
Treasury bonds, investment series	−.2	−.2		(*)	(*)	
Other	.3	.3		(*)	(*)	
Total nonmarketable, etc	−1.7	−2.7	1.0	(*)	(*)	
Total change	3.1	3.4	1.2	−1.5	−.1	−1.4

*Less than $50 million.

[1] Gross public debt, and guaranteed obligations of the Federal Government held outside the Treasury.

CORPORATIONS AND CERTAIN OTHER BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES OF THE GOVERNMENT

Corporations and certain other business-type activities of the Government finance their lending and other operations from borrowings from the Treasury, by appropriations, by sale of obligations to the public, or by funds obtained through operations. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized not only to purchase obligations of many of the agencies, but he is also, under certain circumstances, authorized to approve the terms and conditions of such obligations. A few of the agencies are exempt from the Government Corporation Control Act (31 U. S. C. 868) with respect to their borrowings from the public but are required to secure approval of the Secretary of the Treasury or to consult with him before issuance of obligations to the public. Most Government corporations are required to keep their checking accounts with the Treasurer of the United States, although, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, such accounts may be kept with the Federal Reserve Banks or with private banks designated as depositaries or fiscal agents of the United States.

Lending authority of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was terminated by the act approved July 30, 1953 (67 Stat. 230), effective September 28, 1953. Since that time the Corporation has been in liquidation. The Corporation's activities in recent years have been financed largely by its capital funds and by borrowings from the Treasury. Some of its activities of a nonlending character involved

expenditures not fully recoverable for which the Congress authorized the cancellation of its notes held by the Treasury, such as the programs for relief and for defense purposes. A statement showing the notes canceled under such authorizations and the subsequent cash recoveries for the fiscal year 1955 and cumulative through June 30, 1955, is contained in table 82.

Advances by the Treasury

The Treasury made advances to Government corporations and agencies, during the fiscal year 1955, amounting to $16,895.2 million. Repayments and refundings amounted to $13,583.9 million and cancellations to $5.0 million, resulting in net advances by the Treasury during the fiscal year of $3,306.3 million. Detailed information relating to holdings, advances, repayments, and refundings will be found in table 76.

Interest on advances by the Treasury

Except in cases where interest rates are fixed by statute, the Treasury adjusts the interest rates on advances to corporations and activities from month to month to take into account the cost which the Treasury must pay to borrow money in the current market, as reflected by prevailing market yields on United States Government obligations with maturities corresponding to the approximate duration of the advances used by the agencies for their programs.

A description of Treasury holdings of bonds and notes issued by Government corporations and agencies, together with the rates of interest applicable thereto, is shown in table 75.

Borrowing authority and obligations outstanding

The gross borrowing authority of agencies authorized to borrow from the Secretary of the Treasury was increased by $1,813.1 million [1] during 1955. The Commodity Credit Corporation's borrowing authority was increased by $1,500 million under Public Law 754, 83d Congress, approved August 31, 1954 (68 Stat. 1047). The next largest increase in borrowing authority was granted to the Export-Import Bank of Washington in the amount of $500 million, pursuant to Public Law 570, 83d Congress, approved August 9, 1954 (68 Stat. 678). Table 73 shows the maximum borrowing authority of Government corporations and agencies and the outstanding amounts borrowed from the Treasury by such agencies as of June 30, 1955. Unused borrowing authority of the Government corporations and agencies amounted to $16,705.2 million as of June 30, 1955.

Assets, liabilities, and capital of Government corporations, etc.

The Government corporations and certain other business-type activities submitting reports to the United States Treasury as of June 30,

[1] On final basis for 1954 and 1955.

1955, had assets amounting to $57,252.1 million, consisting of $35,114.8 million in loans receivable, $3,475.5 million in commodities, supplies, and materials, $6,693.7 million in investments, including public debt obligations of the United States, $7,821.3 million in land, structures, and equipment, and $4,146.9 million in other assets. The liabilities of these agencies amounted to $21,522.5 million, including bonds, debentures, and notes payable amounting to $18,066.5 million, of which $16,172.3 million was held by the Treasury. Accounts payable, accrued liabilities, trust and deposit liabilities, and all other liabilities totaled $3,456.0 million. As of June 30, 1955, the total net investment of the United States Government in these agencies amounted to $35,161.6 million, consisting of paid-in capital, earned surplus or deficit, and expended appropriations.

Balance sheets submitted by these Government corporations and business-type activities are published quarterly and their statements of income and expense, and of source and application of funds semiannually in the *Treasury Bulletin*. The balance sheets show the amount and type of assets, liabilities, Government capital, and capital which is privately owned. Information from the statements submitted as of June 30, 1955, will be found in table 78, of this report. A comparative statement of the assets, liabilities, and capital of the Government corporations and certain other business-type activities as of June 30, 1946–55, is shown in table 77. The income, expense, and changes in unreserved surplus or deficit for the fiscal year 1955, appear in table 79. A statement pertaining to the source and application of funds of the Government corporations and certain other business-type activities during the fiscal year 1955 is shown in table 80.

Subscriptions to and repayments of capital stock of Government corporations

The Government-owned capital stock of the Federal National Mortgage Association was increased during the fiscal year 1955, in the net amount of $72.8 million to reflect transfer of earned and paid-in surplus to the capital account, pursuant to the Federal National Mortgage Association Charter Act, approved August 2, 1954 (68 Stat. 622). During the fiscal year the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation deposited into the Treasury $10.2 million as a repayment of its capital stock. The production credit corporations, through the Farm Credit Administration, repaid $0.3 million of their capital into a revolving fund maintained in the Treasury. A statement showing transactions relating to capital funds of Government corporations appears in table 84.

Other payments to the Treasury by Government corporations, etc.

Interest, dividends, and similar payments received by the Treasury during the fiscal year 1955 from Government corporations and certain

other business-type activities amounted to $577.7 million. Similar payments during the fiscal year 1954 amounted to $359.6 million. Table 83 shows detailed information concerning these payments.

Guaranteed obligations of Government corporations, etc.

Outstanding obligations guaranteed by the United States amounted to $44.1 million as of June 30, 1955. Of this amount, $43.3 million consisted of unmatured obligations issued by the Federal Housing Administration, and $0.9 million represents matured obligations issued by the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation and the Home Owners' Loan Corporation. Detailed information on these obligations is found in table 23.

SECURITIES OWNED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

On June 30, 1955, the United States Government owned securities with a net face value of $26,749.5 million. These securities consisted principally of capital stock, bonds, and notes of Government corporations and business-type activities; securities evidencing loans to farmers, foreign governments, home owners, railroads, and others; and securities evidencing United States subscriptions to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and to the International Monetary Fund. A statement showing the securities owned as of June 30, 1955, other than foreign government obligations of World War I and World War II, appears in table 84, with an explanation of each net increase or decrease during the fiscal year.

TAXATION DEVELOPMENTS

The fiscal year 1955 was a period of varied and significant tax developments. The Internal Revenue Code of 1954, a major focus of the Treasury's tax activity during the preceding year, became law on August 16, 1954. Many of the tax events of 1955 can best be explained against the background of this basic legislation.

In presenting the tax revision program which culminated in the 1954 Code, the President reserved a number of broad tax areas for future consideration, to afford both the Congress and the administration opportunity for further analysis and study. The Treasury pursued these investigations during the year and in a number of areas made substantial progress. A variety of steps were taken also to implement the 1954 legislation by administrative action, including close scrutiny of the operation of the law to insure that it was functioning in conformity with congressional intent and was effective in attaining its objectives.

Throughout the year tax policy was largely prescribed by budgetary considerations. Although substantial progress was made toward a balanced budget, partly as a result of large expenditure reductions,

the budget remained unbalanced and the fiscal year closed with a deficit of $4.2 billion. The administration was determined to narrow further the gap between revenues and expenditures in the interest of responsible management of the Government's finances. In this situation, a compelling consideration with respect to all taxation issues was the effect on the Government's revenues. The largest tax reduction in the Nation's history had been enacted in 1954. Further substantial cuts would have resulted in heavy deficit financing that might have revived dangerous inflationary pressures. No tax proposal could be recommended, therefore, which would result in a significant revenue loss.

Corporate income tax and excise tax rate extensions

To move toward a balanced budget the administration requested the Congress to extend for one year the rates of the corporate income tax and certain excises. In the absence of such extension the corporate normal tax rate would automatically have dropped from 30 percent to 25 percent on April 1, 1955, reducing the combined normal surtax rates from 52 percent to 47 percent. This would have involved a revenue loss of about $2 billion for a full year. Similarly, the rates of a group of excises, including those on alcoholic beverages, cigarettes, gasoline, and automobiles, would automatically have been reduced on the same date at a revenue cost of approximately $1 billion. The President recommended a one-year extension of these rates for the reason that "Any other course of action would result in either (1) inadequate expenditures for national security, or (2) inflationary borrowing." (See exhibit 19.)

The Congress gave priority to bills introduced by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Ways and Means to implement this recommendation. As amended by that committee the bill also included a $20 per capita cut in the individual income tax. This would have taken about five million taxpayers completely off the income tax rolls and resulted in a revenue loss of $2.3 billion in a full year. A tax cut of this magnitude would have constituted a grave threat to the administration's policy of moving in the direction of a budgetary balance as expeditiously as circumstances permitted. Accordingly, the Treasury opposed the cut vigorously. The amended bill, nonetheless, was passed by the House of Representatives by a margin of five votes. The Treasury continued its opposition before the Senate, where the income tax cut amendment ultimately was eliminated. (See exhibits 20 and 21.) The extension of the corporation income and excise tax rates became law on March 30, 1955 (Public Law 18), and the tax rates enacted in 1951 remained in effect for another year.

Changes in the 1954 Code

In tax revision as comprehensive as that undertaken in 1954 some matters of detail are inevitably overlooked. To uncover these situations the Treasury observed closely the operation of the new code as its provisions began to be put into actual practice by taxpayers. In addition it carefully combed the new law for matters that might have been missed while the legislation was being drafted and worked over by the Congress. This brought to light a number of technical deficiencies in the language of the new law. It revealed also that two provisions, relating to prepaid income and reserves for estimated expenses, were not operating as had been anticipated.

Prepaid income and reserves for estimated expenses.—Under the 1939 Code, a number of divergencies existed between income computed for tax purposes and income computed for business purposes. The principal area of difference lay in different requirements as to the time when items of income and deductions should be taken into account in computing income.

Business accounting requires accrual method taxpayers to include income in the period in which earned, which is not necessarily the period in which it is received. Tax accounting, however, did not usually permit the deferral of income beyond the period in which it was received. Similar differences existed in the timing of deductions. Accrual method taxpayers are required by sound business accounting rules to charge the income of a given year with all expenses related to the production of that income. These expenses include estimates of amounts which relate to the income of the year but which will not actually be disbursed until a subsequent year, as for example, the estimated future costs of fulfilling guarantees on products sold. One objective of the 1954 Code was to bring accounting for tax purposes into better alignment with accepted business accounting.

It was anticipated that during the transition to the new procedures some revenue loss would result. Taxpayers who had not been estimating certain expenses but had been deducting them as they were actually disbursed would in the transition year also take their first deductions for new expenses accrued during that year. Similarly, taxpayers who had been reporting prepaid income as received would now defer such income until it was actually earned. It soon became evident, however, that the revenue loss would far exceed expectations. Many taxpayers indicated an intention to estimate expenses for tax purposes which they had not previously estimated for financial purposes. An "all or nothing" clause in the statute prevented taxpayers from taking advantage of the benefits of these sections for single items of income or expense without electing them for all items eligible for the new treatment. Further, the likelihood of litigation was indicated by

differences between the Treasury and some taxpayers as to the type of items properly included within the scope of these sections.

It became clear that however desirable the objective of aligning tax accounting with good commercial accounting practice, the revenue impact was not compatible with existing budgetary conditions. To protect the revenues and afford the congressional committees and the Treasury time to consider alternatives, the Treasury recommended that Congress repeal Sections 452 and 462 of the 1954 Code. (See exhibit 22.) The bill H. R. 4725, effecting the retroactive repeal, became Public Law 74 on June 15, 1955.

Minor defects.—The detailed scrutiny of the new code conducted in cooperation with the congressional tax staff also uncovered a number of minor defects. A list of suggestions for perfecting the new code was compiled. Some related to misprints, misspelling, and bad punctuation which had no legal significance. Others would have corrected ambiguous statutory language. This list was reviewed in consultation with the congressional tax staff. None of the items was found to have an important effect on the revenues; a substantial number could be handled administratively. On the basis of this examination, and after an exchange of letters between the Secretary of the Treasury and the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, it was decided that the remaining problems did not warrant the injection of remedial legislation into a crowded congressional calendar.

Cooperatives

One subject deferred for additional study at the time of the 1954 revenue revision was the taxation of cooperatives. This matter was known to require attention because legislation enacted in 1951 designed to establish a basic policy had not accomplished its purpose. The subject was excluded from the 1954 tax recommendations because of its complexity and because it required more congressional attention than appeared available at the time.

The intent of the 1951 legislation was to make all income of cooperatives taxable in the year earned, either to the cooperative itself or to its members. The income was to be taxed to the cooperative unless paid in cash or allocated as patronage refunds to patrons or to members. In the latter case, it would be taxed to the patron.

However, several courts have held that when allocation certificates issued to patrons have no fair market value they are not properly includible in the taxable income of the patrons when issued. Under these decisions cooperatives could take current tax deductions for certificates which are not taxable to the recipients. This would enable cooperatives to retain earnings indefinitely without either the cooperative or the patrons incurring income tax liability.

Secretary Humphrey described this situation in a letter to the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee on July 26, 1955, and outlined some remedial measures. (See exhibit 23.) He suggested that cooperatives might be allowed deductions for (a) cash distributions and (b) noncash allocations issued in such form as would make them currently taxable to patron-members receiving them. Under this approach the amount deductible by the cooperative itself would not exceed the amount currently taxable to the patrons.

To meet the problem which would arise from requiring patrons to pay taxes currently on noncash allocations, and in the interest of effective administration, the Secretary suggested consideration of a withholding arrangement on a basis comparable to the present withholding of income taxes from wages and salaries. The Department submitted this plan in the expectation that it would not interfere with the proper financing of cooperatives and would insure that all cooperative income is taxed as it is earned, either to the cooperative or to the member.

In the expectation that the taxation of cooperatives will receive congressional attention at the next session, the Treasury is continuing to accumulate factual information on the operations of cooperatives.

Retirement funds for the self-employed

Another area deferred for further study in 1954 was the tax treatment of the savings of self-employed persons for retirement purposes. The self-employed can now provide for their own retirement only out of taxed income. Employees of corporations or unincorporated businesses, on the other hand, are taxed on retirement funds provided by their employers only when they receive these funds after retirement.

These problems have been under study in the Congress and the executive branch for several years. In 1955 consideration was given to the bills, H. R. 9 and H. R. 10, introduced by members of the Committee on Ways and Means. They permit self-employed persons and employees not covered by pension plans to postpone tax on a part of their earned income set aside in specified ways for retirement purposes. The amounts so excludable would be limited to 10 percent of earned income, not to exceed $7,500 a year or $150,000 during a lifetime.

The Committee on Ways and Means held public hearings on these bills, and on June 27, 1955, heard Secretary Humphrey present the Department's views. He did not favor adoption of plans for this purpose at that time because the substantial costs involved were incompatible with the Government's budgetary situation. The Secretary suggested that relief for the retirement income of the self-

employed be reconsidered when the budgetary conditions improve. (See exhibit 24.[1])

Later in the session the Committee on Ways and Means tentatively approved a plan covering only the self-employed. The amount of income which might be excluded for purposes of retirement was limited to $5,000 a year and $100,000 during a lifetime. However, the committee decided to hold this matter in abeyance.

Business income from foreign sources

The President's tax revision program, which culminated in the 1954 Code, contained several recommendations designed to insure that tax considerations do not deter the flow of American private capital to different parts of the free world, where it is needed to speed economic development, improve living standards, and increase international trade.

Provisions intended to give effect to this policy were contained in the tax revision bill of 1954 as reported by the Ways and Means Committee and voted by the House of Representatives. The principal provisions were subsequently eliminated largely because of problems encountered in defining foreign business income. The problem was to restrict the relief provisions to income earned from significant business activity actually conducted abroad, and exclude income derived from products manufactured at home and merely sold for delivery abroad. As a matter of national policy, it would not be advisable to subsidize exports by taxing profits from exports at a lower rate than profits from domestic sales.

In deleting the foreign income provisions from the bill, the Senate Committee on Finance expressed the hope that further consideration by the conference committee would develop a satisfactory solution. This, however, did not materialize.

During the past year the Department gave further study to this problem and developed a revised draft of the proposed legislation which would limit the tax relief to income derived from the active conduct of a trade or business abroad and deny it to export trade. This draft was transmitted to the Committee on Ways and Means (exhibit 25) and was subsequently incorporated in a bill, H. R. 7725, introduced by the chairman of that committee. It would grant United States enterprises engaged in business abroad a 14 percentage point tax reduction as compared with enterprises engaged in business at home. The rate reduction is equivalent to that available since 1942 to Western Hemisphere trade corporations but the conditions under which it would apply are different.

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[1] For Treasury "Report on Plans to Postpone Tax on Income Set Aside to Provide Income for Self-Employed Persons," see "Hearings before the House Committee on Ways and Means on Individual Retirement Act of 1955" (84th Congress, 1st Session), pp. 7–33.

Another section of the proposed legislation would postpone the taxation of earnings from branch operations in a foreign country until the earnings are actually withdrawn from that country. Since, under present law, income from a foreign subsidiary corporation is taxed only when received by the domestic parent company, this provision would place branches of United States corporations in substantially the same tax position as foreign subsidiaries. The deferral of tax on foreign income until it is repatriated would encourage foreign investment and provide American enterprise abroad greater freedom in choosing the form of business organization employed.

During the year the extension of bilateral tax treaties designed to eliminate double taxation and other tax impediments to the flow of investment has been pursued. These treaties arrange for the allocation of income between countries, provide for credits for taxes paid to foreign governments, and establish rules for the taxability of income. They also enable the tax authorities to solve problems arising out of international differences in tax concepts and administrative practices on a mutually agreeable basis and to the benefit of the taxpayer.

During the past year there have come into effect income tax treaties with Japan and Italy, and protocols to the treaties with the United Kingdom and the Netherlands. Active negotiations were conducted with Belgium, Mexico, Cuba, and Honduras, and preliminary talks were held with other countries. Income tax treaties with 19 countries are now in effect.

An important policy innovation in the tax treaty program was announced by Secretary Humphrey at the meeting of Finance Ministers at the Inter-American Economic and Social Council in Rio de Janeiro in November 1954.

An integral part of the United States tax treatment of foreign income is the tax credit allowed United States taxpayers for foreign income taxes which provides a necessary safeguard against prohibitive taxes arising from international double taxation. However, it has certain undesirable aspects. Thus, it may deprive United States investors of the benefits of tax concessions granted by foreign countries. This occurs because a reduction in foreign tax may serve only to produce a corresponding increase in United States tax. The Secretary announced at Rio de Janeiro that to remedy this situation the United States is prepared to consider the use of tax treaties to recognize tax concessions made by other countries to attract foreign capital. This policy was reiterated by the President on January 10, 1955, in his message to the Congress on foreign economic policy in which he declared: "Under proper safeguards, credit could be given for foreign income taxes which are waived for an initial limited period, as we now

grant credit for taxes which are imposed. This would give maximum effectiveness to foreign tax laws designed to encourage new enterprises."

Special amortization

The liberalized depreciation allowances in the 1954 Code reduce the need for rapid amortization and during the year the Treasury reexamined the special amortization program adopted in 1950 in connection with the Korean war effort. Available data indicated that special amortization involved an estimated revenue loss of $880 million for the fiscal year 1956 and a loss of similar dimensions in fiscal 1957.

The Department's examination indicated also that since the acute emergency phase of the defense program is substantially completed, the need for special amortization is less compelling. Moreover, recent changes in the tax laws substantially altered the tax situation which existed when accelerated amortization was first adopted. The excess profits tax with the top rate of 82 percent, which tended to discourage large expenditures for new plant facilities, had been repealed as of January 1, 1954. The liberalized depreciation methods provided under the 1954 Code permit faster capital recovery by all taxpayers equally and meet the basic needs of the whole economy. This reduces the need for giving particular taxpayers with particular facilities more favorable treatment than is accorded taxpayers generally.

In the Department's view accelerated tax amortization was an artificial device which served a necessary purpose in the defense mobilization program but should not be relied upon on a continuing basis. The country's economic interests would be better served if future expansion of defense facilities was an integral part of broad, long-range economic growth and proceeded without benefit of artificial stimulation.

These views were conveyed by Secretary Humphrey to the Subcommittee on Legal and Monetary Affairs of the House Committee on Government Operations on July 18, 1955. (See exhibit 26.) He proposed a reexamination of the special amortization program in the expectation that it could now be confined to war requirement facilities. He also pointed out that use of the tax laws to achieve diverse social purposes indirectly impaired their primary function of raising the revenues in an equitable manner. Use of tax laws for such ancillary purposes is appropriate only under emergency conditions, when rigid restrictions can be imposed for the protection of the public interest.

Life insurance companies

The taxation of life insurance companies has long been governed by special provisions. From 1921 through 1950, the tax was com-

puted by applying the regular corporate rates to the so-called free investment income of the company. This is income from investments minus investment expenses and the allocations made out of the investment income to the reserves of the policyholders. Until 1950 the determination of free investment income had been made largely on the basis of an arbitrary assumption as to the rate of earnings on the policyholders' reserves.

By 1950 it had become evident that this approach was unsatisfactory and a new formula was adopted for the years 1949 and 1950. Under this formula free investment income was computed on the basis of the average experience of the industry in the preceding year. In 1951 another stopgap formula was used which applied a special low rate tax to the net investment income of the company without adjustment for allocations to policyholders' reserves. This formula was reenacted in each of the years 1952 through 1954. Time did not permit the development of a permanent formula as part of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. The Ways and Means Committee, however, created a subcommittee of its own members and instructed it to develop a permanent plan for the taxation of life insurance companies. The plan evolved by that subcommittee was embodied in H. R. 7201, approved by the Ways and Means Committee and passed by the House on July 18, 1955.

The Treasury kept pace with these developments. It reviewed the history and problems of taxation of life insurance companies, and examined the materials developed in the hearings and the studies of the staff of the subcommittee of the Ways and Means Committee. On the basis of this review, the Treasury suggested that an attempt be made to develop a method for taxing life insurance companies in a manner similar to other businesses. (See exhibit 27.)

However, the Treasury did not object to the enactment of H. R. 7201 with its application limited to one year and with the understanding that the whole problem would have further study preparatory to the development of further legislation to be submitted for enactment next year when the Treasury's suggestions would be fully explored.

The Committee on Finance held public hearings on H. R. 7201 on July 25, 1955, when a representative of the Treasury presented the Department's views.[1] Subsequently, the committee announced that legislation was being deferred until early next year.

In view of these developments, the Internal Revenue Service extended the time for filing the declaration of estimated tax and for paying the tax due thereon by life insurance companies until March 15,

[1] Statement of Laurens Williams, Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, before the Senate Finance Committee on "Tax Formula for Life Insurance Companies" (84th Congress, 1st Session), pp. 15–31.

1956. For the benefit of companies wishing to make estimated payments on account of 1955 income tax liabilities, the Treasury announced the statistical information needed to compute the tax liability under the 1942 law, which technically came into effect in the absence of new legislation.

Miscellaneous tax legislation

This year, as in other years, a substantial number of tax bills were introduced and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. They pertained to virtually every phase of the Federal tax system, including income, gift, estate, and excise taxation, as well as administrative matters. Some would have given retroactive application to provisions incorporated prospectively in the 1954 Code. Others would have granted relief in specific situations; some prospectively, some retroactively.

The Committee on Ways and Means considered over one hundred separate revenue bills. The Department recommended against the enactment of many of these because they involved retroactive legislation to which the Department is opposed as a matter of principle. It opposed enactment of others, either because they would have involved a substantial revenue loss or because they were not essential to tax fairness.

The Committee on Ways and Means reported favorably on over forty of these bills, which it approved unanimously. Nineteen bills were subsequently enacted. (See exhibit 30.) These included bills extending the retirement income credit to members of the Armed Forces who retire before the age of 65, exempting from income tax withholding noncash wages paid to retail salesmen who ordinarily are compensated in cash, and removing motorcycles from the excise on motor vehicles.

Twenty-two additional bills were passed by the House of Representatives and are now pending in the Senate Committee on Finance. Included are bills liberalizing the retirement income credit by bringing it into alignment with the current social security provisions, providing a carry-over and carry-back of unused foreign tax credits, extending the exemption under the excise on transportation of persons to travel in the Caribbean area, limiting the excise on radios and television to sets of the entertainment type, and restricting the application of this excise with respect to replacement parts.

Those bills on which the Committee on Ways and Means was not unanimously agreed, but which were favored by a committee majority, were earmarked for an omnibus bill which came to be called the "bobtail bill". The measure to provide tax relief for the self-employed (previously described herein) is in this group, as are measures to

facilitate investment in antiwater-pollution facilities, to eliminate the corporation tax on the earnings of real estate trusts, to repeal the transportation tax on coal, and to reduce the tax on air conditioners.

Other fiscal matters

In view of their importance to the Government's finances, the Department took an active interest in the legislative implementation of the President's highway and school construction programs. It cooperated with the Department of Commerce and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare which respectively had primary responsibility for drafting the legislation to implement the highway and school construction programs.

The Secretary appeared before the Public Roads Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Public Works in support of the Administration's highway program on March 22, 1955, and before a subcommittee of the House Committee on Public Works in May and on July 12. (See exhibit 28.) The Secretary supported the financing principle incorporated in the highway bill and expressed the view that as nearly as possible the program should be handled on a pay-as-you-go basis. He would not object, he said, if the Congress deemed it appropriate to increase the Federal gasoline tax to finance the program.

The Department participated also in the work of the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations which filed its report with the President on June 20, 1955. The Under Secretary of the Treasury, one of the three Federal members on the Commission, took an active part in the Commission's deliberations and placed the staff facilities of the Department at the disposal of the Commission. In this connection, the Department's staff prepared for the use of the Commission an analysis of overlapping taxes in the United States, materials concerning Federal payments in lieu of State and local taxes, and data relating to other aspects of Federal-State fiscal relations.

Social security developments

The Board of Trustees of the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund, of which the Secretary of the Treasury is Managing Trustee, met in connection with their annual report for the fiscal year 1954, and proposed a change in the method of computing the interest rate on investments of the trust fund. Under existing law, the interest on special obligations issued directly to the fund is the average on the total interest-bearing public debt. In view of the long-term nature of the trust fund, the trustees proposed that the rate on these securities be based on the average interest paid on marketable Treasury bonds (by definition having a maturity of five years or more at the time of issue). This ties the earnings of the fund more closely to the market rate of interest, and places the earnings of the fund on a basis more

nearly comparable to those of privately administered trust funds. The change would mean an increase in the interest earnings of the fund, based on its present size, of about $44 million annually.

The Treasury, in cooperation with the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, also developed a plan for consolidating the wage reporting under social security with the wage reporting under the income tax, with substantial economies for taxpayers and the Government. The plan would eliminate about 12 million quarterly wage reports a year containing 200 million wage items which are now required by the system of quarterly wage reports for social security purposes. The consolidated wage reporting plan also contemplates the use of wage reports maintained by the Social Security Administration in connection with checking on information submitted for income tax purposes. Minor modifications in the eligibility provisions of the social security program are required under the plan but the rights of all individuals would be safeguarded throughout.

The proposal for altering the method of computing the interest rate on investments of the social security trust fund and the consolidated wage reporting plan were incorporated in the bill H. R. 7770.

International Financial and Monetary Developments

Fiscal 1955 was a year of further improvement in international economic and financial relations. Many countries took new steps toward the dismantling of direct restrictions on trade and payments although, on the whole, the advance was slower than in the previous year. The developments included some significant reductions in discriminations against imports from the dollar area. Progress in these directions was most marked in the continental countries of Western Europe where it was facilitated by expanding production, rising monetary reserves, and growing competitive strength in overseas markets.

In some countries, however, mostly in the category of primary producers, payments difficulties persisted and there was generally some deterioration rather than improvement in their international accounts. But in only a few instances did these difficulties lead to an increase in import restrictions.

Internal monetary and price stability was achieved or maintained on a wide scale. The exceptions were mainly the less-developed countries, where the claims of development programs contributed to inflationary pressures. With a growing appreciation of the strength and flexibility of fiscal and monetary measures, wider use was made of these, rather than of new trade and exchange restrictions, to promote internal stability and to protect payments positions.

The United States balance of payments and gold movements

During the fiscal year 1955 the United States exported $21.1 billion and imported $16.4 billion of goods and services. With a deduction of $2.5 billion of goods and services exported under military aid programs, the export surplus amounted to $2.2 billion, or $1.2 billion more than the corresponding surplus of the previous year. In addition to the $16.4 billion supplied for imports of goods and services, the United States provided the rest of the world, through other transactions (exclusive of military aid) with dollars or their equivalent to the net amount of $4.0 billion. Of the combined total of $20.4 billion, private transactions, including imports of merchandise, travel, investments, and gifts, accounted for $15.1 billion, or 74 percent, and United States Government transactions, mainly military expenditures abroad and nonmilitary grants, for the remaining $5.3 billion. The contribution made through United States Government transactions to the total net amount of dollars supplied by the United States to the rest of the world through all transactions, public and private (i. e., exclusive of military aid grants), has remained nearly constant for the past four years, after falling from 40 percent in fiscal 1949 and 35 percent in fiscal 1950. The dollars supplied by the United States through Government transactions fell from $6.9 billion in fiscal 1949 to $5.3 billion in fiscal 1955, while concurrently the dollars supplied through private transactions increased from $10.5 billion to $15.1 billion.

To finance their fiscal year 1955 imports of goods and services from the United States, foreigners required, exclusive of military aid, $18.6 billion. Since the dollars supplied to them during the year, exclusive of military aid, amounted to $20.4 billion, the rest of the world (including international organizations) had a net gain from transactions with the United States of $1.8 billion. Of this gain, $0.3 billion was represented by gold and $1.5 billion by long- and short-term dollar assets. In fiscal 1954 the outside world made similar gains of $0.5 million in gold and $1.4 billion in dollar assets.

During the year under review foreign countries (exclusive of the U. S. S. R.) increased their official gold holdings by an estimated $0.9 billion, about three times the net amount they acquired through gold transactions with the United States. On June 30, 1955, those countries held gold to the amount of $14.3 billion, as compared with United States gold holdings of $21.7 billion. The United States share of the official gold resources of all countries (excluding the U. S. S. R.) was thus 60.4 percent. In the course of the past decade the corresponding proportion, as of June 30 in each year, rose from 60.4 percent in 1945 to 73.1 percent in 1949. By the end of fiscal 1955 the proportion had again declined to the 1945 level.

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The strength of the outside world's position in relation to dollar payments is only partly reflected by changes in official gold holdings. Account must also be taken of changes in short-term dollar holdings, both official and private. The short-term dollar resources and official gold holdings of foreign countries increased during the fiscal year by $1.7 billion to a total of $25.8 billion. Over the six-year period ending June 30, 1955, the total of these assets rose by $11 billion. Rising gold and dollar holdings have entered importantly into the considerations which have led many countries to relax restrictions on trade and foreign exchange maintained for balance of payments reasons.

At the Tenth Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund in September 1955, certain countries again proposed that the United States should raise the price of gold above its present $35 per ounce. In disagreeing with these proposals Under Secretary of the Treasury Burgess emphasized that an increase in the price of gold would be inflationary. It would also, he pointed out, be in sharp conflict with the aim of the United States to "maintain a sound currency as the basis for economic health, not only in the United States but also wherever the dollar is important". (See exhibit 35.)

Progress toward convertibility and trade liberalization

While further progress was made during the year under review in preparing institutional arrangements which would facilitate a move to convertibility of the major world currencies, the prospects for early moves to formal convertibility did not increase. In recognition of the key position which sterling holds in world-wide trade and payments, the leading countries of continental Europe have looked to sterling to set the pace for further important steps to convertibility. The policy of the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth to work for a freer multilateral pattern of trade and payments has been reiterated. The British Chancellor of the Exchequer announced, however, that a period of consolidation to strengthen the economic and financial position of the United Kingdom on the domestic front must precede any further forward move on the exchange front.

Discussion of changes which the advent of convertibility should entail in present institutional arrangements for intra-European trade and payments continued throughout the year under the auspices of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation. Two of the most important issues to be dealt with were: (a) The question of appropriate provisions for termination of the present European Payments Union at the time of convertibility; and (b) the problems which a transition to convertibility might pose for such European countries as were not able to make their own currencies convertible.

At the Ministerial Meeting of the OEEC in Paris in June 1955, agreement was reached in principle on a satisfactory resolution of these issues and an extension of the European Payments Union for another year. Such extension of the Union was to be subject to a proviso that it would be terminated at any time prior to June 30, 1956, if members holding half of the quotas should signify their intent to terminate the Union and to bring into effect a new European Fund. This new institution would be empowered to assist member countries in temporary balance of payments difficulties through gold credits which would be made on an *ad hoc* basis and would be repayable in not less than two years.

It was also agreed that, as from August 1, 1955, settlements through the European Payments Union would be made 75 percent in gold and 25 percent in credit rather than on the 50–50 basis used during the previous year. A formal agreement extending the Union on the terms described above was signed by the member countries on August 5, 1955. Formal provisions for establishment of the new European Fund, in the event of a termination of the Payments Union on the above terms, have been incorporated in a European Monetary Agreement which likewise was signed on August 5, 1955. This Agreement also contains certain technical provisions which the OEEC countries have agreed upon relating to the carrying out of settlements among the European central banks and the extension of certain short-term credits, under conditions of convertibility.

The provisions for establishment of the European Fund call for a capital of $600,000,000, of which $328,425,000 would be contributed in gold by present members of the Payments Union. The United States has agreed to permit the transfer to this Fund, when established, of the $271,575,000 still remaining out of its original contribution to the capital of the Payments Union.

Under Secretary of the Treasury Burgess with other officials of the Government represented the United States in discussions of these matters by an OEEC Ministerial Examination Group on Convertibility, which met in July 1954 in London and again in January 1955 in Paris under the chairmanship of the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, and also at the January 1955 Ministerial Meeting of the OEEC in Paris. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Overby similarly represented the United States at the OEEC Ministerial Meeting in June 1955 at which agreement was reached in principle on the arrangements described above.

In addition to the above developments relating to currency convertibility, the year under review also witnessed continued progress in the relaxation of discriminatory trade controls and restrictions on international payments by a number of foreign countries. The United

Kingdom removed import restrictions on a further series of commodities and relaxed certain other restrictions, including those on conversion of legacies into dollars. In Continental Europe, West Germany announced two further lists of items the import of which from the dollar area is now freed from quantitative restrictions and introduced a number of modifications in its exchange control regulations, while several other countries, particularly Sweden, Denmark, and Austria, took their first important steps in liberalizing dollar imports. Several non-European countries in the sterling area also reduced restrictions on dollar imports and liberalized certain of their exchange restrictions during the year, although Australia found it necessary to tighten restrictions on imports from all sources.

Progress toward trade liberalization was not confined to the reduction or elimination of quantitative import or exchange restrictions. Some other noteworthy measures were taken. These included: The enactment by the United States of the Trade Agreements Act, extending the President's authority to enter into trade agreements for a period of three years, up to June 1958, the negotiation of trade agreements under which the United States and Japan made numerous trade concessions to each other, with the United States also granting various concessions to third countries in return for concessions which the latter made to Japan, and a comprehensive review, by the contracting parties, of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

The review of GATT resulted in various revisions of its provisions. In addition a new agreement was drafted for setting up an international body, to be known as the Organization for Trade Cooperation (OTC), which would serve as a continuous mechanism for the administration of the GATT. In a message to the Congress on April 14, 1955, the President recommended the enactment of legislation authorizing United States membership in the Organization. The recommendation awaits congressional consideration.

International Monetary Fund and exchange stabilization arrangements

The International Monetary Fund, which was established to promote international cooperation in exchange arrangements and to foster freedom of exchange transactions, continued through the year under review its important consultations with the member countries retaining restrictions. Through these consultations, the Fund has exerted its influence toward the simplification of international exchange arrangements and the elimination of restrictions. The Fund also issued a policy decision recording its views on the use of bilateral arrangements which involve currency restrictions. In accordance with this decision, the Fund will discuss with members which are

parties to bilateral arrangements the possibilities of their early removal and the ways and means by which the Fund can assist in this process.

There were some developments in the course of the year with respect to par values and membership. The Fund agreed to a change in the par value of the Paraguayan currency from 15 to 21 guaranies per United States dollar and to a change in the par value of the Nicaraguan cordoba from 5 to 7 per United States dollar. Israel became a member and Czechoslovakia's membership was terminated. With the addition of Afghanistan in July 1955 and Korea in August, the membership of the Fund (and, correspondingly, of the International Bank) was raised to 58.

During the fiscal year 1955 the International Monetary Fund sold $58.7 million in dollars to members in exchange for their own currencies, and members of the Fund purchased their currencies from the Fund with gold and dollars to the amount of $259.1 million. Since the beginning of its operations, the Fund has sold the equivalent of $1,213.8 million in currencies and members have repurchased their currencies in the amount of $716.8 million.

In September 1954 the Fund extended to October 1955 the expiring standby arrangement made with Mexico in April 1954. Under this arrangement, made when the Mexican peso was devalued, Mexico could purchase up to $50 million from the Fund in exchange for pesos. The United States-Mexican Stabilization Agreement, made at the same time as the Fund's standby arrangement, was continued in force during the fiscal year. Under this agreement Mexico could purchase for pesos up to $75 million from the United States Exchange Stabilization Fund, if the occasion for use should arise, for exchange stabilization operations to aid in preserving Mexico's exchange system free from restrictions on payments. In April 1954 Mexico purchased $22.5 million from the Fund under the agreement with the Fund, and repaid this amount in June 1955. No drawing was made under the United States-Mexican Stabilization Agreement in the course of the year. Meanwhile, the peso has remained freely convertible into dollars.

In February 1955 standby arrangements with Peru were renewed for an additional year to enable Peru to maintain a foreign exchange system free of exchange restrictions. Under these arrangements Peru was authorized to draw up to $12.5 million from the Fund under a standby arrangement, $12.5 million from the United States Exchange Stabilization Fund, and $5 million from a New York bank. Peru has not found it necessary to utilize any part of these credits.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

The International Bank made loans aggregating $410 million, an amount greater than that loaned in any previous fiscal year. The Bank continued to finance chiefly basic services which form the essential foundation for economic development. About two-thirds of the total lent in 1955 was for transport or power projects. The rest helped to finance industrial enterprises or related activities and agriculture. Up to June 30, 1955, the Bank had made loans to 37 countries totaling, net, $2,274 million, of which $497 million represented reconstruction loans made in Western Europe in 1947. The balance of $1,777 million constituted loans for economic development. Of this amount 32.6 percent went to Latin America, 24.3 percent to Europe, 15.5 percent to Asia, 14.6 percent to Australia, and 13.0 percent to Africa.

During the fiscal year 1955, in addition to its regular and continuing operations, the Bank prepared and presented for the consideration of its member governments Articles of Agreement for the proposed International Finance Corporation (IFC).

International Finance Corporation

In August 1955 legislation was enacted authorizing United States membership in the IFC. This Corporation, which is to be an affiliate of the International Bank, is designed to encourage the growth of productive private enterprise, particularly in the less developed areas. The Corporation will have an authorized capital of $100 million, to which member governments will subscribe proportionately to their subscriptions to the Bank's capital. All subscriptions are payable in full in gold or dollars. The United States subscription, to be made as a public debt transaction, will be $35,168,000. The Corporation will come into existence when a minimum of $75 million has been subscribed by at least thirty countries. Up to October 25, 1955, fifty countries had signified that they favored membership in the IFC and, of these, twenty had actually signed the Articles of Agreement.

The Corporation will invest in productive private enterprise, in association with private investors and without government guarantee of repayment, when sufficient private capital is not available on reasonable terms. While the Corporation will, in essence, supply venture funds, it will not be authorized to hold capital stock. The Corporation will, however, be able to undertake financing not only by fixed interest obligations but by obligations bearing a return related to earnings. It will also be able to take obligations convertible into stock when purchased from it by private investors. As a consequence, the Corporation will be able to benefit from the success of an enterprise in which it has invested, without having the management

responsibility which would be involved in the ownership of stock in the Corporation. In his remarks on the Corporation at the Istanbul meeting, the Secretary of the Treasury stated that the United States Government viewed the institution as an experiment, but believed it to be "a very hopeful experiment in getting private investors to join as partners in providing an enlarged flow of venture capital to private enterprises in the member countries." (See exhibit 34.)

Export-Import Bank

Following detailed study by the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, under the chairmanship of Senator Capehart, of the operations of the Export-Import Bank and their relationship to the expansion of international trade, Public Law 570 was enacted in August 1954. This law increased the lending authority of the Bank by $500 million, making the loan limit $5 billion. The law also provided for the establishment of a bipartisan Board of Directors, consisting of the President of the Bank as Chairman, the First Vice President as Vice Chairman, and three additional members, and for the appointment by the Board of an Advisory Committee of nine members which would meet at least once a year to advise with the Bank on its program. In addition, the law restored the statutory representation of the Bank on the National Advisory Council. This legislation was enacted after experience with operations under the President's Reorganization Plan No. 5, effective August 1953, which had put the management of the Bank under a single administrator. This experience showed that it would be desirable to have a small working board of full-time directors, while retaining administrative authority in the chief executive officer of the Bank.

During the year the Bank authorized new credits to a total of $631.5 million, as compared with authorizations of $250.4 million in fiscal 1954 and $571.0 million in fiscal 1953. As of June 30, 1955, the Bank had credits outstanding and funds committed to the amount of $3.5 billion, leaving an uncommitted lending power of $1.5 billion.

The Bank's operations in the course of the year extended into every continent, with the largest share of loan authorizations, by area, going to Latin America and Asia. Loans for Latin American countries aggregated $284.1 million and those for countries in Asia, $123.9 million. Loans to other countries totaled $80.2 million. The remaining $143.3 million of credits authorized in fiscal 1955 reflected a notable feature of the Bank's operations. Under procedures developed during the year, lines of credit to this amount were extended to American exporters to assist them in financing the sale of capital goods which could contribute to economic development abroad.

Foreign assets control

Foreign Assets Control administers regulations issued under authority of Section 5 (b) of the Trading with the Enemy Act. The Foreign Assets Control Regulations block property in the United States in which there is any Communist Chinese or North Korean interest and prohibit all trade or other financial transactions with those countries or their nationals. The Control has also blocked under the regulations foreign bank accounts in the United States which had been utilized in financing dollar transactions involving a Communist Chinese interest to the extent that such transactions were involved. For the purpose of preventing Communist China from obtaining foreign exchange through the exportation of merchandise to the United States, the Foreign Assets Control Regulations prohibit the unlicensed purchase and importation into the United States of Communist Chinese or North Korean merchandise, as well as numerous other commodities therein specified which are of types that have historically come from China. The Control does not issue licenses authorizing importation of Chinese-type merchandise unless satisfactory evidence of their non-Communist Chinese origin is presented. Importation under general licenses is authorized with respect to specific shipments of Chinese-type merchandise certified to be of non-Communist Chinese origin by the government of a foreign country from which they were directly exported provided that the country in question has set up procedures for certification pursuant to standards agreed to by the Treasury Department. The following Governments have entered into certification agreements: Australia, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Hongkong, Israel, Japan, the Netherlands, the Republic of China, and the Republic of Korea. A list of the particular commodities for which acceptable certificates are available and the Governments prepared to issue them are published in the Federal Register. During the year agreements with the Governments of Australia, Israel, and the Netherlands were made and a number of additional individual items became available for certification under existing agreements.

The Control has pursued rigorous enforcement measures, including successful criminal prosecutions, in dealing with violations of the regulations. An intensive investigation of bristle importers suspected of illegally importing Chinese bristles under the guise of being of European origin resulted in two cases of criminal fines being imposed and of offers of substantial sums for penalties in lieu of forfeiture in settlement of *in rem* Customs proceedings. The Government of Japan and the Federal Republic of Germany were requested to suspend the issuance of certificates of origin with respect to hog

bristles, allegedly of Japanese and German origin, processed and dyed in those countries and shipped to the United States. This action was taken on the basis of information indicating that Chinese hog bristles were being dyed and shipped to the United States from Japan and Germany under false certificates of origin. The Japanese and German Governments were asked to conduct full investigations with a view to the ultimate restitution of the certification procedures under satisfactory safeguards.

The Foreign Assets Control also administers the Transaction Control Regulations. Under these regulations, persons in the United States are prohibited from purchasing or selling or arranging the purchase or sale, outside the United States for ultimate shipment to the Soviet bloc, of strategic commodities. These regulations supplement the export control laws administered by the Department of Commerce.

In addition, the Control has responsibilities with respect to blocked accounts of approximately $9,000,000 received from the sale of a Czechoslovak-owned steel mill pursuant to an order issued by the Secretary.

ADMINISTRATIVE REPORTS

Summary of Progress in Management Improvement

The objectives and general plan of the Treasury Department's management improvement program were outlined in a booklet entitled *Machinery for Management Improvement* issued in December 1954 by the Secretary of the Treasury. The booklet was sent to bureau heads for distribution to all levels of supervision. It is intended as a check list for bureau officials and their staffs in appraising the framework within which their management improvement programs operate, and as an informational and training document at lower employment levels.

Revised procedures were issued in December 1954, establishing the criteria for making awards under the new Government Employees' Incentive Awards Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat 112, 113). A concerted effort was made by all bureaus to inform employees of the new procedures and to increase participation in the program. As a result, more than 4,600 suggestions were received, an increase of 50 percent over last year. A total of 825 suggestions were adopted for which awards of $26,260 were paid. Performance type awards increased from 52 in 1954 to 99 during 1955. Savings from all types of contributions amounted to $940,179, the largest since inception of the program. One meritorious civilian service honor award was granted.

Training programs were conducted at the bureau level throughout the Department, at major field offices, and at special training institutions. These programs include supervisory development and training conferences, on-the-job training, orientation classes for new employees, correspondence courses, classroom instruction, distribution of special-purpose training pamphlets and handbooks, and the training program for internal revenue agents at the Advanced Training Center at the University of Michigan. Such efforts contribute substantially to the improvement of management through the improvement of supervision, leadership, and technical abilities.

The Treasury Department Fire and Safety Council developed two safety awards: The Secretary's Citation for unusual accomplishment in the field of accident prevention and the Secretary's Safety Award for outstanding achievement. On June 7, 1955, the U. S. Coast Guard Yard received the Secretary's first citation for its excellent safety record in recent years. Representatives of the Department of Labor presented an 8-hour office safety training course for over 125 Treasury supervisors in the Washington, D. C., area, and plans have

been made to extend this training to the field. The accident frequency rate [1] was 5.1 for the calendar year 1954.

The Internal Revenue Service engaged the firm of Pogson, Peloubet, and Company to make a study of the audit program in district directors' offices, including staffing, conference procedure, and training and supervision of revenue agents. The firm of Ernst and Ernst was engaged to make an evaluation of the effectiveness of the revenue accounting system, the present operational cost report, workload statistics, and other managerial information. Although reports on each of these studies were not received until the end of the fiscal year, some of the recommendations already have been put into effect; the others are under study.

The Treasury records management program resulted in the disposal of 168,000 cubic feet of records and the transfer to records centers and archives of 186,000 cubic feet of records. This resulted in a reduction of 14 percent in the total volume of records since July 1, 1954.

Annual recurring savings of $7.2 million were reported for improvements adopted during the year. Some of the more significant projects in which savings were identifiable are listed below. Numerous other projects were completed during the year from which benefits were less tangible but which facilitated more efficient management and provided better services to the general public.

The Customs Service reduced the backlog of merchandise entries ready for liquidation by 61 percent by utilizing such management techniques as transferring work to other districts where the workload was more current, and by consolidating activities to obtain better utilization of employees. This accomplishment was made in the face of a 4 percent increase in entries received.

Savings in cartage costs of $100,000 annually were realized as the result of examining many additional types of imports by sample, rather than transferring the entire shipment to Customs appraisers' stores for examination.

Reductions in export control operations amounting to $127,000 were accomplished in certain Customs collection districts through the media of field office inspections.

In the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, rescheduling of work and installation of improved procedures resulted in savings of $217,000.

The printing of $50 and $100 United States savings bonds by the offset printing process instead of the more costly intaglio process resulted in savings of $150,000 annually.

Various procedural changes and minor organizational realignments in the Bureau of the Public Debt permitted better utilization of manpower resulting in savings of $390,000.

[1] The number of disabling injuries per million man-hours worked.

Marketable public debt securities which are taken in for denominational exchange or for transfer from one Federal Reserve Bank to another are now reused instead of being canceled, resulting in savings of $125,000 annually.

Safekeeping facilities for United States savings bonds were discontinued, except for members of the Armed Forces, resulting in savings of $133,000.

Further conversion of disbursing accounts, involving the issuance of 8.5 million checks, from paper to card form resulted in a reduction of $185,000 in check payment operating costs in the Office of the Treasurer of the United States.

The closing of four regional accounting and disbursing offices and organization changes in the Washington Regional Office, Division of Disbursement, resulted in annual recurring savings of over $235,000.

Savings of $170,000 were realized through the installation of various kinds of mechanical equipment which permits more economical handling of Government checks by the Division of Disbursement. This includes a machine which produces images of returned checks on sensitized paper for use in notifying administrative agencies; a thermal process to produce a carbon impression on checks by the application of heat and pressure; and further installation of addressing equipment of improved design.

The Internal Revenue Service installed a system for correspondence control which included the use of form letters, reduction of the number of reviews, and installation of appropriate mechanical devices resulting in savings of $640,000 annually.

The microfilming of internal revenue tax index cards was discontinued when a plan was developed for the maintenance of such cards in Federal records centers, resulting in savings of $240,000 annually.

Conversion of certain Internal Revenue Service statistical operations from punch card equipment to high-speed data processing equipment will make information available at a much earlier date and reduce the cost of compilation by $103,000.

Reducing the supervision exercised by Internal Revenue storekeeper-gaugers over the production and warehousing of distilled spirits will result in savings of $393,000.

Coinage operations were discontinued at the San Francisco Mint and the Seattle Assay Office was closed. The functions will be performed by other offices at a much lower cost, and savings will approximate $415,000.

The U. S. Coast Guard made a thorough review of real property holdings in relation to the needs of the Service. Thirty-seven properties were declared excess and reported to the General Services Administration for disposal. The fair market value is estimated to be in excess of $900,000.

Three Coast Guard supply depots were moved into space provided by the Navy Department, thereby realizing annual savings of $86,000 in rental costs and $120,000 in Coast Guard personnel costs.

As a result of reduced Coast Guard operations and change of program, ten vessels were decommissioned at a savings of $1,635,000.

Improvements such as these made significant contributions to the overall reduction of employees during the year, who on June 30, 1955, numbered 79,180, a reduction of 1,713 from the total of a year ago. Military employees in the U. S. Coast Guard numbered 28,607, a reduction of 547. Total employment reflects a reduction of 2 percent during fiscal 1955, despite the presence on the June 30, 1955, rolls of 437 employees who were transferred to the Treasury Department during the year to administer certain functions transferred to the Secretary of the Treasury under the provisions of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Liquidation Act and Executive Orders 10489 and 10539. (See table 121.)

Bureau of the Comptroller of the Currency [1]

The Bureau of the Comptroller of the Currency is responsible for the execution of laws relating to the supervision of national banking associations. Duties of the office include those incident to the formation and chartering of new national banking associations, the examination twice yearly of all national banks, the establishment of branch banks, the consolidation of banks, the conversion of State banks into national banks, recapitalization programs, and the issuance of Federal Reserve notes.

Changes in the condition of active national banks

The total assets of the 4,751 active national banks in the United States and possessions on June 30, 1955, amounted to $108,059 million, as compared with the total assets of 4,842 banks amounting to $108,914 million on June 30, 1954, a decrease of $855 million during the year. The deposits of the banks in 1955 totaled $98,933 million, which was $712 million less than in 1954. The loans in 1955 were $39,544 million, exceeding the 1954 figure by $1,762 million. Securities held totaled $44,021 million, a decrease of $912 million during the year. Capital funds of $7,734 million were $29 million more than in the preceding year. All of the preceding comparisons must be considered in the light of the fact that two large national banks in the city of New York with total assets, deposits, loans, securities, and capital funds on June 30, 1954, of $5,974 million, $5,215 million, $2,493 million, $1,911 million, and $438 million, respectively, merged with and into State chartered institutions during the year.

[1] More detailed information concerning the Bureau of the Comptroller of the Currency is contained in the separate annual report of the Comptroller of the Currency.

Abstract of reports of condition of active national banks on the date of each report from June 30, 1954, to June 30, 1955

[In thousands of dollars]

	June 30, 1954 (4,842 banks)	Oct. 7, 1954 (4,827 banks)	Dec. 31, 1954 (4,796 banks)	Apr. 11, 1955 (4,759 banks)	June 30, 1955 (4,751 banks)
ASSETS					
Loans and discounts, including overdrafts	37,782,386	37,446,012	39,827,678	37,779,821	39,543,504
U. S. Government securities, direct obligations	35,835,931	39,910,958	39,500,738	36,459,789	34,778,270
Obligations guaranteed by U. S. Government	26,424	3,836	6,261	2,473	2,755
Obligations of States and political subdivisions	6,954,581	7,339,866	7,246,304	7,117,452	7,026,071
Other bonds, notes, and debentures	1,905,204	1,925,840	1,956,124	2,036,213	2,002,463
Corporate stocks, including stocks of Federal Reserve Banks	210,936	215,636	222,831	204,406	211,795
Total loans and securities	82,715,462	86,842,148	88,759,936	83,600,154	83,564,858
Cash, balances with other banks, including reserve balances, and cash items in process of collection	24,699,908	23,376,491	25,721,897	23,078,639	22,955,455
Bank premises owned, furniture and fixtures	847,463	868,437	904,037	896,278	908,286
Real estate owned other than bank premises	18,565	16,775	16,607	21,589	18,249
Investments and other assets indirectly representing bank premises or other real estate	52,610	54,190	56,009	59,112	67,183
Customers' liability on acceptances	175,054	186,143	291,881	193,998	145,901
Income accrued but not yet collected	253,115	249,320	227,699	237,969	232,001
Other assets	151,438	166,306	172,503	165,496	167,414
Total assets	108,913,615	111,759,810	116,150,569	108,253,235	108,059,347
LIABILITIES					
Demand deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations	53,784,450	55,144,436	59,005,232	54,336,811	53,711,457
Time deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations	23,978,113	24,418,920	24,676,853	24,627,252	24,963,347
Deposits of U. S. Government and postal savings	3,627,105	4,388,001	2,837,034	2,984,669	3,155,520
Deposits of States and political subdivisions	7,063,425	6,480,477	7,174,667	6,825,739	7,287,142
Deposits of banks	9,752,516	10,127,696	10,717,647	8,501,034	8,316,961
Other deposits (certified and cashiers' checks, etc.)	1,439,122	1,320,499	1,734,380	1,386,525	1,498,499
Total deposits	99,644,731	101,880,029	106,145,813	98,662,030	98,932,926
Demand deposits	73,280,391	74,996,033	79,016,305	71,814,325	71,697,623
Time deposits	26,364,340	26,883,996	27,129,508	26,847,705	27,235,303
Bills payable, rediscounts, and other liabilities for borrowed money	28,751	233,478	11,098	489,086	71,600
Mortgages or other liens on bank premises and other real estate	434	572	563	464	494
Acceptances outstanding	182,799	191,965	305,950	198,423	150,628
Income collected but not yet earned	310,814	322,447	323,979	345,789	373,487
Expenses accrued and unpaid	407,537	560,738	571,189	461,849	327,572
Other liabilities	633,649	658,250	687,735	449,292	468,653
Total liabilities	101,208,715	103,847,479	108,046,327	100,606,933	100,325,360
CAPITAL ACCOUNTS					
Capital stock	2,371,078	2,394,486	2,485,844	2,393,027	2,423,396
Surplus	3,645,330	3,690,908	3,950,552	3,643,227	3,698,464
Undivided profits	1,404,866	1,540,254	1,377,282	1,341,456	1,347,797
Reserves and retirement account for preferred stock	283,626	286,683	290,564	268,592	264,330
Total capital accounts	7,704,900	7,912,331	8,104,242	7,646,302	7,733,987
Total liabilities and capital accounts	108,913,615	111,759,810	116,150,569	108,253,235	108,059,347

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Summary of changes in number and capital stock of national banks

The authorized capital stock of the 4,753 national banks in existence on June 30, 1955, consisted of common stock aggregating $2,420 million, an increase during the year of $53 million, and preferred stock aggregating $4 million, a decrease during the year of $1 million. The total net increase of capital stock was $52 million. During the year charters were issued to 34 national banks having an aggregate of $7 million of common stock and $.2 million of preferred stock. There was a net decrease of 89 in the number of national banks in the system by reason of voluntary liquidations, statutory consolidations and mergers, conversions to and mergers or consolidations with State banks under the provisions of the act of August 17, 1950 (12 U. S. C. 214), and one receivership.

More detailed information regarding the changes in the number and capital stock of national banks in the fiscal year 1955 is shown in the following table.

Organizations, capital stock changes, and liquidations of national banks, fiscal year 1955

	Number of banks	Capital stock	
		Common	Preferred
Charters in force June 30, 1954, and authorized capital stock [1]	4,842	$2,366,769,863	$4,791,820
Increases:			
Charters issued	34	7,315,000	250,000
Capital stock:			
174 cases by statutory sale		105,705,420	
369 cases by statutory stock dividends		102,562,540	
10 cases by stock dividend under articles of association		287,050	
28 cases by statutory consolidation		16,888,534	
7 cases by statutory merger		3,461,250	
Total increases	34	236,219,794	250,000
Decreases:			
Voluntary liquidations	59	20,225,000	
Statutory consolidations	32		
Statutory mergers	10		
Conversions into State banks	4	425,000	
Merged or consolidated with State banks	17	130,231,200	15,050
Receivership	1	25,000	
Capital stock:			
2 cases by statutory reduction		80,150	
11 cases by statutory consolidation		30,397,625	357,500
4 cases by statutory merger		1,350,000	
16 cases by retirement			724,400
Total decreases	123	182,733,975	1,096,950
Net change	−89	53,485,819	−846,950
Charters in force June 30, 1955, and authorized capital stock [1]	4,753	2,420,255,682	3,944,870

[1] These figures differ from those in the preceding table. The figures as of June 30, 1954, include 1 newly chartered bank not yet open for business; 1 bank in the process of going into voluntary liquidation, and exclude 2 banks consolidated with other national banks at close of business June 30, 1954, under provisions of the act of Nov. 7, 1918, as amended (12 U. S. C. 33, 34). The June 30, 1955, figures include 1 bank in the process of going into voluntary liquidation; 2 banks in the process of merging or consolidating with State banks under the provisions of the act of Aug. 17, 1950 (12 U. S. C. 214), and exclude 1 bank consolidated with another national bank at close of business June 30, 1955, under the provisions of the act of Nov. 7, 1918, as amended.

Bureau of Customs

The principal functions of the Bureau of Customs are the assessment and collection of duties and taxes on imported merchandise and baggage; prevention of smuggling, undervaluations, and frauds on the customs revenue; apprehension of violators of the customs and navigation laws; entry and clearance of vessels and aircraft; issuance of documents and signal letters to vessels of the United States; admeasurement of vessels; collection of tonnage taxes on vessels engaged in foreign commerce; supervision of the discharge of imported cargoes; inspection of international traffic; control of the customs warehousing of imports; determination and certification of the payment for the amount of drawback due upon the exportation of articles produced from duty-paid or tax-paid imports; enforcement of the antidumping and export control acts; regulation of the movement of merchandise into and out of foreign trade zones; and enforcement of the laws and regulations of other Government agencies affecting imports and exports.

Collections by Customs Service

Total revenue collected by Customs in the fiscal year 1955 was almost $859 million compared with $801 million in 1954, an increase of 7.2 percent. The total includes not only customs collections but certain internal revenue taxes for the Internal Revenue Service and some collections for the Public Health Service and other governmental agencies.

Customs collections alone amounted to $611 million, an increase of 7.9 percent over the previous year's total of $567 million. They consisted of collections of duties, tonnage taxes, fees, and fines and penalties for the violation of customs and navigation laws, etc. The increase in customs collections in 1955 was accompanied by a corresponding increase in collections by Customs of internal revenue taxes on imported liquors, wines, perfumes, etc., which amounted to $248 million in 1955, or 5.5 percent more than the $235 million collected in 1954.

Of the customs collections, all but $4¾ million were derived from duties (including import taxes) levied on imported merchandise. The source of duty collections by type of entry is shown in table 12 and by tariff schedule in table 93. Since the data in the latter are restricted to commercial importations, the totals shown are somewhat smaller than the duties collected on all types of dutiable merchandise and correspond roughly to duties collected on consumption entries and on warehouse withdrawals.

In 1955, more than one-half of all imports into the United States were duty free and included some commodities imported free for Government stockpile purposes or authorized by special acts of Congress for free entry although dutiable under the Tariff Act of 1930, or taxable under the Internal Revenue Code, such as copper and iron and steel scrap. The 45 percent which was dutiable constituted the basis of customs duties on imports.

In only four months of the fiscal year 1955, July, September, October, and April, were customs duties at a lower level than for the corresponding months of 1954. The increase in duty collections was greater percentagewise than the increase in value of dutiable imports which amounted to $4.7 billion in 1955 as compared with $4.6 billion in the previous fiscal year.

Collections by customs districts.—Of the 44 customs districts in which collections are covered into the Treasury of the United States, 25 reported larger collections of customs than in 1954. The collections for each customs district are found in table 92.

Collections by commodities.—All but three of the fifteen schedules in which dutiable commodities are listed in the Tariff Act showed increases in duty collections; the metals, sugar, and agricultural schedules were the only ones to show diminished returns. As in the three preceding years, imports of metals and metal products were the largest single source of customs revenue, amounting to 21 percent of the total duty collections in 1955 and 23 percent in the preceding year. Of the commodities in this schedule, watch movements and parts, automobiles, and electrical machinery yielded increased revenue while the revenue from ferric alloys such as tungsten, manganese, etc., machinery (other than electrical), aluminum, lead, and zinc was less than in 1954. The sundries schedule ranked second, the agricultural schedule third, and the wool schedule fourth as a source of revenue in 1955, the agricultural schedule dropping from second in 1954. Under the sundries schedule, the chief sources of revenue were laces and embroideries, precious stones, jewelry, and toys, each of which yielded more revenue than in 1954.

Table 93 gives the value of and duties collected on dutiable and taxable imports for consumption in the fiscal years 1954 and 1955. Tables 95 and 96 show the value of and the duties collected on imports for consumption in the calendar years 1944 to 1954 and monthly from January 1954 to June 1955. The trends in value and duty yield for goods dutiable at specific rates, at ad valorem rates, and at compound rates are shown in table 94.

Collections by countries of origin.—The increased value of imports and the greater yield in duties noted in the commodity groups were noted also for the leading countries sending imports to the United States with the single exception of Cuba, the totals for which reflected the decline in sugar imports and the accompanying decline in duties. For the fourth successive year, imports from the United Kingdom were the largest source of customs revenue, while Japan replaced Canada as the second largest source, with West Germany ranking fourth.

Table 97 shows the value of imports for consumption and duties collected thereon by the principal countries for the fiscal years 1954 and 1955.

Extent of operations

Movement of persons.—More persons entered the United States in 1955 than in any previous year. For the first time in airplane history, the number of passengers arriving from abroad exceeded the two million mark and for the sixth successive year, the largest number of

passengers arrived at the New York City airports with Miami ranking second.

Table 99 shows the various types of vehicles and persons entering the United States during the past two fiscal years, and table 100 shows the number of airplanes and passengers arriving in each of the customs districts for which this type of travel was important.

Entries of merchandise.—Reflecting the increase in the value of dutiable imports and in the amount of duties collected, the number of the various types of merchandise entered was larger in almost all categories than in the previous year. The number of each type of entry for the past two fiscal years is shown in table 98.

Drawback transactions.—Drawback, which is allowed on the exportation of merchandise manufactured from imported materials and for certain other export transactions, usually amounts to 99 percent of the customs duties paid at the time the goods are entered. More than 95 percent of the drawback allowed in 1955 was due to the export of products manufactured from imported raw materials. The principal imported materials used in the manufactured exports in 1955 were railway car parts, watch movements, iron and steel semimanufactures, tobacco, lead, sugar, aluminum, and petroleum. The year 1955 marked the first time in which railway car parts were imported in large quantities for the manufacture of railway cars for exportation with the benefit of drawback.

Tables 101 and 102 show the drawback transactions for the fiscal years 1954 and 1955. The amount of drawback allowed, as shown in table 101, does not correspond exactly with the drawback payments shown in table 102 since not all drawbacks certified for payment are paid during the same fiscal year.

Appraisement of merchandise.—The increase in imports of foreign merchandise was reflected in the number of invoices and in the packages examined at appraisers' stores. There were 1,632 thousand invoices handled in 1955 as compared with 1,472 thousand in the previous year. A corresponding increase was noted in the number of packages examined, from 645 thousand in 1954 to 692 thousand in 1955. The number would have exceeded the 704 thousand examined in 1953 had it not been for the streamlined procedure used during the last two years which required fewer examinations. The continuing upward trend in the volume of business with no rise in staffing necessitated the introduction of several drastic revisions of procedure to increase production rates and prevent insurmountable backlogs. Problems in determining both advisory classification and appraised value were much less vexing in 1955 than in recent years as shown by requests by appraising officers for only 420 foreign inquiries which require an investigation in the country of production in order to obtain the technical information needed, as compared with 968 such requests in the previous year.

Customs Information Exchange.—The activities of the Customs Information Exchange, as shown by the number of reports received and disseminated to appraising officers continued to decline. Appraisers' reports of value and classification, covering a cross section of importations of merchandise received at each port, totaled 38 thousand in 1955 as compared with 55 thousand in the previous year.

The reduction in the number of such reports was due, in part, to the continued use of a waiver procedure put in operation at the beginning of the fiscal year 1954. This procedure provided that, if no importation of such merchandise was reported at any other port, a waiver be granted making it unnecessary to send in further reports of this type of merchandise. Seven thousand such waivers were granted in 1955 as compared with over 10 thousand in the previous year. These reports of value or classification indicate the relative number of commodity items received at any given port for the first time, as well as regular items received at new prices or subject to different terms of sale from previous shipments.

Differences in value and classification indicate the number of instances where entries varied at different ports either in value or classification and in which additional study and analysis were required before establishment of a uniform price or rate. Price changes and changes in marketing methods were not as numerous as in the previous year. There were 4,011 reports of value differences in 1955 as compared with 5,232 in the previous year.

The number of classification differences, which indicates the relative number of new commodities received, totaled 2,886 in 1955 and 3,704 in the previous year.

Antidumping and countervailing duty.—Fifteen complaints of dumping under the Antidumping Act were received during the fiscal year 1955 as compared with fourteen during the previous year, while seventeen complaints under the countervailing duty statute were received in 1955 and fourteen in 1954. Nineteen dumping cases and seventeen countervailing duty cases were pending at the close of the fiscal year. Of the dumping cases handled in the fiscal year 1955, one was concluded by a finding of dumping; nineteen were concluded on the basis of no sales at less than fair value; two were concluded on the basis of minimal importations; and five were concluded on the basis of no injury to domestic industry. Of the countervailing duty cases handled in the fiscal year 1955, one was concluded by the finding that a grant or bounty had been bestowed or paid; four were concluded by a finding that importations were insignificant; and seven were concluded by a finding that no bounty or grant had been bestowed or paid.

Technical services.—This branch of the Customs Service furnishes chemical, engineering, and other scientific and technical information; provides proper weighing and gauging equipment; designs and oversees the construction of border inspection stations; and directs the field operations of customs laboratories.

The laboratories analyzed almost 100 thousand samples during each of the past three fiscal years, approximately one-half of which consisted of ores and metals, sugar, and wool. The majority of the samples were "import" samples of dutiable merchandise analyzed to develop and report facts needed for tariff purposes.

In addition, the laboratories analyzed 3,200 samples taken from customs seizures, mostly narcotic drugs and other prohibited articles; 260 samples from merchandise to be exported from the United States upon which claims for drawback are to be compared or verified; 955

samples from preshipments (new types of merchandise) analyzed to develop facts on which to base the tariff classification of such new goods intended for shipment to the United States; and 2,248 samples tested on behalf of other Government agencies. The 2,248 samples included 1,124 of critical and strategic materials representing Government purchases for stockpile purposes to determine whether or not the materials met contract specifications.

Statistical quality control of sample weighing operations by making analyses of the cargo sample weighing data to assure that accuracy and precision were within the control limits was continued at an accelerated rate in 1955. There were 972 such weighing operations, including 624 cargoes of raw sugar, 101 of refined sugar, 49 of wool, 37 of rayon, 152 of cigarette tobacco, and 9 of other merchandise.

Export control.—Although fewer employees were used in 1955 in export control enforcement than during the previous year, an increased volume of business was transacted. The following table shows the volume of export control activities during the fiscal years 1954 and 1955.

Activity	1954	1955	Percentage increase, or decrease (−)
Export declarations authenticated	3, 933, 597	4, 133, 365	5. 0
Shipments examined	761, 359	809, 969	6. 4
Number of seizures	484	438	−9. 5
Value of seizures	$359, 469	$467, 634	30. 1
Export control employees	234	212	−9. 4

Protests and appeals.—Reversing last year's trend, there was a pronounced increase in the number of protests filed by importers against the rate and amount of duty assessed and other decisions by the collectors. The success of the efforts to reduce the backlog of protests not yet acted upon is shown by the even sharper increase in the number of protests denied by the collectors and forwarded to the Customs Court. Appeals for reappraisement filed by importers who did not agree with appraisers as to the value of merchandise were more than double the number filed in 1954, reversing the trend of recent years. This increase was due, in part, to the elimination of a statutory provision that made the entered value binding on an importer when that value was higher than the appraised value and also, in part, to customs administrative changes made in the processing of so-called duress entries. The following table shows the number of protests and appeals filed and acted on during the fiscal years 1954 and 1955.

Protests and appeals	1954	1955	Percentage increase
Protests:			
Filed with collectors by importers	28, 039	31, 822	13. 4
Allowed by collectors	2, 216	2, 279	2. 8
Denied by collectors and forwarded to customs court	21, 248	34, 266	61. 3
Appeals for reappraisement filed with collectors	7, 848	18, 818	139. 8

Marine activities.—The following table shows the number of entrances and clearances of vessels in 1954 and 1955.

Vessel movements	1954	1955	Percentage increase, or decrease (−)
Entrances:			
Direct from foreign ports	48, 499	47, 811	−1. 4
Via other domestic ports	32, 576	28, 233	−13. 3
Total	81, 075	76, 044	−6. 2
Clearances			
Direct to foreign ports	43, 981	43, 833	−. 3
Via other domestic ports	27, 076	28, 426	5. 0
Total	71, 057	72, 259	1. 7

The Customs Simplification Act of 1954, approved September 1, 1954, made sailing smoother for the man going abroad for pleasure by exempting undocumented American pleasure vessels and licensed yachts from the requirements of entry and clearance. Formerly, only yachts of 15 tons or under were exempt. While simplifying operations for the yachtsman, the revenue is protected as the vessel's arrival must be reported and it may be boarded in the discretion of the collector of customs. Also, the master is required to report any article obtained abroad that is subject to entry. The master's report takes the place of the manifest of all dutiable articles which was previously required.

Commercial shipping benefited from several changes in the regulations during the year. The personal appearance of the master, licensed deck officer, or purser at the customhouse when a vessel is being entered or cleared is no longer necessary provided the requisite oaths, related documents, and other papers have been properly executed by the master or an authorized officer of the vessel. The master's personal representative may now deliver the papers in his stead. The master, moreover, is not now required to forward a copy of his manifest to the comptroller of customs.

The North Pacific Fisheries Act of 1954 (Public Law 579, 83d Congress), giving effect to The International Convention for the High Seas Fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean, was approved on August 12, 1954. The Bureau participated in discussion of this legislation and, together with the Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, and the United States Coast Guard, is charged with the enforcement of the Convention and the act relating to abstention from fishing in certain areas by nationals and vessels of one or more of the contracting parties.

Upon recommendation of the Department of Defense in the interest of national defense, compliance with Section 316, Title 46 of the United States Code, was waived to the extent necessary to permit the use of Canadian tugs to tow and transport certain equipment from one point to another in the United States. The equipment was to be used in the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Project. Compliance with Section 292, Title 46 of the United States Code, was also waived to the extent necessary to permit any Canadian-built dredge to be employed in dredging operations on the United States side of

the International Boundary in connection with the St. Lawrence Seaway Project or the St. Lawrence Power Project without being documented as a vessel of the United States. It is contemplated that further waivers will be required as the construction work progresses.

The so-called "Oslo rules," the international convention for a uniform system of tonnage measurement of ships, came into effect January 1, 1955. The Bureau, pending the conclusion of the study of the rules of admeasurement of the principal maritime nations, has tentatively held that the "Oslo rules" do not substantially depart from the rules concerning the measurement for tonnage of vessels of the United States and has authorized until further notice the acceptance in United States ports of tonnages derived under the "Oslo rules."

Legislation (S. 1790 and H. R. 6246) was again recommended by the Department to insure a more equitable deduction for propelling-machinery spaces in the case of a vessel with an engineroom aggregating 13 percent or less of its gross tonnage. Similar action is already in effect in several foreign countries.

The Bureau participated in negotiations looking to the preparation of a Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation with the Federal Republic of Germany. The treaty would provide for the acceptance by one party of tonnage certificates issued by the other party and, in general, provides that the vessels of one party shall have the same rights as vessels of the other party while in ports of either country, with the exception of fisheries, coasting trade, and inland navigation.

During the fiscal year, nineteen representatives of foreign governments or foreign shipping interests visited the Bureau to discuss and study admeasurement practices and procedures.

Documentation work of the Bureau increased in 1955, as it had in 1954. The marine document of a United States vessel engaged in trade with foreign countries is valid until surrendered. The licenses of vessels engaged in coastwise trade or fishing must be renewed each year. The mortgaging or change of ownership of vessels also requires the certification and issuance of various documents.

The following table shows the volume of marine documentation activities during the fiscal years 1954 and 1955.

Activity	1954	1955	Percentage increase
Number of documents issued	13,963	14,211	1.8
Number of licenses renewed	25,424	29,086	14.4
Number of mortgages, bills of sale, and abstracts of title recorded	11,075	11,460	3.5
Number of abstracts of title issued	2,220	2,594	16.8
Number of navigation fines imposed	1,486	1,607	8.1

In addition to again saving 90 percent of the 1952 cost of printing *Merchant Vessels of the United States* by use of the offset printing method, the time necessary to prepare the volume for the printer was shortened by five weeks.

The act of August 9, 1954 (Public Law 569, 83d Congress), gave to the Secretary of Commerce during the time of national emergency the

authority to requisition, purchase, or charter foreign merchant vessels lying idle in United States waters. Regulations to provide for documentation of such vessels have been placed into effect.

Public Law 753, 83d Congress, approved August 31, 1954 (46 U. S. C. 404) further amended the provisions of Section 4426 of the Revised Statutes by temporarily relieving owners of certain small vessels from penalties under or application of the inspection laws which would otherwise arise because of alterations to the vessels resulting in increased tonnages. Until June 30, 1956, the vessels covered by Public Law 753 are not required to undergo inspection and receive a certificate of inspection before a marine document is issued. The law will be applicable particularly to party fishing boats.

The following tabulation shows the status of the merchant marine as of January 1, 1955, for vessels engaged in the foreign trade, vessels by major rigs, and vessels by the five major services.

Vessels	1954		1955	
	Number	Gross tons	Number	Gross tons
Total documented vessels (including yachts)	42, 767	30, 898, 233	43, 049	30, 090, 789
Vessels engaged in foreign trade	6, 807	18, 983, 878	6, 952	18, 152, 963
Vessels by major rigs (excluding yachts):				
Steam	4, 241	25, 489, 085	3, 962	24, 705, 913
Motor	27, 324	2, 142, 027	27, 920	2, 086, 334
Sail	228	46, 154	224	40, 324
Unrigged	7, 215	3, 087, 021	7, 136	3, 125, 270
Vessels by five major services:				
Freight	10, 189	22, 808, 289	9, 998	22, 297, 962
Fishing	14, 935	531, 599	15, 213	536, 222
Passenger	4, 678	805, 305	4, 811	740, 283
Tanker	1, 743	5, 519, 776	1, 641	5, 279, 349
Towing	4, 574	516, 182	4, 571	500, 700

Legal problems and proceedings.—Consideration was given by the Office of the Chief Counsel to a large variety of legal problems relating to such matters as classification and appraisement of imported merchandise; interpretation of administrative and enforcement provisions of the customs and navigation laws; rights and duties of customs employees; delegations of authority to customs officers; activities of customhouse brokers; drafting of proposed legislation; preparation of reports on pending legislation; the preparation of customs regulations; and the drafting of legislation to revise certain important features of the customs administrative laws for submission to the Congress in the next session.

Special consideration was given to: Preparation and prosecution before the Office of Alien Property of customs claims for forfeiture and forfeiture value arising from violation of the customs laws in connection with the importation of property that was later vested by the Alien Property Custodian; matters relating to an indictment based on alleged criminal violations of customs laws in the shipment of "wheat unfit for human consumption" through certain ports in Minnesota; and legal problems arising under the new Organic Act for the Virgin Islands, approved July 22, 1954 (48 U. S. C. 1541–1644).

Other questions considered related to the valuation under Section 402 of the Tariff Act of bicycle parts imported from Germany and of a type of printing calculator from Italy; the reclassification of footwear with fiber uppers and composition soles, and of twisted jute packing,

single strand packing, and twisted plumbers oakum; and the respective jurisdictions of the Bureau of Customs and other agencies in the enforcement of certain statutes.

A substantial amount of work was done in cooperation with the Department of Justice on a number of suits under the Federal Tort Claims Act, as amended, several of which involve the extent of the so-called "customs" exception in the act (28 U. S. C. 2680 (c)) and are pending in the courts. There was also continued activity in connection with the payment of awards to informers, overtime suits by customs employees, and, in cooperation with the Department of Justice, in matters relating to offers in compromise and other settlements of Government claims for customs duties.

Law enforcement and investigative activities.—The number of investigations conducted by the Customs Agency Service during the fiscal year was slightly less than during the preceding year, as shown in table 105. The sharp decrease in touring permit violations was due to a provision in the Customs Simplification Act of 1953, approved August 8, 1953, permitting the admission of automobiles as personal effects of nonresidents when such machines were used solely for touring purposes in the United States, thus eliminating technical violations of touring permits. Most of the employees in "sensitive" positions were given full security investigations during the fiscal year 1954 and as a result fewer personnel investigations were required during the past year. There was a substantial increase in investigations of undervaluation and of drawback applications.

Major enforcement problems, as in the preceding year, involved the smuggling into the United States of narcotic drugs, diamonds, watch movements, and psittacine birds; and the smuggling out of the country of arms, ammunition, and implements of war.

The increase of approximately 50 percent in the rates of duty applicable to watch movements provided by the President's Proclamation No. 3062 of July 27, 1954, resulted in renewed attempts to introduce this merchandise illicitly despite the severe penalties imposed upon offenders in the previous two years. Attempts to smuggle psittacine birds continued. The smuggling of narcotics also continued; the number of seizures was slightly less and the quantity seized was considerably smaller than in 1954, as follows:

Kind	1954	1955	Percentage increase, or decrease (−)
Raw opium (ounces)	971	663	−31.7
Smoking opium (ounces)	671	184	−72.6
Heroin (ounces)	291	254	−12.7
Other drugs (ounces)	43	95	120.9
Marihuana, bulk (ounces)	24,782	23,615	4.7
Marihuana, cigarettes (number)	2,391	3,599	50.6

Violations of the Mutual Security Act continued to be one of the major problems for enforcement officers as they have been for the past several years, although the value of the seizures of such articles was smaller than in 1954.

One of the new problems encountered on the Mexican border consisted of the smuggling of Mexican cotton which was almost impossible to identify once it was mingled with domestic cotton. To meet this

situation, fluorescent powder was sprinkled on several large piles of cotton in Mexico and a subsequent check of the United States cotton grower's product with an ultra violet black light resulted in the seizure and forfeiture of a substantial quantity of cotton.

In addition to seizures made for customs violations, 30,631 seizures were made for other agencies, of which 30,490 were for the Department of Agriculture. In addition, 32 persons were apprehended and delivered to the Immigration, Secret Service, narcotic, military, or municipal authorities. Of the 482 persons arrested for narcotic violations, 329 convictions were secured with total penalties of 663 years imprisonment and $18 thousand in fines. Seizures for the violation of customs laws are shown in tables 103 and 104.

Foreign trade zones.—During the eighteenth year of its existence, Foreign Trade Zone No. 1 on Staten Island continued its successful operation. The number of entries reported was larger than in 1954 and, although the tonnage and value of merchandise received in and delivered from the zone were less than in the previous year, the duties and internal revenue taxes collected were almost as much as in 1954. Forty-one vessels used the zone facilities for either discharge or lading foreign cargoes, and 58 ships berthed in the zone to lade domestic ships' stores. Continued improvement in protective facilities by the zone operator made it possible to reduce still further the reimbursable payrolls for customs officers.

Operations in Foreign Trade Zone No. 2 in New Orleans were at a considerably higher level than in 1954. Almost three times as many entries were filed and nearly three times as much collected in duties as in the previous year.

Foreign Trade Zone No. 3 at San Francisco again showed a sharp increase in the volume of operations. The tonnage received and delivered was almost double that of 1954 and, although the number of entries was slightly smaller than in the previous year, duties and internal revenue tax collections on merchandise entering customs territory were 75 percent greater than in 1954. Sixty-seven vessels used the zone facilities during 1955.

Operations at Foreign Trade Zone No. 4 in Los Angeles, on the other hand, were at a lower level than in 1954, the tonnage passing through the zone was less than half that of the previous year.

The business at Foreign Trade Zone No. 5 in Seattle continued at approximately the same level as in 1954, although the collections on goods entering customs territory were considerably lower.

The following table contains a brief summary of foreign trade zone operations.

Trade zone	Number of entries	Received in zone		Delivered from zone		Duties and internal revenue taxes collected
		Long tons	Value	Long tons	Value	
New York	6,364	52,720	$27,640,226	57,336	$33,050,277	$3,198,963
New Orleans	2,233	27,291	11,180,255	26,992	12,999,728	546,463
San Francisco	12,565	69,374	9,040,782	69,218	8,675,581	823,661
Los Angeles	532	1,805	1,106,882	2,276	1,316,937	116,017
Seattle	262	1,403	2,731,780	1,746	2,328,596	40,076

Changes in customs ports and stations.—The port of Craig, Alaska, and the station of Boundary, Alaska, were abolished during the year, while a full-time station was established at Fort Pierce, Fla., and seasonal stations at Chaumont, N. Y.; Cheyboygan, Mich.; and Trail Creek, Mont. The port of South Bend-Raymond, Wash., was established in lieu of the former port of South Bend, Wash. The ports of International Falls and Ranier, Minn., and of Saginaw and Bay City, Mich., were consolidated as International Falls-Ranier and Saginaw-Bay City, respectively. The limits of the ports of Philadelphia, Pa.; San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.; Seattle and Bellingham, Wash.; Ketchikan, Alaska; and Detroit and Port Huron, Mich.; were extended to include additional areas where storage, rail, berthing, and lading and unlading facilities are located. These changes were made to meet the service requirements of vessel and railroad operators, importers, terminal operators, and other commercial interests. An order was issued directing that the port of Newark, N. J. (within the limits of the port of New York), formerly operated as a separate port of entry, be operated as an integral part of the port of New York in the interest of a more efficient administration of the customs and marine business.

Cost of administration

Economy measures resulting from the Customs Simplification Act of 1953, and from management improvements, made it possible to reduce the average number of customs employees by 250 during the fiscal year 1955 as is shown in the following table.

Operation	1954	1955	Percentage decrease
Regular customs operations:			
Nonreimbursable	7, 511	7, 302	2. 8
Reimbursable [1]	311	292	6. 1
Total regular customs employment	7, 822	7, 594	2. 9
Export control	234	212	9. 4
Total employment	8, 056	7, 806	3. 1

[1] Salaries reimbursed to the Government by those private firms who received the exclusive services of these employees.

Customs operating expenses totaled $41,696,924 including, as in the previous year, export control expenses for which the Bureau was reimbursed by the Department of Commerce. Such expenses, together with collections by type, are detailed by collection district in table 92. This table also shows the cost of collecting $100 of revenue. A summary of collections and expenditures by branch of service will be found in table 91.

Management improvement program

Promotion of international trade and travel.—In support of the administration's program to promote international trade and travel, Customs has taken an active leadership in the formation of advisory groups at the larger ports to discuss and recommend methods for facilitating the movement of merchandise and passengers through customs. These groups are composed of importers, customhouse

brokers, representatives of carriers and the Customs Service, and others interested in foreign trade and travel. The meetings of these groups have brought about closer cooperation between importing interests and customs, and have been responsible for several important improvements in the clearance of passengers and their baggage, particularly at the port of New York.

Reduction of liquidation backlogs.—Again in fiscal year 1955, major efforts under the Customs management improvement program were directed toward the elimination of the backlogs of customs merchandise entries ready for the final determinations of their duty and tax status. As a result of administrative improvements made possible by the Customs Simplification Act of 1953, the backlogs of these entries were reduced by 148 thousand in the fiscal year, or approximately 61 percent of the total backlog existing at the beginning of the year.

Entry of merchandise.—The requirements for certified (consular) invoices for merchandise valued under $500 were discontinued and action has been taken to eliminate the remaining requirements for these invoices effective October 1, 1955.

Formal entries may now be filed in the customhouse for preliminary processing prior to the arrival of the merchandise within the limits of the port of entry. This expedites the processing of entry documents and the release of merchandise after it arrives, and results in better utilization of customs manpower by eliminating to some extent the "peaks" and "valleys" in entry workloads.

Warehouse ledger sheets, which were being used extensively for the posting of inventory data relating to the entry and withdrawal of warehoused merchandise, were eliminated by using existing warehouse entry documents for this purpose.

The entry of American goods returned from abroad has been simplified by giving collectors of customs authority to decide when the expense of collecting duty equal to the drawback is incommensurate with the duty to be collected, and by publishing the amounts of duty that are to be collected on specific articles exported with benefit of drawback.

Increased examinations of imported merchandise on the piers and other places of unlading, and examinations by sample, are expediting the release of merchandise to importers and are saving customs significant amounts in increased cartage costs which would otherwise be incurred.

Several major improvements were made in informal entry procedures. Shipments of merchandise unconditionally free of duty and valued at $250 or less may now be entered on a carrier's manifest or on a new simplified entry form similar to the passenger's baggage declaration. Shipments of American goods returned from abroad and valued at $250 or less may be entered on an affidavit form alone without the additional informal entry documents previously required.

Entry procedure has been made more flexible by permitting informal entries to be prepared in the customhouse or other convenient place rather than on the pier or freight terminal where the merchandise is usually located, and by permitting the informal entry documents to be forwarded by mail for execution by importers residing considerable distances from the port of entry. In addition, the informal

entry may now be used instead of a formal entry for merchandise valued at $250 or less which is released under immediate delivery procedures.

Travel and air commerce.—At border ports, the requirements governing the preparation of written baggage declarations, when such declarations are necessary, have been simplified by eliminating the necessity for itemizing articles accompanying a returning resident when the articles have a total value of less than $100 when there are no purchases to follow, and the articles are exempt from duty and tax under tourist exemptions. Noting the word "various" and the total value of the articles is sufficient.

At Toronto, Canada, the pre-flight examination of air passengers destined for the United States has been extended to include all flights of the two major airlines operating from Toronto to the United States. Previously, pre-flight examinations were restricted to the passengers on the flights of one airline. Pre-flight examination at the airport of last departure for the United States permits passengers to proceed without further customs formalities upon arrival in the United States. Consideration is being given to the extension of this practice to flights from other airports in Canada and from airports in several nearby foreign countries.

Customs overtime charges to air carriers have been reduced as a result of the reassignment of tours of duty at the major airports of entry to conform more closely to the hour-to-hour volume of air traffic arriving from abroad. The reassignments were made following a special study for the purpose of providing airlines with better service at less overtime costs, and without additional expenditures from the Customs Appropriation. The savings to air carriers are estimated at $60 thousand annually.

Delegations of authority.—A considerable number of delegations of authority to customs field officers were made in the fiscal year. Included in these delegations were authorizations for: (1) Collectors of customs to determine the sufficiency of proof of shortage in individual cases involving duty allowances described in the merchandise entry but found not to be imported; (2) collectors of customs to approve applications for permission to file general term bonds for the entry of merchandise; (3) the collector of customs at the port of New York to remit or mitigate, with the advice of the Customs Solicitor at New York, penalties incurred under those sections of the Tariff Act which do not aggregate over $1,000 to one offender in one case; (4) collectors of customs to act on petitions for relief from liquidated damages assessed against carriers who permit bonded merchandise destined for exportation to be released without customs supervision; (5) collectors of customs to destroy any forfeited article without referral to the Washington headquarters whenever they are of the opinion that the proceeds of the sale would not be sufficient to cover the costs of the sale; (6) collectors of customs to designate private (class 2) customs bonded warehouses for the storage of merchandise that has not been entered within five days after arrival; and (7) principal customs field officers to act with the authority of the Commissioner of Customs within their functional and geographical areas of jurisdiction if the President of the United States should

proclaim the existence of a state of civil defense emergency or if an enemy attack should be made against any point within the continental limits of the United States.

Legislation.—Legislation permitting further simplifications in customs procedures is contained in Public Law 768, 83d Congress, approved September 1, 1954. A summary of the principal features of this legislation is given on page 84 of the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1954.

On June 22, 1955, the House of Representatives passed the Customs Simplification Bill of 1955 (H. R. 6040). The bill was not acted on by the Senate before adjournment and will be before the Senate Finance Committee for action when the Congress reconvenes in January 1956. The bill, designed to carry further the process of simplification in which important progress has been made as a result of the Customs Simplification Acts which Congress enacted in 1953 and 1954, is directed mainly to the simplification of valuation procedures.

Other management improvements.—The use of a common seal for both Canadian and United States customs purposes on intransit shipments of merchandise moving between ports of one country via territory of the other was extended to truckload shipments. This improvement, an extension of a practice adopted in 1952 for carload rail shipments, eliminates the time and expense previously involved in the requirement for these truck shipments to be sealed separately with the seals of the two countries.

Several changes were made in enforcement methods. Undercover assignments have been increased and special emphasis has been placed on the inspection of imported cargoes for the detention of contraband. In addition, masters of vessels have been formally reminded of their responsibilities for the actions of their crews, especially with regard to smuggling. Employees of other Government agencies who work closely with customs have been designated to act as customs enforcement officers to give them legal authority to search anyone when there is probable cause to suspect smuggling.

Through agreements reached in a series of conferences with the Internal Revenue Service, several changes were made in the procedures governing the importation and exportation of several commodities which are subject to Customs and Internal Revenue regulations. These changes have reduced, and in some cases eliminated, customs examination. They also permit certain customs functions to be performed by Internal Revenue employees, thereby eliminating duplication of effort.

In connection with reporting requirements, a system for the annual review of reports has been established to identify and eliminate those reports not necessary for effective administration. The review made in the fiscal year 1955 resulted in the elimination of the requirements for 40 reports in the Customs Service.

Several improvements were made in the handling and preparation of correspondence. Chief among these were the introduction of a correspondence control system in the Washington headquarters to assure prompt handling of incoming mail, the adoption of form letters to expedite replies to the repetitious types of inquiries, and, for the Customs Service as a whole, the distribution of instructional material for the preparation of short and plainly stated letters.

Improvements in the incentive awards program, made possible by Public Law 763, 83d Congress, approved September 1, 1954, brought about a considerable increase in the interest and participation of customs employees in the program during the fiscal year. Although the new provisions were in effect only approximately one-half of the fiscal year, the number of suggestions submitted increased over the previous fiscal year by 52 percent. Suggestions adopted increased 34 percent, the total amount of cash awards paid increased by 87 percent, and the average amount of award was 30 percent higher than the average award paid in fiscal year 1954. For the fiscal year 1955, 820 suggestions were submitted and 110 were adopted with payment of $3,275 in cash awards. The average award paid was $30.

A new comprehensive schedule for the order and manner of disposition of the records of collectors of customs has been accepted by the congressional committee on records disposal. The new schedule embodies all amendments and new procedures adopted since the inception of the program and completes the order for the disposal of records in customs field offices. Progress in the program in the fiscal year 1955 resulted in the sale or disposition of 22,364 cubic feet of records, and the transfer of 24,395 cubic feet of records to Federal records centers. The disposition of these records released approximately 2,300 file cases, 1,050 transfer cases, and 30,000 square feet of floor space for reuse.

Basic instructions for the examination of vehicles and baggage were prepared for the use of inspectional personnel of the Customs Service and the Immigration and Naturalization Service, who are engaged in the primary screening of vehicles arriving at border ports and the processing of private aircraft.

At New York, training courses were held to orient customs employees with the operations of the various divisions of field offices, and at San Francisco enforcement officers were instructed in courtroom procedure and the handling of prisoners.

Indoctrination courses, relating to the enforcement of customs laws, were also held at some ports for persons not connected with customs. At San Francisco, lectures were given to airline stewardesses on the physical properties of narcotics of various kinds. At New York, lectures on customs enforcement were held for the benefit of more than 600 watchmen, gatemen, roundsmen, security officers, and representatives of the United States Coast Guard, Immigration and Naturalization Service, and the Waterfront Commission.

A manual for the guidance of comptrollers of customs and their staffs in the performance of the "on-site" audit program begun in 1954 was prepared and published. The manual will be followed in the selection and audit of the accounts, records, and financial procedures of customs field offices.

New issues of the *Customs Regulations* and *Customs Manual* were prepared which replace the editions originally published in 1943. The new editions were printed by the offset printing process which resulted in substantial savings over the typeset method. Additional savings will be realized in the printing of revised pages which are issued monthly.

In further compliance with the intent of Congress expressed in Title V, Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952 (5 U. S. C. 140),

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fees have been prescribed for certifications, record-searching, and record-copying by customs personnel for interested parties.

Bureau of Engraving and Printing

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing designs, engraves, and prints currency, securities, postage and revenue stamps, Government checks, military commissions and certificates, and other work for the various Government agencies, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and insular possessions of the United States.

Production

Deliveries of finished work during the fiscal year 1955 totaled 722,071,201 sheets, a decrease of more than 2 percent from deliveries in 1954. Reflected in the net decrease were a decrease in currency sheets of 34,486,111 or approximately 26 percent, and an increase in other work of 18,091,255 sheets, or approximately 3 percent. A comparative statement of deliveries of finished work in the fiscal years 1954 and 1955 follows.

Comparative statement of deliveries of finished work, fiscal years 1954 and 1955

Class	Sheets		Face value 1955
	1954	1955	
Currency:			
United States notes	2,403,333	1,360,667	$121,560,000
Silver certificates	82,794,555	67,014,000	1,613,556,000
Federal Reserve notes	47,470,667	29,807,777	6,266,600,000
Total	132,668,555	98,182,444	8,001,716,000
Bonds, notes, bills, certificates, and debentures:			
Bonds:			
Panama Canal, registered		1,185	9,285,000
Postal savings	1,200		
Treasury, standard form	1,222,860	829,596	31,581,671,000
United States savings	85,078,000	95,088,000	9,007,300,000
Depositary		458	
Consolidated Federal farm loan for the 12 Federal intermediate credit banks	36,000	84,885	837,090,000
Philippine Islands loan of 1929, metropolitan water district		38	38,000
Specimens	72	42	18,600
Notes:			
Treasury, modified new design	555,300	686,515	46,921,500,000
Treasury, savings, 1940 design, Series C	107,000		
Treasury, registered, special series	350	700	
Consolidated, Federal home loan banks, bearer	29,500		
Federal National Mortgage Association		49,700	1,695,000,000
Specimens	10	20	601,125,000
Bills:			
Treasury:			
1940 design	1,316,700	110,600	31,560,000,000
1953 design	149,300	593,400	85,325,000,000
Specimens	1		
Certificates:			
Indebtedness, new design back	788,800	424,050	43,481,000,000
Special series	500	350	
Common stock of the Federal National Mortgage Association notes		6,000	
Interim transfer, postal savings bonds	1,000		
Postal savings	1,278,650	93,800	76,810,000
Specimens	7	14	2,400,004,000

Comparative statement of deliveries of finished work, fiscal years 1954 and 1955—Con.

Class	Sheets		Face value 1955
	1954	1955	
Bonds, notes, bills, certificates, and debentures—Con.			
Debentures:			
Collateral trust of the Central Bank for Cooperatives	10, 860		
Consolidated collateral trust for the:			
12 Federal intermediate credit banks	108, 500	86, 150	$1, 250, 000, 000
13 banks for cooperatives		7, 350	118, 000, 000
Federal Housing Administration:			
War housing insurance fund	7, 500	8, 000	67, 645, 000
Title I housing insurance fund	4, 500	2, 000	2, 487, 500
Housing insurance fund	5, 500	2, 000	3, 687, 500
Military housing insurance fund		2, 000	9, 995, 000
National defense housing insurance fund	1, 000	3, 000	23, 822, 500
Mutual mortgage insurance fund	2, 000	2, 500	4, 937, 500
Specimens	14	61	2, 520, 000
Dummy layout of face of U. S. savings bonds	1, 033		
Total	90, 706, 157	98, 082, 414	254, 978, 936, 600
Stamps:			
Customs	1, 231, 000	2, 334, 000	
Delivered for destruction		40, 254	
Internal revenue:			
To offices of issue	288, 962, 716	288, 100, 866	3, 735, 042, 569
Delivered for destruction	197, 996		
Puerto Rican revenue	1, 823, 354	2, 036, 396	
Virgin Islands revenue		620	
War savings	818, 656	181, 015	4, 787, 010
United States savings		667, 895	9, 698, 990
Postage:			
United States (ordinary)	171, 357, 385	180, 265, 305	787, 924, 092
Specimens, United States	9	18	
Air mail	7, 988, 837	15, 286, 928	71, 480, 817
Certified mail		1, 053, 700	7, 902, 750
Commemoratives	25, 764, 544	18, 878, 581	31, 605, 823
Specimens		50	
Special delivery	1, 088, 630	1, 199, 250	11, 977, 865
Special handling	27, 576	36, 346	279, 700
Postage due	1, 795, 232	2, 221, 582	23, 549, 754
Canal Zone	62, 150	18, 900	196, 700
Air mail		23, 900	149, 500
Commemoratives		21, 280	31, 920
District of Columbia beverage tax paid	906, 500	929, 200	4, 701, 450
Federal migratory bird hunting	45, 375	46, 725	10, 466, 400
Foreign service fee	21, 202	15, 656	13, 358, 600
Slaight lock seals	40, 000	94, 000	
Total	502, 131, 162	513, 452, 467	4, 713, 153, 942
Miscellaneous:			
Checks	8, 814, 151	8, 356, 327	
Certificates	1, 815, 197	1, 900, 610	
Commissions	82, 538	481, 980	
Diplomas	7, 568	2, 767	
Drafts	4, 000		
Government requests for transportation	248, 046	130, 510	
Memorandum copy		1, 640	
Military payment orders	5, 000		
Other miscellaneous	1, 983, 683	1, 480, 042	
Total	12, 960, 183	12, 353, 876	
Grand total	738, 466, 057	722, 071, 201	267, 693, 806, 542

Finances

The Bureau operations are financed by reimbursements to a working capital fund authorized by law. A statement of income and expense for the fiscal year 1955 and comparative balance sheets as of June 30, 1954 and 1955 follow.

Statement of income and expense for the fiscal year 1955

Income:		
From sales of printing	$25, 242, 571	
From operation and maintenance of incinerator and space utilized by other Treasury activities	321, 699	
From sales of card checks	782, 049	
From other direct charges for miscellaneous services	308, 707	
Other income	115, 983	
Total income		$26, 771, 009
Expense:		
Cost of goods sold:		
Purchases of direct materials	$4, 815, 751	
Decrease in inventory of direct materials	216, 421	
Direct materials used	5, 032, 172	
Direct labor	11, 502, 071	
Manufacturing expenses (exclusive of depreciation and amortization)	7, 594, 647	
Depreciation and amortization	1, 484, 295	
Total manufacturing costs	25, 613, 185	
Deduct:		
Increase in goods in process inventory	770, 774	
Increase in finished goods inventory	40, 989	
	811, 763	
Cost of goods sold	24, 801, 422	
Cost of operation and maintenance of incinerator and space utilized by other Treasury activities	321, 699	
Cost of card checks (purchases and related costs).	782, 049	
Cost of miscellaneous services	308, 707	
Nonoperating expenses:		
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	486, 222	
Accelerated depreciation	105, 074	
Loss due to shortage in shipment of Federal Reserve notes unaccounted for	[1] 1, 000	
Total expense		26, 806, 173
Net loss for the fiscal year 1955		[2] 35, 164

[1] The Bureau paid this amount to the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston in settlement of an unaccountable shortage of one "strap" (100 notes) of new $10 Federal Reserve notes in a shipment made to the Bank on March 1, 1955, by the Comptroller of the Currency.

[2] In accordance with the act approved August 4, 1950 (31 U. S. C. 181-181e), the net loss will be recovered from surplus accruing to the fund in a subsequent year before any surplus is deposited into the general fund of the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Comparative balance sheets June 30, 1954 and 1955 [1]

Assets	June 30, 1954	June 30, 1955
Current assets:		
Cash with Treasury	$3, 854, 848	$5, 058, 138
Accounts receivable	1, 626, 259	1, 856, 484
Inventories:		
Raw materials	1, 037, 677	821, 256
Goods in process	2, 627, 524	3, 398, 298
Finished goods	1, 203, 450	1, 244, 439
Stores	1, 273, 010	1, 225, 330
Prepaid expenses	88, 986	61, 906
Total current assets	11, 711, 754	13, 665, 851
Fixed assets: [2]		
Plant machinery and equipment	15, 538, 684	15, 194, 666
Motor vehicles	56, 348	66, 176
Office machines	117, 779	126, 116
Furniture and fixtures	478, 236	483, 823
Dies, rolls, and plates	3, 955, 961	3, 955, 961
Building appurtenances	438, 846	600, 853
Fixed assets under construction	289, 158	231, 894
	20, 875, 012	20, 659, 489
Less portion charged off as depreciation	3, 328, 151	4, 552, 148
Total fixed assets	17, 546, 861	16, 107, 341
Deferred charges	155, 129	158, 214
Total assets	29, 413, 744	29, 931, 406
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	431, 417	566, 997
Accrued liabilities:		
Payroll	1, 325, 061	1, 789, 259
Accrued leave	1, 617, 636	1, 654, 662
Other	75, 196	48, 643
Trust and deposit liabilities	638, 495	654, 368
Theft loss	29, 060	----------------
Other liabilities	3, 212	1, 711
Total liabilities	4, 120, 077	4, 715, 640
Investment of the United States Government:		
Principal of the fund:		
Appropriation from United States Treasury	3, 250, 000	3, 250, 000
Donated assets, net	22, 000, 930	22, 000, 930
Total principal	25, 250, 930	25, 250, 930
Earned surplus, or deficit (−) [3]	42, 737	−35, 164
Total investment of the United States Government	25, 293, 667	25, 215, 766
Total liabilities and investment of the United States Government	29, 413, 744	29, 931, 406

[1] Balance sheets as of the close of both fiscal years have been adjusted to reflect in transit items on a basis consistent with the control accounts maintained by the Bureau of Accounts, Treasury Department.

[2] Fixed assets acquired prior to July 1, 1950, are capitalized at appraised values (estimated replacement cost as of July 1, 1951, reduced to recognize the depreciated condition of the assets being capitalized); subsequent additions have been capitalized at cost, except that on and after July 1, 1951, all costs of manufacturing dies, rolls, and plates have been charged to current operations.

The act approved August 4, 1950 (31 U. S. C. 181–181e), which established the Bureau of Engraving and Printing Fund, specifically excluded from the assets of the fund the land and buildings occupied by the Bureau. In accordance with the Comptroller General's decision of October 4, 1951 (B–104492), however, replacements of building facilities and improvements to buildings made on and after July 1, 1951, have been financed by the fund. Such items of significant dollar amounts have been capitalized at cost and appear in the foregoing balance sheets under the caption "Building appurtenances."

[3] Earned surplus or deficit arises through billing for products at unit prices established prior to the development of actual costs. Section 2 (e) of the act of August 4, 1950, requires that any surplus accruing to the revolving fund during any fiscal year be deposited into the general fund of the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts during the ensuing fiscal year, provided that such surplus may first be applied to offset any deficit resulting from operations in prior years. Net earned surplus in the amount of $42,737 in fiscal year 1954 was deposited into the general fund during the fiscal year 1955. The deficit of $35,164 which accrued during fiscal year 1955 will be offset by the application of a like amount against any surpluses which accrue in subsequent fiscal years.

Improvements in organization, operations, and management

Organizational changes.—Extensive organizational changes in the Bureau were accomplished during the fiscal year 1955. These changes strengthened the organization of the Bureau by providing a framework within which additional technical assistance would be provided for putting into operation the second phase of the modernization program, more effective security control could be maintained, and the internal audit program would be broadened. In the reorganizations, the Director has under his immediate supervision an Assistant to the Director and eight office chiefs. The management and operating divisions are grouped under the eight office chiefs.

On July 1, 1954, the disbursement functions were transferred from the Division of Disbursement, Bureau of Accounts, to the administrative supervision of this Bureau, and placed in a new section under the Office of the Controller.

Surveys are being conducted to determine the practicability of creating self-contained operating units in which currency and complementary equipment would be grouped to provide a continuous process from start to finish within one area. If adopted, these units would replace the present structure which provides for the transfer of work from one operating division to another for various stages of processing. Besides making economies through elimination of many handling operations, this plan is expected to promote tighter security in the Bureau.

A contract was awarded to the Methods Engineering Council to install an industrial engineering function in the Bureau. This will be a nine-month contract including classroom instruction, guided application in methods work, and on-the-job training. This will result in the establishment of an industrial engineering branch.

Modernization program—Phase I.—Since 1949 an active modernization program has been pursued in the Bureau which has resulted in substantial savings to the Government. The principal aspects were described in previous reports and included, among other things, the introduction of nonoffset green and black ink for the printing of currency and bonds, the replacement of personnel through the installation of automatic equipment on printing presses, and the printing of 18-currency subjects to the sheet. Since the inception of this program the services of over 2,300 employees have been declared excess to the needs of the operations affected. Accordingly reductions in force were made, or reassignments were made to other areas where the employees were needed.

During the period in question the Bureau has been able to decrease the cost of currency from an average of $9.43 per thousand notes in the fiscal year 1949 to $8.33 per thousand notes in 1955. This is indicative of the accomplishments that have been made during this period. A greater reduction in costs would have been reflected had it not been for the fact that the 1955 rate includes not only charges for depreciation, public health service, etc. which were not a part of the costs in 1949, but also includes substantial increases both in material prices and in wages granted to Bureau employees.

Modernization program—Phase II.—The second major phase of the Bureau's modernization program involves the development and installation of new types of printing presses; the improvement of plant

layout, building facilities and services, etc.; and organizational changes. The program was inaugurated in December 1954, concurrently with the receipt of recommendations of the Methods Engineering Council, the management engineering firm which made a survey of the Bureau in the spring of 1954. At the end of fiscal 1955, 70 of the recommendations contained in the survey report had been accepted; 18 are being considered; and 15 have been rejected.

One of the initial steps in the second phase of the modernization program was the awarding of a contract for five new postage stamp printing presses. The new presses will replace ten of the outmoded rotary presses now in use. Improved methods are being sought of wiping, polishing, and measuring gum film thickness on the stamps to be printed on these presses.

During January 1955, the offers of two foreign firms to bring experimental sheet-fed rotary currency presses into this Bureau were accepted. The offers were made by the Giori Organization, and the Thomas De La Rue Company, Ltd. Each firm agreed to furnish a press, all accessory equipment, and trained personnel to demonstrate and operate it. At the present time representatives of these firms are testing the printing of currency on the models of their presses in the Bureau to determine the capabilities of their respective presses for producing high quality printed impressions by the dry intaglio method.

Mechanical improvements.—The introduction of automatic paper counting machines, which was started last year, was continued during 1955 with the installation of three counters in the Surface Printing Division. As a result, two positions were abolished with savings amounting to $6,500. Four additional machines were ordered for examining and surface printing operations during the coming fiscal year.

Approval has been obtained from the Post Office Department for a proposed new method of packaging postage stamp books. When completed, this project is expected to result in a reduction in the number of employees needed to pack the stamps.

During August 1954, the first converted perforator was equipped with photo-electric registration equipment for the perforating of postage stamps to be processed into coils. On the basis of an increase in operational efficiency and elimination of the seldom used end perforated coils, the contract was reduced to cover four rather than five perforators, as originally planned.

Procedural improvements.—A revised procedure was introduced during October 1954 for the handling of postage stamp orders. The essential feature of the new procedure is that this Bureau receives the original postmasters' requisitions which are routed singly, rather than in consolidated form from the Post Office Department. The new procedure results in quicker deliveries to requisitioning offices, considerable savings to the Post Office Department, and the elimination of five jobs in this Bureau with savings amounting to $17,000 on an annual basis.

As a result of the conversion to the offset method of printing revenue stamps which had formerly been printed by the intaglio method, it was possible to realize savings on an annual basis amounting to $144,388.

A report of the United States Secret Service on this Bureau's security procedures, which was mentioned in the annual report for fiscal year 1954, contained 165 recommendations. During the fiscal year 1955, 94 recommendations have been put into effect; five were rejected and two were withdrawn by the United States Secret Service; the effectuation of 47 was in process, and 17 remained to be considered.

The printing of savings bonds by the offset method, which was reported in the 1954 annual report for the $25 denomination, was extended during the current fiscal year to the printing of savings bonds of the $50 and $100 denominations. Savings will result not only from the changes in the printing process, but also because the new procedure allows an increase in the number of subjects per plate and two face printings in one operation. It is estimated that there will be annual savings of $150,000 in addition to the savings of $446,454 reported in fiscal 1954.

Other procedural improvements resulting in better utilization of personnel were made in several areas in the Bureau. Consequently, it was possible to abolish 70 positions with estimated annual savings of $231,810. These are in addition to the savings resulting from reduced program requirements or mechanical improvements.

Program reduction in 1955.—The currency requirements for fiscal 1955 were approximately 24 percent below the 1954 level. This decrease was partially offset by increases in requirements for items other than currency. The reduction in the overall program, together with the reduction in costs due to improved methods and procedures, has resulted in a reduction to $26,806,173 in the total cost of goods delivered and services rendered during 1955, or $4,590,571 less than in 1954. This reduction would have been greater had wage increases not been granted to employees during the year. Some of the items no longer printed in this Bureau include postal savings certificates, Government transportation requests, and wine and beer revenue stamps.

Industrial relations activities

The total number of employees on the rolls at the beginning of the fiscal year was 4,701. Because of reductions in force which resulted from operational improvements, better utilization of manpower, and reduced program requirements for the ensuing year, the number of employees on the rolls as of June 30, 1955, was reduced to 4,005.

Wage and salary increases for all Bureau employees amounted to $794,999 on an annual basis. Wage adjustments affecting 2,957 employees in skilled and semiskilled jobs amounted to an annual increase in costs of $483,377; salary increases for 1,048 employees in classified positions amounted to $311,622.

Added emphasis was given to the employee awards program during the year with the result that 463 suggestions were submitted, or 150 more than in 1954. There were 83 suggestions approved by this Bureau, or 27 more than last year. Savings amounting to $7,827 on an annual basis are expected to result from these suggestions.

Training.—A policy statement pertaining to the Bureau's training program was issued in January 1955. In recognition of the fact that competent supervisors are essential to effective utilization of manpower and to reduction of operating costs, the greatest emphasis was placed at the coordinating level on training programs for foremen

and supervisors. However, since training is an inherent and major part of the foreman or supervisor job, supervisors were charged with the responsibility for the planning and provision of means to increase the effectiveness of their employees through training.

Safety.—A review of the Bureau's safety program and its history resulted in the following actions: The safety policy was restated; the Executive Safety Council was disbanded and in its place responsibility for developing and administering safety programs was fixed as a part of the operating supervisor's functions. Since that time, regular safety meetings have been held at the operating levels, thus bringing safety consciousness closer to each employee.

Utilization of manpower.—From the beginning of the modernization programs in the Bureau reductions in the working force have been necessary. Insofar as possible, the reductions have been made through normal attrition. Every effort has been made, moreover, before applying reduction-in-force procedures, to retain the most satisfactory employees and to release those whose performance was below standard. The most significant achievement in this area is the establishment of revised spoilage standards for plate printers which provide for future reductions in force based, insofar as possible, on unsatisfactory performance rather than on seniority. These standards were developed in cooperation with union representatives.

In response to the need of applying more realistic criteria for satisfactory conduct by employees who work with securities, all the procedural means possible were employed of separating those who failed to measure up to standards.

Long-range research program

Printing 32-currency subjects to a sheet.—Comprehensive engineering studies have been initiated with respect to all processes associated with the production of currency. Particular emphasis is being directed toward the development of a press of improved design to allow the printing, by the dry intaglio method, of 32-currency subjects to the sheet instead of the present 18. It is anticipated that such a press would be designed to encompass the most modern features known to the printing industry and would be capable of producing work of the same high standard of quality as that which is now being produced by the wet intaglio method.

Through the successful development of the desired press the Bureau is certain that in addition to the economies which can accrue through increasing the number of subjects per sheet, the use of the dry method for printing securities would also substantially reduce the amount of spoiled work currently encountered because of the wide dimensional variations that occur with the use of wet paper.

During May 1955, a cooperative program to improve the physical properties of currency paper was formulated by the National Bureau of Standards, Crane and Company, Incorporated, and this Bureau. The underlying objective of this program is to increase the life of currency while it is in circulation.

Other research projects include the evaluation of new automatic equipment for processing and packaging stamps in coil form, the development of automatic equipment to replace defective notes, and the extension of the use of counting devices.

New issues of stamps

Orders were received and dies were engraved for new issues of postage stamps as follows:

Issue	Denomination (cents)
First Land Grant Colleges, Commemorative, Series 1955	3
50th Anniversary of the Rotary International, Commemorative, Series 1955	8
150th Anniversary of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, Commemorative, Series 1955	3
Armed Forces Reserve, Commemorative, Series 1955	3
The Old Man of the Mountains, Commemorative, Series 1955	3
Soo Locks Centennial, Commemorative, Series 1955	3
Atoms for Peace, Commemorative, Series 1955	3

New issues of ordinary postage stamps produced during the year include the two cent, Series 1954; one cent, Series 1954; five cent, Series 1954; four cent, Series 1954; and the six cent, Series 1955. Other new issues of stamps include the two-dollar Federal migratory bird hunting stamp, Series 1955–56; the 15-cent certified mail stamp, Series 1955; the 20-cent special delivery stamp, Series 1954; and the four-cent air mail postage stamp, Series 1954, which is to be used on postal cards.

Fiscal Service

The Fiscal Service of the Treasury Department is comprised of the Office of the Fiscal Assistant Secretary, the Bureau of Accounts, the Bureau of the Public Debt, and the Office of the Treasurer of the United States. Their operations are under the general supervision of the Fiscal Assistant Secretary.

The Fiscal Assistant Secretary, under the direction of the Under Secretary, administers the financing operations of the Treasury; prepares estimates of the future cash position of the Treasury for use of the Department in its financing; directs the distribution of funds between the Federal Reserve Banks and other Government depositaries; prepares calls for the withdrawal of funds from the special depositaries to meet current expenditures; directs fiscal agency functions in general; and administers the Treasury responsibilities with respect to the purchase, custody, transfer, and sale of foreign exchange acquired by the United States under various executive agreements with foreign governments in connection with United States programs operated abroad.

In carrying out the responsibilities of the Fiscal Assistant Secretary, liaison has to be maintained with the other departments, agencies, and branches of the Government with respect to their financial operations and the coordination of these operations with those of the Treasury. The Fiscal Assistant Secretary supervises the administration of accounting functions and related activities of all units of the Treasury Department through the Commissioner of Accounts; and carries out, through the Commissioner of Accounts, the Treasury's role in the joint accounting improvement program of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, and the Comptroller General of the United States in accordance with the Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950.

The several responsibilities of the Fiscal Assistant Secretary are indicated more fully in the operations detailed in the following reports by the Commissioner of Accounts, the Commissioner of the Public Debt, and the Treasurer of the United States.

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

The Bureau of Accounts maintains the central accounts and prepares the central financial statements of receipts and expenditures, appropriations, funds, foreign currencies held by the Treasury, and various other fiscal transactions. It also writes checks to Government creditors covering obligations incurred by agencies of the executive branch of the Governement, except for the military, the Post Office Department, and a few smaller agencies; pays claims under international agreements; makes investments for certain trust funds; makes and collects loans to Government corporations and other agencies; determines the qualifications of companies to write Government fidelity and contract bonds; performs the administrative work in connection with the designation of Government depositaries; and performs other similar fiscal activities.

Accounting, Reporting, and Related Matters

Central reporting

Efforts were continued during the fiscal year 1955 to improve the reporting of receipts and expenditures of the Government, including the objective of achieving consistency between the reports of Government agencies and the central reports of the Government relating to receipts and expenditures. The central reports include the *Budget of the United States Government*, prepared in the Bureau of the Budget; the *Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the United States Government*, the annual *Combined Statement of Receipts, Expenditures and Balances of the United States Government*, and the monthly *Treasury Bulletin* which are prepared in the Bureau of Accounts. The Budget document, the Combined Statement, and the *Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the United States Government* for the fiscal year 1955 were in substantial agreement with respect to amounts of expenditures and unexpended balances.

Arrangements were made to receive on a continuing basis from all fiscal officers of the Government, information concerning cash held outside the account of the Treasurer of the United States and related items, such as the amount of deferred vouchers, accounts receivable, and cash advances. Plans were completed for reporting in the Combined Statement for the fiscal year 1955, an analysis of the unexpended balance of each appropriation or fund in terms of availability for future obligation or expenditure. This additional information will make the Combined Statement more useful and is a further step in the integration of agency-Treasury data.

Beginning with the *Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the United States Government* for the month of July 1955, each department, agency, and other major organizational unit will be

shown separately, and in the same sequence as shown in the Budget document. This classification and arrangement facilitate the comparison of actual expenditures with estimates and increases the utility of the statement.

A draft of a proposed Treasury regulation has been developed jointly with the Bureau of the Budget and the General Accounting Office relating to the submission of business-type financial statements by Government corporations, and enterprises operating as revolving funds. The regulation, which will replace existing instructions, has been coordinated with reporting requirements under the budget process, and has as one of its purposes the comparison of financial progress of agency programs throughout the year with budget estimates.

Central accounting

The central accounting plan, which encompasses the receipts, expenditures, and cash operations of the Government, was explained in the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1954, p. 97, along with a description of the simplifications and procedures which were established in 1954.

The Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller General of the United States issued a revision of Joint Regulation No. 4 (see exhibit 54) on April 29, 1955, which further modified the requirements of law concerning warrant procedures and for designated disbursing agencies discontinued the use of funded checking accounts in the issuance and payment of checks drawn on the Treasurer of the United States. On the same date Treasury Department Circular No. 945, Revised, (see exhibit 55) was issued to give effect to the changes required in the framework of the system of central accounts as the result of the elimination of funded checking accounts.

There follows a list of the regulations issued by the Treasury Department and the General Accounting Office to establish the required changes in procedure according to Treasury Department Circular No. 945, Revised, and Joint Regulation No. 4, effective July 1, 1955:

"Supplement No. 1, Treasury Department Circular No. 945, Revised May 3, 1955, Regulations Governing the Handling of Certificates of Deposit for Credit in the Account of the Treasurer of the United States";

"Supplement No. 2, Treasury Department Circular No. 945, Revised May 3, 1955, Regulations Concerning Certain Procedures for the Transition from Funded Checking Accounts to Accounts for Cash Transactions";

"Supplement No. 3, Treasury Department Circular No. 945, Revised May 19, 1955, Regulations Concerning the Establishment of or Transfer Between Appropriations or Other Accounts Including, Where Applicable, the Funding of Checking Accounts for the Issuance and Payment of Checks Drawn on the Treasurer of the United States"; and

"General Accounting Office General Regulations No. 122, May 5, 1955, Rendition of Disbursing Officers' Accounts to the United States General Accounting Office." This regulation requires disbursing officers to submit a new form, "Statement of Accountability" (account

current) supported by a statement of classified receipts and disbursements. These statements will be used by the General Accounting Office in their independent audit and by the Treasury Department in their accounting and reporting operations.

The fundamental procedural changes under these regulations were placed in effect July 1, 1955, at the same time the installation of a comprehensive system of central accounting in the Treasury was begun. This system will provide the basis for reflecting in the central accounts the fundamental financial data relating to the cash operations of the Government. These data include, but are not limited to: Total checks outstanding, i. e., checks issued by all Government disbursing officers which have not been paid by the Treasurer; the amount of cash held by fiscal officers outside the account of the Treasurer of the United States; deposits in transit between Government agencies and Federal depositaries; the various classes of assets and liabilities of Government disbursing officers and of the Treasurer of the United States; the public debt; trust and deposit liabilities; and budget receipts and expenditures and the resulting surplus or deficit on a cash basis.

Control of foreign currencies

Activity in this field[1] accelerated with the passage of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, approved July 10, 1954 (68 Stat. 454), which authorizes, under a three-year program, the sale of surplus agricultural commodities for foreign currencies. In order to facilitate the accounting for foreign currency acquisitions under this act, Supplement No. 1 to Treasury Department Circular No. 930 was issued on December 28, 1954, to provide that collections shall be deposited only with United States disbursing officers attached to American embassies (see exhibit 56).

During fiscal 1955, the United States acquired, without purchase with dollars, the equivalent of nearly $565 million in foreign currencies. Of this amount, together with the balance brought forward from 1954, the Treasury sold to United States agencies foreign currencies valued at $321 million which they paid for from appropriated funds, and gave to agencies, on their requisition, pursuant to specific provisions of law not requiring reimbursement, the equivalent of nearly $249 million of foreign currencies, leaving a balance on hand in the Treasury on June 30, 1955, of $164 million (see table 114). In addition to this amount the Treasury Department held for account of various Federal agencies, as of June 30, 1955, unexpended balances amounting to $182 million, representing foreign currencies which they had requisitioned from the Treasury under specific provisions of law not requiring reimbursement from applicable appropriations. Detailed statements showing acquisitions and dispositions for fiscal 1955, according to country and source, respectively, are given in tables 115 and 116.

Other accounting and procedural matters

Within the Treasury, technical guidance and assistance were given the individual bureaus on systems, day-to-day accounting, reporting, and procedural problems. In participation with the General Account-

[1] For basis of control, see the Annual Report for 1954, p. 101.

ing Office and the Bureau of the Budget, procedures were developed to put into effect the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954, approved August 17, 1954 (68 Stat. 736–743); to extend the use of the depositary receipt system for the withholding of income taxes to the Post Office Department, the Military departments, and Government corporations; to develop further the accounting for foreign currency transactions; and to provide a new tabulating card form of Government transportation request. Also, a joint study was made of the effect of proposed legislation which would require the withholding of city income taxes from the compensation of Federal employees. Assistance was given to the Bureau of the Budget in establishing improved procedures whereby States and other taxing jurisdictions are furnished information for income tax purposes on wages paid to Federal employees.

Internal audit and appraisals

Internal auditing of the Bureau of Accounts' operations was intensified during the year and formal audit procedure was developed where possible for use in subsequent audits. The audit included the examination of the transactions and fiscal procedures of the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, the unemployment trust fund, and the Bureau's administrative accounts and similar records. Recommendations by the auditor resulted in improved records, more concise reports, and the elimination of records no longer needed.

The Bureau also made the annual appraisal of the Commodity Credit Corporation. Under the act of March 8, 1938, as amended (15 U. S. C. 713a–1), the Secretary of the Treasury is required to make an appraisal as of June 30 of each year of the assets and liabilities of the Commodity Credit Corporation to determine the net worth of the Corporation. In the event that any such appraisal shall establish that the net worth of the Corporation is less than $100,000,000 the Secretary submits an estimate and recommends that the Congress appropriate the funds necessary to eliminate the capital impairment. In the event that any appraisal establishes that the net worth of the Corporation is in excess of $100,000,000 such excess must be deposited by the Corporation in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts. The act of March 20, 1954 (68 Stat. 30), which amended the act of March 8, 1938, changed the appraisal basis from the lower of cost or market for the month of June to a cost basis beginning with the fiscal year ended June 30, 1954. It was the intent of the Congress that future appropriations would be reduced by the amount that the restoration of capital for prior years exceeded realized net losses for such years.

The appraisal of the Corporation's assets on the new basis as of June 30, 1954, established that there was a capital impairment of $588,501,678.00. The estimated appropriation covering this appraisal was reduced by $545,534,182.00, representing the restorations for prior years in excess of realized net loss, and $41,332,837.00 which was recoverable by an appropriation authorized under the act approved September 30, 1950 (42 U. S. C. 1855). Therefore, the net amount estimated for an appropriation under the appraisal was $1,634,659.00 which was included in the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Appropriation Act, 1956, approved May 23, 1955.

A statement showing the amounts restored to the Corporation for its capital impairment by appropriations or by cancellation of obligations of the Corporation covering those years for which the appraisal determined that the net worth of the Corporation was less than $100,000,000, together with the appraisal dates and amounts of deposits into the Treasury for those years when the appraisal established that the net worth of the Corporation was in excess of $100,000,000, appears in table 81.

Other Bureau Operations and Management

Other operations and management improvements of the Bureau are summarized as follows:

Federal depositary system

Government depositaries provide the various departments and agencies with certain banking and financial services other than those provided by the Office of the Treasurer of the United States and the Bureau of the Mint. In addition to the Office of the Treasurer of the United States and the twelve Federal Reserve Banks and their branches, the depositaries consist of more than 11,000 commercial banks designated by the Secretary of the Treasury. The supervision of the depositaries, under the general direction of the Fiscal Assistant Secretary, is exercised through the Bureau and is administered through Department regulations governing the authority, qualifications, and other requirements applicable to the depositaries.

In a letter dated October 29, 1954, the Secretary transmitted to the Honorable Wright Patman, House of Representatives, a memorandum giving the history of the depositary practice of the Treasury Department, legislative authority therefor, and other information concerning the maintenance of deposit accounts by the Government in commercial banks. The letter and memorandum appear as exhibit 44.

Disbursement operations

The Division of Disbursement makes payment for all departments and agencies of the executive branch of the Government except for the Department of Defense, the Post Office Department, the United States marshals, the Panama Canal, and certain corporations, and for certain agencies where delegations have been made. These disbursements are made from appropriated, trust, and deposit funds. Also, the Division issues substitute checks as replacements for checks lost, destroyed, stolen, or mutilated after their issuance; and issues United States savings bonds to Federal employees under the payroll savings plan. The Division, through the use of its mechanical equipment and facilities which produce checks, also prepares payrolls, vouchers, and record cards for the agencies for which payments are made.

These services are provided by the Division through its 26 regional disbursing offices, 22 of which are located in the continental United States, three in Territories and one in the Philippines, for more than 1,300 separate United States Government offices throughout the United States and Territories. In addition, the Division of Disbursement serves as the focal point in arranging for foreign disbursing service for all agencies of the United States Government, except for regular foreign establishments of the Department of Defense, and exercises

technical supervision over the disbursing operations performed under a delegation of authority from the Chief Disbursing Officer in the case of: 237 foreign disbursing offices and branches at embassies and consulates in all foreign countries; 106 assistant disbursing officers attached to agencies in the United States, South and Central America, and other foreign countries; and 865 agent cashiers making on-the-spot cash payments in the United States, the Territories, and foreign countries.

Material savings were realized in the fiscal year 1955 through further improvements in mechanical processes and streamlining procedures carried out under the management improvement program. Overall savings in the fiscal year 1955 amounted to $504,333.00. The unit cost for producing checks was reduced from 4.9 cents per item in the fiscal year 1954 to 4.6 cents in the fiscal year 1955. Through the closing of four regional offices during the last month of fiscal 1955 considerable savings in operating costs will be realized in the future.

Legislation was enacted during the year providing for a change in the rates of pension for veterans and social security annuitants, and in the salary rates for Federal employees which required changing approximately 10 million plates used in mechanically writing checks to make these payments. Less than ninety days after enactment of such legislation, the changes were made in the plates to reflect new rates. This operation was accomplished without delaying the issuance of checks to the payees and at the minimum possible effort by the Government agencies and the Division of Disbursement.

The number of payments, collections, adjustments, and transfers made, and savings bonds issued by the Division of Disbursement during the fiscal year 1955 compared with those in the preceding year as follows:

Classification	Number	
	1954	1955
Payments:		
Social security	68, 666, 641	79, 720, 034
Veterans' benefits	65, 294, 935	59, 883, 479
Income tax refunds	32, 491, 827	33, 447, 025
Veterans—National service life insurance dividend program	4, 868, 977	4, 085, 762
Other	r 27, 866, 226	32, 004, 114
Collections	[1] 5, 276, 825	
Adjustments and transfers	([1])	844, 805
Savings bonds issued to Federal employees under the payroll savings plan	2, 512, 771	2, 529, 027
Total	r 206, 978, 202	212, 514, 246

r Revised.

[1] Collections are required to be deposited directly by agency collection officers with designated depositaries under Department Circular No. 937, issued January 18, 1954. Deposits required as the result of the transfer of funds and adjustments continue to be made by the Treasury Department.

Government losses in shipment claims

By a self-insurance plan the Government assumes the risk on its shipments of valuables, including money, bullion, and securities, while in transit between the Treasury, or between officials of the Government departments and agencies, and depositaries. The plan, which was established by the provisions of the Government Losses in Shipment Act (5 U. S. C. 134–134h; 31 U. S. C. 757c (i); and 37

U. S. C. 35 (e)), which supplanted contracts with private insurance companies, effective July 1, 1937, is administered by the Treasury Department. The Bureau of Accounts receives from Government departments and agencies consolidated reports of their shipments made under coverage of the act, and is responsible for payment of claims under the act.

Shipments reported under the act in fiscal 1955 were valued at $591.2 billion as compared with those valued at $561.2 billion in 1954. During 1955, claims amounting to $21,382 were paid from the revolving fund established under the act. Recoveries amounted to $1,202 and were deposited to the credit of the fund, making a net expenditure of $20,180 for losses. The estimated insurance premium savings accrued to the Government for shipments made during the year, based on rates of private insurance companies in effect at the time the fund was established, were $5,366,000.

Surety companies

The Secretary of the Treasury issues certificates of authority to corporate sureties, making application and qualifying under the act approved July 30, 1947 (6 U. S. C. 8), to execute bonds in favor of the United States. Companies currently holding certificates of authority are listed on Form 356, Revised, which is published annually on or about May 1 by the Treasury. The Bureau of Accounts examines the applications of companies requesting authority to write such bonds and currently reviews the qualifications of the companies so authorized. It also has custody of all fidelity bonds in favor of the United States, except those filed with the Post Office Department and the Federal courts, and notifies the accounting officers of the receipt and filing of such bonds. The Bureau of Accounts examines and approves as to corporate surety all fidelity and surety bonds with the few exceptions noted.

As of June 30, 1955, there were 150 companies holding certificates of authority qualifying them as sole sureties on recognizances, stipulations, bonds, and undertakings permitted or required by the laws of the United States to be given with one or more sureties. There were also 15 companies holding certificates of authority as acceptable reinsurers only, issued under Department Circular No. 297, as amended. During the year certificates of authority were issued to three companies qualifying them as sole sureties on bonds in favor of the United States and the certificate of authority of one company was revoked. Certificates of authority were issued to five companies as acceptable reinsurers only, under Department Circular No. 297, as amended.

During the year, 55,619 bonds and consent agreements examined by the Bureau were approved as to corporate surety.

Withholding of State income taxes

Agreements were made during the year with the States of Idaho, Maryland, and Montana to withhold State income tax from the compensation of Federal employees regularly employed in those States, making a total of nine States and two Territores having such agreements as of June 30, 1955. The agreements were made under the act of July 17, 1952 (5 U. S. C. 84b, 84c), providing for withholding of State and Territorial income taxes from such compensation.

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Implementation of new legislation

Procedures were devised for making effective in the Treasury Department the provisions of Section 1311 of the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955 (68 Stat. 830), defining the types of transactions that will be recognized as valid obligations against appropriations and establishing reporting requirements therefor. Designations were made of the officers of the Treasury Department authorized to make the certifications required supporting the reports submitted under the act (Treasury Department Order No. 177–3, October 26, 1954, exhibit 53).

Regulations and procedures were issued to carry into effect, within the Treasury Department, the provisions of the act of July 15, 1954 (68 Stat. 482), which authorizes the recovery of erroneous payments from employees through current withholding of compensation (Department Circular No. 871, First Supplement, November 12, 1954, exhibit 57) and also to supplement the fiscal provisions of the Revised Organic Act of the Virgin Islands, approved July 22, 1954 (68 Stat. 497).

The Government Actuary

Actuarial and allied technical analyses are prepared by the Government Actuary, including actuarial estimates for Federal trust funds as required by statute. The Secretary of the Treasury is charged with the duty of handling the investments and other operations of most of these funds.

For the Secretary of the Treasury, there were prepared during 1955 the regular estimates of the annual appropriations required to be made to the foreign service retirement and disability fund and to the District of Columbia teachers' retirement and annuity fund. In addition, the Government Actuary prepared mathematical and statistical analyses in connection with certain phases of public debt operations.

Management improvement

Savings on an annual basis resulting from measures taken under the management improvement program during 1955 were estimated at $645,000.00. Contributing to these savings were a reorganization in field offices involving the closing of four regional offices and realignment of functions in others, simplification of documents supporting payments, extension of mechanization and use of improved designs of equipment, suggestions received under the cash awards program, and use of imprest funds to make payment for small purchases.

Employees of the Bureau submitted 165 suggestions under the cash awards program. Adopted suggestions numbered 66 on which awards aggregating $1,380 were approved. There were also 21 outstanding and superior work performance awards involving 24 employees.

Several manufacturers of electronic equipment have recently announced the development of high-speed machines adaptable to the production of checks issued for periodic payments. The use of such equipment for check-issue operations of the Treasury Department is being studied.

The management engineering firm which surveyed operations of the Fiscal Service made 13 recommendations relating to organization and procedures of the Bureau of Accounts. By the close of the fiscal year 6 of these recommendations had been adopted by the Treasury. The others are under consideration.

Investments of trust and other funds

The Bureau of Accounts, at the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and in accordance with various provisions of law, is charged with the investment in United States obligations of certain trust and other funds.

Investment accounts of the Government are maintained along with records of securities held in safekeeping by the Treasurer of the United States and Federal Reserve Banks subject to the order of the Secretary. The various investment accounts for which the Secretary of the Treasury is responsible are shown in a summary in table 52. The facilities of the Treasury, through the Investments Branch, also are used for handling investment transactions for other agencies of the Government, for quasi-governmental funds, and for the Government of the District of Columbia. During the year the rate of interest paid on special obligations issued to the civil service retirement and disability fund was reduced from 4 percent to 3 percent to correspond with the prevailing yields in the market for outstanding Government securities.

Treasury Loans, Interest, Dividends, and Various Other Receipts

Among the duties of the Bureau of Accounts are the development of agreements relating to loans made to Government corporations and other agencies which are authorized to borrow from the Treasury. It also maintains the records relating to such loans and to capital subscriptions to such agencies, and receives and records interest, dividends, and certain other special receipts required to be paid into the Treasury.

Loans

The act of May 13, 1954 (68 Stat. 93), established the Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation to construct part of the Saint Lawrence Seaway in United States Territory in the interest of national security. The act authorized and empowered the Corporation to issue to the Secretary of the Treasury from time to time, with certain provisos, its revenue bonds, in an amount not exceeding $105,000,000 outstanding at any one time. The act also authorized and directed the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase any of these obligations of the Corporation. During the fiscal year 1955, the Secretary of the Treasury purchased the first obligations of the Corporation under this authority in the amount of $2,700,000.

Table 76 shows the advances made on loans by the Treasury to other Government corporations and business-type activities, the repayments, cancellations, and balances for the fiscal year 1955.

Under Section 16 of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953, approved August 7, 1953 (50 U. S. C. App. 1971n), the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to make loans not to exceed $5,000,000 in the aggregate to public or private agencies of the United States to

finance the transportation of certain persons receiving immigrant visas under the act from ports of entry to places of their settlement in the United States. Applications for loans aggregating $179,000 were received under authority of this act, of which $50,000 was disbursed in the fiscal year 1955. There had been received by the Treasury Department, as of June 30, 1955, twenty-eight letters from the Department of State certifying that the organizations named were eligible to make applications for loans.

Deposits of interest charged on Federal Reserve notes

Annual payments of approximately 90 percent of the net earnings of the Federal Reserve Banks have been made to the United States Treasury since 1947, pursuant to Section 16 of the Federal Reserve Act (12 U. S. C. 414), which authorizes the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System to charge interest on the amount of outstanding notes which are in excess of the amount of gold certificates held against the notes as collateral.

The amount deposited in the fiscal year 1955 was $251,226,266 as contrasted with the deposit of $340,786,022 in 1954. The total deposits since 1947 have amounted to $1,850,161,480 as shown in table 14.

Donations and contributions

During the fiscal year 1955, the Treasury Department deposited in the general fund donations amounting to $62,712 and so-called "Conscience fund" contributions amounting to $63,419. Also $155,933 was deposited in the Library of Congress trust funds, permanent loan account, of which $48,136 represents sale of securities donated in prior years.

The act of July 27, 1954 (68 Stat. 566), authorized the acceptance of conditional gifts to further the defense effort and placed on the Secretary of the Treasury certain new responsibilities with regard to gifts of money or other intangible property. The functions of the Secretary of the Treasury under the act were delegated to the Fiscal Assistant Secretary by Treasury Department Order No. 177–4 of January 18, 1955 (exhibit 53), and regulations governing the acceptance of such gifts were promulgated by Treasury Department Circular No. 957, dated February 24, 1955 (exhibit 58). The Administrator of the General Services Administration concurrently issued regulations with respect to gifts of real or personal property received under the provisions of the act (General Services Administration, General Regulation No. 17, dated April 15, 1955).

Conditional gifts in the amount of $764,841 were received in the fiscal year 1955 to further the defense effort. As of June 30, 1955, $763,357 of this amount had been accepted by the Treasury.

International Obligations

World War I indebtedness

The Treasury received payments aggregating $395,999.36 from Finland, representing installments of principal and interest which came due in December 1954, and June 1955, under the funding agreement of May 1, 1923, and the moratorium agreements of May 1, 1941,

and October 14, 1943, relating to its indebtedness growing out of World War I. This amount was made available to the Department of State for financing educational and scientific studies in Finland and the United States in accordance with provisions of the act of August 24, 1949 (20 U. S. C. 222).

Tables 117 and 118 show the status of World War I indebtedness of foreign governments to the United States.

Mixed Claims Commission, United States and Germany

In April 1955 the third annual installment in the amount of $3,000,000 was received from the Federal Republic of Germany, under the terms of the agreement signed at London on February 27, 1953, in partial settlement of German debts arising from World War I. A summary of the terms of this agreement is included in the Annual Report for 1954, p. 109.

This payment, together with a payment of $701,974.86 received from the Department of Justice, representing a part of the residue of German property seized by the Government during World War I, enabled a further distribution of 6 percent on account of interest accrued on Class III awards (those over $100,000) of the Mixed Claims Commission, United States and Germany.

A statement showing total payments on awards of the Mixed Claims Commission under the Settlement of War Claims Act of 1928 by classes, and the status of the accounts as of June 30, 1955, is shown in table 110.

World War II indebtedness

In fiscal 1955 under the lend-lease and surplus property agreements, the Treasury Department received from debtor governments, payments in United States dollars amounting to $84.7 million; foreign currencies having a United States dollar equivalent of $24.4 million; and real property acquisitions and improvements to real property having a dollar value of $0.7 million, resulting in credits against receivables totaling $109.8 million. Payments in foreign currency and real property acquisitions and improvements from inception of the lend-lease and surplus property programs represent values having a total United States dollar equivalent of $283.1 million.

The aggregate of dollar receipts and other credits since inception of the program amounts to $2,444.7 million.

The indebtedness of foreign governments under lend-lease and surplus property sales agreements is stated in table 119. As of June 30, 1955, the accounts receivable amounted to $2,340.6 million, including $283.2 million for silver transferred under the lend-lease program, the repayment of which is to be made in silver of a like kind and quantity.

Credit to the United Kingdom

The fourth annual payment in the amount of $119,336,250.00 on the loan of $3,750,000,000.00 under the Anglo-American financial agreement, dated December 6, 1945, was made by the United Kingdom on December 31, 1954, of which $72,286,266.82 was applied to interest, and the balance of $47,049,983.18 applied to principal. The remaining indebtedness under this loan amounted to $3,567,263,357.32 as of June 30, 1955.

Agreement with Germany for settlement of postwar economic assistance

Interest payments in the amount of $12,500,000 each were received from Germany on July 1, 1954, and January 1, 1955, in accordance with the agreement signed February 27, 1953, by the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States, providing for the settlement of the claim of the United States Government for postwar (World War II) economic assistance furnished to Germany. No payment will be due on the debt principal of $1,000,000,000.00 until July 1, 1958.

Payment of claims against the Yugoslav Government

As of December 30, 1954, the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission (formerly the International Claims Commission of the United States) completed the adjudication of claims of United States nationals against the Yugoslav Government arising out of the nationalization or taking of property by Yugoslavia, and the certification of awards to the Treasury Department for payment. The total principal of awards certified to the Treasury Department is $18,817,904.89.

The total amount which will be available for distribution on such awards is $17,000,000.00 paid for such purpose by Yugoslavia on August 21, 1948. The total amount disbursed on awards through June 30, 1955, was $9,215,649.12. It has been necessary to limit payment on awards over $1,000 to approximately 40 percent pending the outcome of litigation brought by certain claimants. If the litigation does not change the aggregate amount of awards certified to the Treasury it will be possible to pay about 90.2 percent of the principal of awards over $1,000.

Organization for European Economic Cooperation, European Productivity Agency

In the fiscal year 1955 withdrawals were made in the amount of $250,000.00 from the account for the Organization for European Economic Cooperation, European Productivity Agency maintained by the Secretary of the Treasury, as described in the Annual Report for 1954, p. 111. A total of $750,000 has been disbursed since establishment in 1953 of the account, which had a balance of $1,750,000 as of June 30, 1955.

United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1955, $16,700,000 was transferred by the Department of State to the Treasury Department account for contributions to The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East from appropriations available for such purpose and $23,500,000 was withdrawn by the agency from the Treasury Department account. Total transfers to the Treasury account since inception amount to $51,700,000 of which $32,000,000 had been withdrawn as of June 30, 1955.

Pre-1934 bonds of the Government of the Republic of the Philippines

The Treasury is servicing payment of the principal and interest on pre-1934 bonds of the Government of the Republic of the Philippines by use of funds in the special trust account established in the Treasury under the Philippine Independence Act, approved August 7, 1939 (53 Stat. 1229). The status of the special trust account is shown by table 72.

American-Mexican Claims Commission

During the fiscal year 1955, the Government of the United Mexican States made an additional payment of $2,500,000.00 under the Convention of November 19, 1941, whereby Mexico agreed to pay $40 million in full settlement of the claims of American nationals adjudicated by the American-Mexican Claims Commission. This enabled a further distribution of 6 percent on the principal amount of each award, making a total distribution of 95.6 percent. A statement of the Mexican claims fund as of June 30, 1955, appears as table 109.

Withheld foreign checks

Prohibition of the delivery of Government checks to payees residing in certain foreign areas continued during 1955 under Treasury Department Circular No. 655, dated March 19, 1941, as amended. This restriction applied to the following areas: Albania, Bulgaria, Communist-controlled China, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Rumania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Russian Zone of Occupation of Germany, and the Russian Sector of Occupation of Berlin. In addition, delivery of checks to nationals of Communist China and North Korea is prohibited by Foreign Assets Control regulations issued by the Secretary of the Treasury on December 17, 1950, except to the extent that delivery has been authorized by appropriate license.

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

The Bureau of the Public Debt, in connection with the management of the public debt, performs the administrative work which includes the preparation of offering circulars, instructions, and regulations pertaining to each issue, the issuance of securities and the conduct or direction of transactions in outstanding issues, the final audit and custody of retired securities, the maintenance of the control accounts covering all public debt issues, and the keeping of individual accounts with owners of registered securities and the issue of checks in payment of interest thereon.

Two principal offices are maintained, one in Washington, D. C., which issues and conducts the subsequent transactions in outstanding public debt securities (including governmental agency securities) other than savings bonds, and audits and maintains custody of these securities as they are retired; the other in Chicago, Ill., where the functions relate to transactions in savings bonds after their issue to the public. In addition to the two principal offices, three field regional offices, located in New York, Chicago, and Cincinnati, are maintained for the purpose of auditing retired savings bonds and preparing records reflecting their retirement.

Bureau administration

Management improvement.—The Bureau has continued to direct its effort toward reducing operating costs without impairing its ability to dispatch its responsibilities properly. Some of the most promising areas of improvement in the long-range program are indicated in changes proposed or procedural realignments approved during the year.

On December 29, 1954, savings bonds of the $50 and $100 denomination were authorized to be printed wholly by the offset process instead of the intaglio printing process. Offset printing of the $25 denomination had been authorized a year earlier and resulted in appreciable savings in production costs.

The Treasury Department announced on June 17, 1955, that as a further step in its program to reduce operating expenses, it will reuse marketable public debt securities in bearer form which are taken in for denomination exchange or for transfer from one Federal Reserve Bank to another, and which are not soiled or damaged. It is estimated that over a half-million pieces of marketable bonds, notes, certificates of indebtedness, and Treasury bills can be reused each year.

Previously all marketable securities taken in for these purposes have been canceled and put through the retirement process, and new securities issued. The expense now incurred in printing new securities and processing the canceled securities required for these transactions will be eliminated. This saving will be appreciable on an annual basis.

Effective at the close of business March 31, 1955, the acceptance of savings bonds for free safekeeping was terminated. Since then, the Federal Reserve Banks and the Treasurer of the United States have not accepted additional bonds for safekeeping except from the Armed Forces of the United States for their members. Savings bonds held in safekeeping on March 31, 1955, will continue to be so held until withdrawn.

In the Chicago departmental office an overall evaluation of operating procedures was completed to determine the effectiveness of current operations, to develop improvements, and to standardize procedure manuals. Substantial savings are expected to result from a series of changes in savings bonds registration stub procedures. The changes include modification of the alphabetical film review, simplification of the method of correcting sequence errors on film, the discontinuance or simplification of various reports and records, the realignment of certain organizational functions, and the discontinuance of the audit film on Series F and J bond stubs.

During 1955, as a further development in the revised redemption procedures, the preparation of statements and drafts covering fees to paying agents for redeeming savings bonds and armed forces leave bonds was centralized in Washington. Redeemed and retired bearer securities are being microfilmed immediately after audit, and consideration is being given to destroying these securities promptly after the filming instead of storing them for a prescribed retention period. Claims procedures covering both marketable issues and savings bonds have been reviewed in the interest of effecting economies in operation. Forms have been adopted which will be simpler and clearer, and will expedite the processing of claims.

Among the forward-looking programs of the Bureau are two studies that offer interesting possibilities. An Electronic Committee has been appointed to study the possible application of electronic machines to the processes connected with issue and redemption of savings bonds, which are in sufficient volume to offer a possible field for the effective utilization of such equipment. A second study is aimed at revising the

public debt accounting system and applying to that system up-to-date equipment and techniques. Significant developments in both of these fields are anticipated during the next year.

In addition the Personnel Office has reactivated the formal training program of the Bureau. This program is used for supervisory training and development, and it also provides a valuable medium through which training and program materials of all kinds can be communicated to selected groups of employees.

Participation in the new incentive awards program has been very satisfactory. A total of 190 contributions were received during the 7 months the program was in operation. Cash awards during the period totaled $4,275. Of these, 31 awards, amounting to $1,830, were for contributions expected to produce tangible savings of $64,655 during the first year. The other 39 awards, aggregating $2,445, were for contributions having intangible monetary savings but contributing to the effectiveness of operations and service to the public.

Bureau operations

The public debt.—A summary of public debt operations handled by the Bureau appears on pages 24 to 29 of this report, and a series of statistical tables dealing with the public debt will be found in tables 16 to 50.

The public debt of the United States falls into two broad categories: (1) public issues, and (2) special issues. The public issues are classified as to marketable obligations, consisting chiefly of Treasury bills, certificates of indebtedness, Treasury notes, and Treasury bonds; and nonmarketable obligations, consisting chiefly of United States savings bonds, Treasury bonds of the investment series, and Treasury savings notes. Special issues are issued by the Treasury directly to various Government funds and payable only for account of such funds.

During the fiscal year 1955 the gross public debt increased by $3,115 million and the guaranteed obligations held outside the Treasury decreased by $37 million. The most significant change in the composition of the outstanding debt during the year was the increase of $4,852 million in marketable obligations. Total public debt issues, including issues in exchange for other securities, amounted to $180,703 million during 1955, and retirements amounted to $177,589 million. The following statement gives a comparison of the changes during the fiscal years 1954 and 1955 in the various classes of public debt issues.

Classification	Increase, or decrease (−) (In millions of dollars)	
	1954	1955
Interest-bearing debt:		
Treasury bonds, investment series	−513	−186
Treasury savings notes	626	−3,166
United States savings bonds	176	304
Marketable obligations	3,020	4,852
Special issues	1,691	1,022
Other	−35	6
Total interest-bearing debt	4,964	2,832
Matured debt and debt bearing no interest	225	283
Total	5,189	3,115

United States savings bonds.—In terms of volume of work, the issue and redemption of United States savings bonds represent the largest administrative problem of this Bureau. Since these bonds are in registered form and in the hands of millions of people, establishing and maintaining alphabetical and numerical records of more than 1.7 billion of these bonds, replacing lost, stolen, and destroyed bonds, and handling and recording retired bonds present administrative tasks of considerable magnitude.

Receipts from the sales of savings bonds during the year were $6,473 million and accrued discount charged to the interest account and credited to the savings bonds principal account amounted to $1,231 million, a total of $7,704 million. Expenditures for redeeming savings bonds charged to the Treasurer's account during the year, including matured bonds, amounted to $7,251 million. The amount of savings bonds of all series outstanding on June 30, 1955, including accrued discount and matured bonds, was $58,643 million, an increase of $454 million over the amount outstanding on June 30, 1954. Detailed information regarding savings bonds will be found in tables 35 to 40, inclusive, of this report.

During the fiscal year 1955, 87.0 million stubs representing issued bonds of Series E were received for registration, making a total of 1,714.3 million, including reissues, received through June 30, 1955. These original stubs are first arranged alphabetically in semiannual blocks, by name of owner, and microfilmed. They are then arranged in numerical sequence of their bond serial number in a full calendar year file and microfilmed, after which they are destroyed. The microfilms serve as permanent registration records. Of the 1,714.3 million Series E bond stubs received as of June 30, 1955, 1,457.8 million have been completely processed and destroyed, leaving a balance of 256.5 million stubs in process at various stages of completion. The following table shows the processing, by steps, of the registration stubs of Series E savings bonds.

Period	Stubs of issued Series E savings bonds in Chicago office (In millions of pieces)					
	Stubs received	Alphabetically sorted		Alphabetically filmed	Numerically filmed	Destroyed after filming
		Restricted basis sort [1]	Fine sort prior to filming [2]			
Cumulative through June 30, 1950	1,314.8	1,301.3	1,275.0	1,254.5	1,223.8	1,218.1
Fiscal year:						
1951	65.5	60.5	66.2	63.8	41.7	36.4
1952	76.0	72.2	67.3	57.1	27.5	32.2
1953	82.8	84.0	59.8	62.3	66.4	67.9
1954	88.2	89.0	82.0	82.2	72.7	73.3
1955	87.0	88.4	99.3	88.1	25.7	29.9
Total	1,714.3	1,695.4	1,649.6	1,608.0	1,457.8	1,457.8

[1] Not in complete alphabetical arrangement but sorted to such a degree that individual stubs can be located. Includes those stubs fine sorted.
[2] Completely sorted.

The audit of retired savings bonds is conducted in the regional offices of the Register of the Treasury. There were 99.0 million retired savings bonds of all series received in the regional offices during the year. Retired bonds are audited and then microfilmed, after which the bonds may be destroyed. The bonds of all series received in these offices have been audited, microfilmed, and destroyed to the extent indicated in the following table.

Period	Retired savings bonds of all series in regional offices (In millions of pieces)					
	Bonds received	Audited	Micro-filmed	Balance unaudited	Balance unfilmed [1]	Destroyed
Cumulative through June 30, 1950	406.4	402.0	376.4	4.4	30.0	317.2
Fiscal year:						
1951	92.1	94.2	101.7	2.3	20.4	79.2
1952	82.4	82.8	85.2	1.9	17.6	88.6
1953	88.4	88.5	92.1	1.8	13.9	111.0
1954	97.3	96.0	95.5	3.1	[r] 4.6	81.6
1955	99.0	98.1	98.7	4.0	4.9	102.0
Total	[2] 865.6	861.6	849.6	4.0	4.9	779.6

[r] Revised.
[1] Beginning June 30, 1954, excludes 9.4 million pieces of unfilmed spoils transferred to permanent storage and 1.7 million pieces of unissued stock to be destroyed without microfilming.
[2] Includes 825.1 million pieces of redeemed Series A–E bonds.

After the retired bonds have been audited in the regional offices, a listing of the serial numbers is transmitted to the Chicago departmental office where the serial numbers are posted to numerical registers, and the postings are verified. The following statement shows the status of the posting of all series of retired savings bonds.

Period	Retired savings bonds of all series recorded in Chicago office (In millions of pieces)				
	Number of retired bonds reported	Status of posting			
		Posted	Verified [1]	Unposted	Unverified [1]
Cumulative through June 30, 1950	866.7	862.9	857.9	3.8	5.0
Fiscal year:					
1951	89.8	90.7	93.4	2.9	2.3
1952	85.5	88.1	88.2	.3	2.2
1953	87.7	88.0	87.5		2.7
1954	94.6	89.9	88.7	4.7	3.9
1955	101.3	102.7	23.7	3.3	
Total	1,325.6	1,322.3	1,239.4	3.3	

[1] Since October 1954, only a 7% test verification has been made.

Of the 93.3 million Series A–E savings bonds redeemed prior to release of registration and received in the regional offices during the year, 88.8 million, or 95.2 percent, were redeemed by nearly 17,700 paying agents, who were reimbursed for this service in each quarter-year at the rate of 15 cents each for the first 1,000 bonds paid and 10 cents each for all over the first 1,000. The total amount paid to agents

on this account during the year was $11,032,937, which was at the average rate of 12.42 cents per bond.

The following table shows the number of issuing and paying agents for Series A–E savings bonds, by classes.

June 30	Post offices	Banks	Building and savings and loan associations	Credit unions	Companies operating payroll plans	All others	Total
	Issuing agents						
1951	24,720	15,276	1,551	511	3,071	640	45,769
1952	24,434	15,333	1,559	503	3,090	594	45,513
1953	24,415	15,380	1,536	464	3,039	591	45,425
1954	[1] 3,198	15,607	1,534	440	2,997	606	24,382
1955	[1] 2,476	15,692	1,555	428	2,942	588	23,681
	Paying agents						
1951		15,747	922	138		59	16,866
1952		15,851	976	139		57	17,023
1953		15,906	1,042	138		57	17,143
1954		16,220	1,106	138		55	17,519
1955		16,269	1,188	139		56	17,652

[1] Estimated by the Post Office Department.

During the fiscal year 1955, 7,607,242 interest checks were issued on current income type of savings bonds with a value of $414,334,083. This was a decrease of 426,852 checks from the number issued during 1954, and a decrease of $14,413,656. A total of 331,679 new accounts was established compared with 245,214 in the previous year. As of June 30, 1955, there were 2,618,839 active accounts with owners of this type of savings bonds, a decrease of 23,763 accounts from the previous year. There was a reduction of 329,277 in accounts of Series G bonds which have been maturing since May 1, 1953, and an increase of 242,420 in accounts of Series H bonds, which were first sold on June 1, 1952, and 63,094 in accounts of Series K bonds which were first sold on May 1, 1952.

There were 48,280 applications during the year for the issue of duplicates of lost, stolen, or destroyed savings bonds, in addition to 1,807 cases on hand at the beginning of the year, making a total of 50,087 cases. In 29,137 cases the bonds were recovered, and in 19,599 cases the issuance of duplicate securities was authorized. On June 30, 1955, 1,351 cases remained unsettled.

Other United States securities

During the year 23,500 individual accounts covering publicly held registered securities were opened and 78,000 were closed. This reduced the total of open accounts on June 30, 1955, to 223,900, covering registered securities in the principal amount of $20.8 billion. There were 444,000 interest checks issued to owners of record during the year, a decrease of 97,000 from 1954.

Redeemed and canceled securities received for audit included 4,400,000 bearer securities and 325,000 registered securities, a total of 4,725,000, as compared with 4,200,000 in 1954; and 15,900,000 coupons were received, which is 1,100,000 less than in 1954.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

The Treasurer of the United States is the officer of the Government charged by law with the receipt, custody, and disbursement upon proper order of the public moneys. The Treasurer is required to keep accurate records as to the source, location, and disposition of the funds and to make periodic reports thereof as required by law and administrative authority.

Although the Treasurer does not maintain branch or field offices, facilities for certain operations are provided Government offices by the Federal Reserve Banks, acting as fiscal agents of the United States and under the supervision of the Treasurer. Through these means millions of financial transactions involved in the day-to-day business life of the Nation are handled promptly and efficiently. The procedures followed by the Banks in the performance of these operations are essentially the same as those in the Washington office of the Treasurer.

Specifically, the Treasurer maintains current accounts of all receipts and expenditures; pays the principal and interest on the public debt; provides checking account facilities for Government disbursing officers, corporations and agencies; pays checks drawn on the Treasurer of the United States; procures, stores, issues, and redeems United States currency; audits redeemed Federal Reserve currency; examines and determines the value of mutilated currency; acts as special agent for the payment of principal and interest on certain obligations of corporations of the United States Government, Puerto Rico, and the Philippine Islands; and maintains facilities in the Main Treasury building for (a) the deposit of public moneys by Government officers, (b) the cashing of United States savings bonds, and checks drawn on the Treasurer, (c) the receipt of excess and/or unfit currency and coins from local concerns and banks, and (d) the conduct of certain transactions in public debt securities for the public, including safekeeping of United States savings bonds.[1] The Office of the Treasurer prepares the *Daily Statement of the United States Treasury*, the monthly "Statement of the Public Debt," and the monthly *Circulation Statement of United States Money*.

Under authority delegated by the Comptroller General of the United States, the Treasurer processes claims arising from the forgery of endorsements and other irregularities involving checks paid by the Treasurer and, in the case of unpaid checks which are lost or destroyed, instructs the claimants as to the manner of obtaining substitute checks.

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[1] Discontinued April 1, 1955, except from the U. S. Coast Guard for its members. All bonds in safekeeping on that date will be held until withdrawn.

The Treasurer of the United States is also Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the Postal Savings System, and custodian of bonds held to secure public deposits in commercial banks, bonds held to secure postal savings on deposit in such banks, and miscellaneous securities and trust funds.

Management improvement.—Although practically all functions of the Bureau are rigidly prescribed by law and have been performed by the Office of the Treasurer since 1778, it has been possible by continuous application of management techniques and the adoption of modern methods and improved equipment to keep pace with the ever increasing number of financial transactions of the Government. In order to add still more to the effectiveness of its management improvement program, the Office expanded its management and internal audit facilities and established a central cost accounting staff during the fiscal year 1955.

It was found possible in several instances to improve the efficiency of the check payment operation both in Washington and the Federal Reserve Banks. Significant improvements in this area were the further expansion in the use of punched card checks in lieu of paper checks and the adoption of more modern equipment for processing the card checks. Accounts involving a current annual load of 8.5 million checks were converted to the use of punched card checks during the fiscal year 1955. The installation of the new equipment reduced rental costs, permitted personnel savings in the Federal Reserve Banks, and enabled the processing of an increased check volume.

A new reporting procedure for general depositaries eliminated the necessity for each depositary to submit daily transcripts to the Treasurer. In lieu of the previous procedure, transactions are now reported to the Federal Reserve Banks which in turn combine the reports and submit consolidated transcripts to the Treasurer.

Effective April 1, 1955, the savings bonds regulations were amended to withdraw safekeeping privileges previously attached to such bonds. (See exhibits 10–14.) Thereafter, the Office discontinued the general acceptance of United States savings bonds for safekeeping except for enlisted personnel of the Coast Guard. However, bonds on hand at the opening of business that day are being retained until withdrawn.

Reports control and a central cost accounting system were added to the management program, while supervisory training, forms analysis and control and records management, are all continuing programs. Under the incentive awards program there were made 44 cash awards for suggestions adopted, 17 awards to individuals for superior work performance, and one award to a group of 5 employees during the fiscal year 1955.

Moneys received and disbursed by the Treasurer.—Moneys collected by Government officers are deposited with the Treasurer at Washington, in Federal Reserve Banks, and in designated Government depositaries for credit of the account of the Treasurer of the United States, and all payments are charged against this account. Total moneys received and disbursed for the fiscal years 1954 and 1955 are shown in the following table on the basis of the *Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the United States Government* for the fiscal year 1955.

Receipts, expenditures, and Treasurer's account	1954	1955
Receipts:		
Budgetary (net) [1]	$64,655,386,989	$60,389,743,895
Trust accounts, etc.[2]	9,155,358,424	9,536,495,512
Public debt [3]	181,979,465,460	180,703,438,047
Subtotal	255,790,210,873	250,629,677,454
Balance in the Treasurer's account beginning of year	4,670,248,248	6,766,455,061
Total	260,460,459,121	257,396,132,515
Expenditures:		
Budgetary [4]	67,772,353,245	64,569,972,817
Trust accounts, etc.[2]	6,769,321,623	8,654,051,447
Investments of Government agencies in public debt securities (net)	2,054,365,867	1,532,216,322
Sales and redemptions of obligations of Government agencies in market (net)	3,908,850	−881,069,200
Changes in accounts necessary to reconcile to Treasury cash	46,437,531	28,974,896
Increase, or decrease (−), in balance of cash held outside the Treasury	256,688,953	−312,493,165
Public debt [3]	176,790,927,991	177,588,814,353
Subtotal	253,694,004,060	251,180,467,470
Balance in the Treasurer's account at close of year	6,766,455,061	6,215,665,047
Total	260,460,459,121	257,396,132,517

[1] Total budget receipts less amounts transferred to the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund and the railroad retirement account and refunds of receipts. For details of receipts for 1955, see table 3.
[2] For details for 1955, see table 5.
[3] For details for 1955, see table 28.
[4] See table 1, footnote 3. For details for 1955, see table 3.

Assets and liabilities of the Treasurer's accounts.—The assets of the Treasurer consist of gold and silver bullion, coin and paper currency, deposits in Federal Reserve Banks, and deposits in the commercial banks designated as Government depositaries.

A summary of the assets and liabilities in the Treasurer's accounts at the close of the fiscal years 1954 and 1955 is shown in table 51.

Gold.—Gold receipts during 1955 amounted to $64.8 million and disbursements totaled $314.2 million, a net decrease of $249.3 million based on the daily Treasury statement. This decrease brought the total gold assets to $21,677.4 million on June 30, 1955. Liabilities against these assets were $21,028.2 million of gold certificates and credits payable in gold certificates and $156.0 million for gold reserve against currency. The gold balance in the Treasurer's account on June 30, 1955, was $493.2 million.

Credits during the year on account of increment resulting from the reduction in weight of the gold dollar in 1934 amounted to $14,457.17. This makes a total increment from 1934 through the fiscal year 1955 of $2,819,470,353.06.

Silver.—During the year 23.1 million ounces of silver bullion, which had been carried in the Treasurer's account at a cost of $20.9 million, were monetized at a monetary value of $29.9 million. This $29.9 million increase in silver assets was offset by a decrease of $12.3 million in holdings of silver dollars, making a net increase of $17.5 million in assets during the year. As of June 30, 1955, the silver assets of the Treasurer (exclusive of subsidiary coin and bullion held in the Treasurer's account at cost) amounted to $2,451.1 million.

Liabilities against silver at the end of the year amounted to $2,409.1 million for silver certificates outstanding and $1.1 million for Treasury

notes of 1890 outstanding, leaving a net balance of $40.9 million in the Treasurer's account.

The silver bullion held in the Treasurer's account at cost value (exclusive of the $40.9 million at monetary value) increased from $13.7 million on June 30, 1954, to $18.8 million on June 30, 1955. This increase of $5.1 million is accounted for as follows: $39.5 million net purchases of silver less $20.9 million of silver monetized and less $13.5 million of silver used for coinage.

Paper currency.—Under the laws of the United States the Treasurer is the agent for the issue and redemption of United States currency and coin.

Table 90 shows by class and denomination the value of paper currency issued and redeemed during the fiscal year 1955, and the amounts outstanding at the end of the year.

A comparison of the amounts of paper currency of all classes issued, redeemed, and outstanding, during the fiscal years 1954 and 1955, follows.

	1954		1955	
	Pieces	Amount	Pieces	Amount
Outstanding at beginning of year	3, 196, 720, 099	$32, 567, 590, 057	3, 174, 787, 094	$32, 403, 902, 538
Issues during year	1, 804, 647, 078	9, 057, 038, 000	1, 735, 912, 346	7, 737, 437, 000
Redemptions during year	1, 826, 580, 083	9, 220, 725, 519	1, 696, 945, 906	7, 655, 011, 268
Outstanding at end of year	3, 174, 787, 094	32, 403, 902, 538	3, 213, 753, 534	32, 486, 328, 270

For further details on stock and circulation of money in the United States, see tables 85 to 89.

Depositaries.—The following table shows the number of each class of depositaries and balances as of June 30, 1955.

Class	Number of depositaries [1]	Deposits to the credit of the Treasurer, U. S., June 30, 1955
Federal Reserve Banks and branches	36	$723, 847, 836. 38
Other banks in continental United States:		
General depositaries	1, 400	371, 352, 287. 72
Special depositaries, Treasury tax and loan accounts	10, 803	4, 365, 216, 283. 90
Insular and territorial depositaries	38	52, 344, 321. 93
Foreign depositaries [2]	35	76, 313, 712. 95
Total	12, 312	5, 589, 074, 442. 88

[1] Does not include limited depositaries which have been designated for the sole purpose of receiving deposits made by Government officers for credit in their official checking accounts with such depositaries and which are not authorized to accept deposits for credit of the Treasurer of the United States.

[2] Principally branches of institutions in the United States.

For details on the depositary practice of the Treasury Department, see page 95 and exhibit 44.

Checking accounts of disbursing officers and agencies.—As of June 30, 1955, the Treasurer maintained 3,351 checking accounts of disbursing officers and Federal agencies. The number of disbursing officers' accounts by classes as of June 30, 1954 and 1955, and the number of checks paid during the fiscal years 1954 and 1955 were as follows:

Disbursing officers	1954		1955	
	Number of disbursing officers' accounts	Number of checks paid	Number of disbursing officers' accounts	Number of checks paid
Treasury	370	203, 120, 050	340	210, 116, 076
Army	440	34, 120, 687	383	31, 066, 830
Navy	1, 595	35, 824, 413	1, 315	34, 115, 425
Air Force	362	19, 125, 543	249	22, 242, 237
Other	1, 314	28, 011, 508	1, 064	31, 943, 936
Total	4, 081	320, 202, 201	3, 351	329, 484, 504

Of the 329,484,504 checks paid in the last fiscal year, 267,899,953 were paid by the Federal Reserve Banks and the Manila branch of the First National City Bank of New York acting as fiscal agents of the Treasurer and the remaining 61,584,551 checks were paid by the Treasurer in Washington.

Check claims.—During the fiscal year the Treasurer of the United States processed to conclusion 95,781 paid check claims. In processing these claims 22,676 checks totaling $2,011,798 were issued in settlement of forgery claims and 5,063 deposits were made in the amount of $488,337, which represented moneys recovered for the benefit of the Government. Claims for the proceeds of 69,959 outstanding checks were processed, resulting in the issuance of 43,276 substitute checks totaling $43,533,511 by the Chief Disbursing Officer to replace checks which had not been received or had been lost or destroyed.

The Treasurer adjudicated 763 forgery claims for the proceeds of Philippine war damage and Veterans' Administration depositary checks payable to residents of the Philippines in indigenous currency and certified 687 disbursements totaling 287,932 pesos.

Treasurer's Cash Room.—The commercial checks, drafts, postal express money orders, etc., deposited by Government officers with the Treasurer's Cash Room in Washington for collection aggregated 5,276,109 items for the fiscal year 1955, as compared with 4,938,834 items for the fiscal year 1954.

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Securities held in custody.—The face value of securities held in the custody of the Treasurer as of June 30, 1954 and 1955, is shown in the following table.

Purpose for which held	June 30— 1954	1955
As collateral:		
To secure deposits of public moneys in depositary banks	$439, 809, 100	$444, 556, 400
To secure postal savings funds	30, 911, 450	30, 714, 100
In lieu of sureties	6, 854, 700	6, 785, 700
In custody for Government officers:		
For the Secretary of the Treasury [1]	15, 968, 954, 564	19, 332, 077, 467
For the Board of Trustees, Postal Savings System	1, 703, 927, 080	1, 573, 637, 000
For the Comptroller of the Currency	10, 037, 500	11, 615, 000
For the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	1, 376, 870, 000	1, 320, 670, 000
For the Rural Electrification Administration	35, 203, 000	37, 756, 000
For the District of Columbia	33, 121, 495	30, 033, 620
For the Commissioner of Indian Affairs	31, 831, 105	32, 982, 335
Foreign obligations	12, 001, 497, 132	12, 089, 997, 132
Other	135, 711, 375	143, 445, 801
In safekeeping for individuals:		
United States savings bonds [2]	44, 276, 460	42, 433, 620
Total	31, 819, 004, 961	35, 096, 704, 175

[1] Includes those securities shown in table 84 as in the custody of the Treasury.
[2] The acceptance of additional savings bonds for safekeeping was, with certain exceptions, discontinued effective April 1, 1955.

Servicing of securities for Federal agencies and for certain other governments.—In accordance with agreements between the Secretary of the Treasury and various Government corporations and agencies and Puerto Rico, the Treasurer of the United States acts as special agent for the payment of principal of and interest on their securities (including pre-1934 bonds of the Philippine Government). The amounts of such payments during the fiscal year 1955, on the basis of the daily Treasury statement, were as follows:

	Principal	Interest paid in cash	Registered interest	Coupon interest
Federal home loan banks	$328, 120, 000	$1, 803, 198. 46		
Federal farm loan bonds	360, 467, 500	68, 704. 14	$919, 975. 01	$24, 083, 647. 01
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation	50, 100	290. 39		5, 013. 03
Federal Housing Administration	88, 932, 350	1, 068, 787. 53	1, 090, 976. 84	
Home Owners' Loan Corporation	94, 600	105. 00		10, 805. 36
Philippine Islands	121, 000		5, 490. 00	302, 347. 50
Puerto Rico	310, 500	2, 760. 00	70, 625. 00	322, 432. 50
Total	778, 096, 050	2, 943, 845. 52	2, 087, 066. 85	24, 724, 245. 40

Internal Revenue Service [1]

The Internal Revenue Service is responsible for the collection of the internal revenue and for the enforcement of the internal revenue laws and certain other statutes. These other statutes include the Federal Alcohol Administration Act (27 U. S. C. 201–212); the Liquor Enforcement Act of 1936 (18 U. S. C. 1261, 1262, 3615); the Federal Firearms Act (15 U. S. C. 901–909); and the National Firearms Act (26 U. S. C. 2721).

[1] More detailed information will be found in the separate *Annual Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue* for the fiscal year 1955.

Review of operations

Collections.—Internal revenue collections for the fiscal year 1955 totaled $66.3 billion, a decrease of $3.6 billion from the 1954 total. The decrease in corporate profits during 1954, together with the termination of the excess profits tax and the reduction in individual income tax rates, both effective January 1, 1954, were the principal factors involved in the decrease.

Collections by tax sources for the fiscal years 1929–55 are shown in detail in table 11 in the tables section of this report. A comparison of collections from the principal sources of tax revenue for the fiscal years 1954 and 1955 follows.

Source	1954	1955
	In thousands of dollars	
Income and profits taxes:		
Corporation	21,546,322	18,264,720
Individual:		
Withheld by employers [1]	r 22,077,113	21,253,625
Other [1]	10,736,578	10,396,480
Total individual income taxes	r 32,813,691	31,650,106
Total income and profits taxes	r 54,360,014	49,914,826
Employment taxes:		
Old-age insurance [1]	r 4,218,520	5,339,573
Unemployment insurance	283,882	279,986
Carriers taxes—old-age benefits	605,221	600,106
Total employment taxes	r 5,107,623	6,219,665
Estate and gift taxes	935,121	936,267
Alcohol taxes [2]	r 2,797,718	2,742,840
Tobacco taxes [2]	r 1,580,512	1,571,213
Other excise taxes	5,153,992	4,903,881
Total collections [2]	r 69,934,980	66,288,692

NOTE.—Under revised accounting procedures effective July 1, 1954, tax payments made to banks, under the depositary receipt system, are included in internal revenue collections for the month in which the depositary receipts are issued instead of the month in which tax returns supported by the depositary receipts are received in internal revenue offices. The revised procedure conforms to the practice followed in other Treasury Department reports dealing with internal revenue receipts.

r Revised.

[1] Estimated. Collections of individual income tax withheld are not reported separately from old-age insurance taxes on wages and salaries. Similarly, collections of individual income tax not withheld are not reported separately from old-age insurance tax on self-employment income. The amount of old-age insurance tax collections shown is based on estimates made by the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to the provisions of Sec. 109 (a) (2) of the Social Security Act Amendments of 1950 and includes both classes of old-age insurance taxes. The estimates shown for the two classes of individual income taxes were derived by subtracting the old-age insurance tax estimates from the combined totals reported.

[2] Included in the 1955 figures and in revised 1954 figures are amounts of taxes collected in Puerto Rico upon tobacco and liquor manufactures coming into the United States; results for earlier periods are exclusive of such amounts.

Returns processing.—The workload involved in receiving and recording returns and tax payments continued at the high levels of recent years as 88.7 million tax returns of all types were filed during the fiscal year 1955, in addition to 224 million directly related information documents. The processing operations included the assessment of the taxes reported, verification of tax credits, and the issuance of bills for unpaid accounts. In addition, the income tax liability was computed for 13 million taxpayers filing returns on Form 1040A, and income tax refunds and credits were scheduled for the more than 30 million individuals whose prepayments exceeded their liabilities.

A simple punch card Form 1040A return was adopted, both for the convenience of wage-earner taxpayers and for the advantages to be

obtained in processing. This card form was used as the basis of an experimental mechanical processing center at Kansas City, Mo., where all Form 1040A returns for the Omaha region were processed. This Kansas City operation demonstrated the feasibility of an area service center into which work is fed from several districts. Plans are being drafted for the extension of this type of operation to other areas.

Verification of the mathematical steps shown in the taxpayers' computations on 43,305,000 income tax returns resulted in tax changes on 1,020,000 returns, with tax increases aggregating $64,549,000 and tax decreases totaling $19,734,000.

Following the mathematical verification a preliminary inspection of the returns was made for the purpose of identifying and segregating the returns which were believed to be most in need of audit attention. These returns, together with those requiring investigation because of taxpayers' claims, offers in compromise, or other features which made examination mandatory, were referred to examining officers for more thorough consideration.

Enforcement activities.—The additional tax, interest, and penalty resulting from audits and investigations of all classes of returns and from mathematical verification totaled $1,507,951,000 for the fiscal year 1955, representing an overall increase of $66 million as compared with last year's revised total. The amount resulting directly from audit efforts increased $130 million over last year as a result of steps taken to strengthen the revenue agents' and special agents' forces, improve the methods used for selecting and examining returns, and reduce the time-lag between the submission of examiners' reports and the settlement of protested cases. The audit coverage of income, estate, and gift tax returns was increased by 18 percent as compared with last year and, concurrent with this gain, there was a 5 percent increase in the average amount of additional tax and penalty recommended per revenue agent in income, estate, and gift tax cases disposed of by the audit groups. Partially offsetting the increase in additional tax resulting from audit were decreases in additional tax resulting from mathematical verification and in tax reported on delinquent returns secured by collection officers from taxpayers who had not filed returns voluntarily. The decrease in mathematical errors resulted from more effective assistance and instruction provided taxpayers, while the downward trend in amounts secured from delinquent returns stems from steps taken to encourage voluntary filing and to direct a larger portion of collection officers' efforts to the collection of past-due accounts. A comparison of enforcement revenue results for 1954 and 1955 follows.

	Additional tax, interest, and penalty resulting from enforcement	
	1954	1955
	(In thousands of dollars)	
Additional tax, interest, and penalty resulting from audit	r 1,235,512	1,365,632
Increase in income tax resulting from mathematical verification	78,488	64,549
Tax, interest, and penalty on delinquent returns	127,633	77,771
Total	r 1,441,634	1,507,951

r Revised.

Collections on past-due accounts were increased by $100 million during 1955 through improved management approaches and new collection procedures. The amount collected on such delinquent accounts totaled $636,941,000 as compared with $536,331,000 for 1954. Revision of the revenue accounting system disclosed a large number of accounts which although past due, were not measured in reports covering delinquent accounts. These accounts were immediately given the status of delinquent accounts. As a result, the official records of delinquent accounts were current for the first time in many years.

Fraud investigations completed during 1955 totaled 4,231, including those racketeer cases in which fraud was suspected. Prosecution was recommended in 2,253 cases, 1,339 cases were found not to warrant prosecution, and 639 investigations were discontinued. During the year indictments were returned against 1,422 defendants. Indictments were refused in cases involving 29 defendants. In the cases reaching trial stage 1,339 defendants were convicted or entered pleas of guilty or *nolo contendere*. The following table presents the record of convictions for the years 1951 through 1955, including pleas of guilty or *nolo contendere*, in cases involving all classes of internal revenue taxes except alcohol or tobacco taxes.

Fiscal year	Number of individuals convicted
1951	324
1952	563
1953	929
1954	1, 291
1955	1, 339

In the alcohol and tobacco tax area, additional benefits and economies were realized from the program initiated in fiscal 1954 for the revision and modernization of the tax structure. The prime objective was to develop a system for the execution of administrative tasks on a basis of regulatory controls for the industry which are realistic and consistent with modern business requirements. The anticipated economies for the Government and better service to the industry were in evidence in 1955. The number of storekeeper-gaugers was reduced 17 percent even though the industry's activity decreased only 2 percent. This saving was utilized principally to strengthen enforcement work aimed at the illicit liquor traffic: 11 percent more stills were seized and 13 percent more arrests were made. The following table compares 1955 results with those for 1954 and certain earlier years.

Fiscal year	Number of stills seized	Wine gallons of mash seized	Number of arrests made [1]
1940	10, 663	6, 480, 200	25, 638
1945	8, 344	2, 945, 000	11, 104
1950	10, 030	4, 892, 600	10, 236
1951	10, 177	5, 545, 400	10, 384
1952	10, 269	5, 700, 600	9, 851
1953	10, 699	6, 151, 100	9, 370
1954	11, 266	6, 722, 900	9, 344
1955	12, 509	7, 375, 300	10, 545

[1] Includes arrests for firearms violations and, beginning with 1952, tobacco tax violations. Arrests involving these two classes of violations during 1955 numbered 363 and 30, respectively.

Refunds.—Refunds of internal revenue taxes and the interest thereon, as required by law, are paid out of an appropriation separate from that covering the Internal Revenue Service administrative expenses. The total amount of these payments for the fiscal year 1955 was $3,513,093,000 [1] as compared with $3,468,625,000 [1] in the preceding year, with individual income tax refunds and excise tax refunds accounting for the slight increase. Interest payments on refunds (included in these totals) decreased from $82,631,000 in 1954 to $62,102,000 in 1955.

Reduction of appellate backlogs.—One of the principal accomplishments of the Revenue Service during the year was the continued reduction in the backlog of appellate cases. These are the cases which cannot be settled at the revenue-agent level and are referred to the Appellate Division for consideration of taxpayers' protests.

The number of appellate cases not before the Tax Court was reduced from 13,578 to 9,111 or by nearly one-third, with the result that the average taxpayer can now expect prompt action on his protest. The number of cases disposed of totaled 15,075, of which 11,897 cases were settled and 3,178 cases were appealed to the Tax Court.

The inventory of appellate cases pending before the Tax Court was reduced from 8,495 to 7,961. Disposals totaled 5,315, consisting of 4,087 cases settled by stipulation, 201 cases closed by dismissal or default, and 1,027 cases tried on their merits before the Tax Court.

Rulings and other technical functions.—The technical functions of the Internal Revenue Service include the preparation and issuance of rulings and advisory statements to the public and revenue officials, the preparation of regulations and other tax guide materials, technical advice and assistance in the preparation and issuance of tax forms, and the development of programs for clarification and simplification of tax rules. Technical assistance also is provided in programs for legislative revision and in conducting the negotiation of tax treaties.

Development of the regulations implementing the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 was a task which dwarfed any previous regulations task undertaken by the Service. Immediately upon enactment of the 1954 Code, it was necessary to issue regulations continuing in effect the procedures, organization, and existing regulations under the 1939 Code to the extent applicable under the new Code, and, at the same time, to issue regulations on action required or permitted by the provisions of the new Code which were different from the 1939 Code. Although the task is not complete, substantial progress has been made during the 1955 fiscal year, including the publication of notices on such important subjects as corporate reorganizations, depreciation, and consolidated returns. A related task, revision of virtually all tax return forms and instructions to reflect the impact of the new Code, was accomplished on schedule.

During the year a total of 42,474 requests for rulings and technical advice were processed, including the issuance of 38,547 rulings to taxpayers and 3,927 replies to requests of field offices for technical advice. Temporary restrictions were placed on the issuance of rulings under the 1954 Code in instances where there had been a change in

[1] Figures have not been reduced by amounts of $51,000,000 in 1955 and $40,500,000 in 1954, reimbursed from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund. These amounts were covered into the Treasury as repayments to the account for refunding internal revenue collections.

the prior law and new regulations were yet to be published, limiting such rulings to those cases in which it was shown that extreme hardship would result from the failure to issue a ruling.

In conformity with the policy of giving full publicity to the precedent rulings of the Service, 801 tax rulings were published in the *Internal Revenue Bulletin* during 1955, or nearly double the number published in the preceding year.

Four tax treaties with foreign nations were ratified by the Senate during fiscal 1955, and four others were referred to the Senate for consideration.

Personnel.—The employees on Internal Revenue Service rolls at the close of the year (June 30, 1955) numbered 50,890, consisting of 2,675 employees in the national office and 48,215 in the regional and district offices. At the close of the preceding year (July 3, 1954), the number of persons employed totaled 51,411, comprising 2,707 national office employees and 48,704 regional and district office employees.

The number of employees in the various branches of the Internal Revenue Service at the close of the fiscal years 1954 and 1955 is shown in the following table.

Branch of service	Number on payroll at close of fiscal year	
	1954	1955
National office	2,707	2,675
Regional and district offices:		
Supervisory personnel	479	477
Enforcement personnel:		
Collection officers	6,877	5,585
Office auditors	2,430	2,135
Returns examiners	1,141	1,274
Revenue agents	10,605	11,255
Special agents	1,277	1,559
Alcohol tax inspectors	473	465
Alcohol tax investigators	824	891
Storekeeper-gaugers	1,208	1,038
Total enforcement personnel	24,835	24,202
Other permanent personnel:		
Legal	270	268
Other technical	2,387	2,657
Clerical (excluding temporary), messengers, and laborers	20,679	20,402
Total, other permanent personnel	23,336	23,327
Total, permanent personnel, regional and district offices	48,641	48,006
Temporary employees	63	209
Grand total	51,411	50,890

Cost of administration.—The entire cost of Internal Revenue Service operations during the year, including all items of expense except amounts refunded to taxpayers, was $278,834,278. This represents the entire amount appropriated for administrative expenses, including additional funds provided to cover the retroactive salary increase which was effective March 13, 1955, for the Revenue Service, in accordance with the Federal Employees' Salary Increase Act of 1955, approved June 28, 1955.

Management improvements

Substantial progress was made in dealing with organizational and administrative problems during the year. Several of the important developments in this area are summarized in the following paragraphs:

Realignment of posts-of-duty.—Following careful analysis, the local offices at which internal revenue personnel are stationed throughout the country were realigned to obtain the benefits of mass operations and closer supervision. This realignment achieved uniformity in the location of offices among and within regions and districts and provided efficient operating units in logical locations. The number of local offices was reduced from more than 1,400 to approximately 900.

Advanced Training Center.—Further progress was made in establishing and maintaining a nonpartisan career service with progressively increasing professional standards. The Advanced Training Center, which was established for this purpose, graduated 200 agents during the year. An Executive Development Program also was instituted, for the selection and training of Service personnel who are judged to have greatest promise as future executives.

Taxpayer assistance.—In order to minimize the diversion of audit and collection manpower to taxpayer assistance during the filing period, emphasis was placed on group instruction and self-help techniques, rather than on individual assistance.

Plan for improved administration of payroll taxes.—The Departments of the Treasury and of Health, Education, and Welfare jointly sponsored the introduction in Congress of a bill providing for simplified wage reports by employers under income tax withholding and social security laws.

Beer and wine tax returns.—A system for payment of beer and wine taxes by return (on a daily basis), rather than by stamp was initiated under the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. Studies are under way to determine the feasibility of extending the returns system to all liquor and tobacco taxes.

Internal audit program.—The internal audit program has played an important part in bringing about more effective operations throughout the Service by alerting management to needed corrective action in areas such as informal conference procedures, supervision of audit activities, and procedures for control of tax returns.

Provisions affecting citizens residing abroad.—Administration of internal revenue laws governing United States citizens residing abroad is to be improved by the assignment of personnel to strategic foreign posts operating under the direction of the International Operations Division, a newly established division of the Baltimore district office.

Other improvements.—The new revenue accounting system for which plans were developed last year was installed throughout the Service, permitting reconciliation of consolidated accounting records with other Treasury Department reports on a current basis. "Grass-roots" needs were reflected in the formulation of the budget by having the basic preparation done in the regions and districts. Critical study of operational reports and reporting practices resulted in general improvements in quality, timeliness, and significance of reports. Streamlined correspondence systems and practices were introduced into the collection divisions of 20 district offices. A comprehensive property and equipment inventory provided the basis for a planned replace-

ment program. In several field office locations more suitable office space was obtained, permitting the consolidation of all local internal revenue activities in a single building with resulting improvements in efficiency of operations and convenience to the public.

Office of International Finance

The Office of International Finance assists the officers of the Department in the formulation and execution of policies and programs in international financial and monetary matters.

By direction of the Secretary, the responsibilities of the Office of International Finance include the Treasury's activities in relation to international financial and monetary problems, covering such matters as the convertibility of currencies, exchange rates and restrictions, and the extension of stabilization credits; gold and silver policy; the Bretton Woods Agreements Act, and the operations of the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and the proposed International Finance Corporation; foreign lending and assistance; the North Atlantic Treaty Organization; the activities of the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems; the Anglo-American Financial Agreement; the United States Exchange Stabilization Fund; and the Foreign Assets Control.

The Office also acts for the Treasury on the financial aspects of international treaties, agreements, and organizations in which the United States participates, and it takes part in negotiations with foreign governments with regard to matters included within its responsibilities. It assists the Secretary on the international financial aspects of problems arising in connection with his responsibilities under the Tariff Act. The Office also represents the Treasury in the work of the subordinate organs of the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems, of which the Secretary of the Treasury is chairman.

The Office of International Finance advises Treasury officials and other departments and agencies of the Government concerning exchange rates and other financial problems encountered in operations involving foreign currencies. In particular, it advises the State Department and the Department of Defense on financial matters related to their normal operations in foreign countries and on the special financial problems arising from defense preparation and military operations. In conjunction with its other activities, the Office studies the financial policies of foreign countries, exchange rates, balances of payments, the flow of capital, and other related problems.

The Division of Foreign Assets Control administers certain regulations and orders issued under Section 5 (b) of the Trading with the Enemy Act. The Foreign Assets Control Regulations block all property in the United States in which any Communist Chinese or North Korean interest exists and prohibit all trade or other financial transactions with those countries or their nationals. The Control carries on licensing activities in connection with transactions otherwise prohibited, takes action to enforce the regulations, and has taken a census of Chinese and Korean assets located in the United States.

The Control also administers regulations which prohibit persons in the United States from purchasing, selling, or arranging the purchase or sale of strategic commodities outside the United States for ultimate shipment to the Soviet bloc. These latter regulations supplement the export control laws administered by the Department of Commerce. In addition, the Control has responsibilities with respect to blocked accounts of approximately $9,000,000 received from the sale to Argentine interests of a Czechoslovak-owned steel mill sold pursuant to an order issued by the Secretary on March 25, 1954.

Bureau of the Mint[1]

The principal functions of the Bureau of the Mint include the manufacture of coin, both domestic and foreign, medals of a national character, and special medals for other Government agencies; the distribution of domestic coin, the custody, processing, and movement of bullion; the administration of the regulations issued under the Gold Reserve Act of 1934, as amended (31 U. S. C. 440–446), and Section 5b of the act of October 6, 1917, as amended (12 U. S. C. 95a), including the issuance and denial of licenses, the purchase of gold, and the sale of gold bullion for industrial use; and the administration of silver regulations issued under the acts of July 6, 1939 (31 U. S. C. 316c), and July 31, 1946 (31 U. S. C. 316d).

Gold, silver, coins, and other values in custody of the Bureau of the Mint totaled $24 billion during the fiscal year 1955. In March 1955 the Seattle Assay Office was closed and its functions were absorbed by other offices. Also in March, coinage operations were suspended at the San Francisco Mint, but the institution continued to operate as a refinery and assay office. Other field offices operating throughout the year were the coinage mints in Philadelphia and Denver; the assay office in New York City with its adjunct, the silver bullion depository located in West Point; and the gold bullion depository in Fort Knox.

Coinage

Over one billion coins were manufactured during the fiscal year 1955, consisting of 936.9 million domestic coins and 69.5 million foreign coins. Domestic production is summarized in the following table.

Denomination	Number of pieces produced	Face value	Gross weight[1]
	In millions		Short tons
1-cent pieces	605.1	$6.1	2,075
5-cent pieces	185.9	9.3	1,024
Dimes	95.4	9.5	263
Quarter dollars	46.1	11.5	318
Half dollars	4.4	2.2	61
Total	936.9	38.6	3,741

[1] Includes 578 tons of silver; 2,803 tons of copper; 256 tons of nickel; and 104 tons of zinc and tin.

[1] More detailed information concerning the Bureau of the Mint is contained in the separate Annual Report of the Director of the Mint.

The Philadelphia Mint manufactured 69,530,000 foreign coins for three other governments during the fiscal year 1955, as follows: For Costa Rica, 1,028,000 two-colones and 987,000 one-colon pieces of chrome stainless steel; for the Dominican Republic, 15,000 silver one-peso and 3,000,000 bronze one-centavo pieces; and for Venezuela, silver coins in three denominations: 13,500,000 one-bolivar, 15,000,000 half-bolivar, and 36,000,000 fourth-bolivar pieces.

During the fiscal year 1955 the mints shipped 951 million United States coins to banks of the Federal Reserve System to place in circulation, as follows:

Denomination	Number of pieces shipped	Face value	Gross weight
	In millions		Short tons
1-cent pieces	580.1	$5.8	1,989
5-cent pieces	113.3	5.7	624
Dimes	163.6	16.4	451
Quarter dollars	64.7	16.2	446
Half dollars	17.3	8.6	238
Silver dollars	12.1	12.1	355
Total [1]	951.0	64.7	4,103

[1] Includes 297,177 sets of proof coins sold by the Philadelphia Mint.

The estimated stock of coins in the United States and its possessions, including coins held in the Treasury, in banks, and in the hands of the public, is compared at the beginning and close of the fiscal year 1955 in the following statement.

Stock of coins	Face value (in millions)		
	July 1, 1954	June 30, 1955	Increase, or decrease (−)
Silver dollars	$491.0	$490.3	−$0.7
Subsidiary silver coins	1,275.7	1,296.1	20.5
Minor coins	434.7	449.6	14.9
Total	2,201.4	2,236.1	34.8

Gold

The amount of gold held by the mint institutions ranged from 626.5 million fine ounces valued at $21,926.9 million at the beginning of the fiscal year 1955 to 619.4 million fine ounces valued at $21,677.5 million at the close of the year, a net decrease of 7.1 million ounces valued at $249.4 million. Transactions during the year, excluding intermint transfers, are summarized in the following table.

Gold transactions, excluding intermint transfers

	Ounces	Value
	In millions	
Gold received:		
Newly mined domestic gold	1.3	$44.7
Secondary gold from domestic sources	.3	8.8
United States coin, foreign deposits, operative recoveries, etc	.3	11.3
Total	1.9	[1] 64.8
Gold withdrawn:		
Sold for domestic industry, profession, or art	.8	28.5
Gold bar payment for gold deposits	.3	10.6
Withdrawn by the Treasury for monetary purposes	7.9	275.1
Total	9.0	314.2

[1] Includes $268.96 increment on gold coin and bullion received at $20.67+ per fine ounce.

Silver

The amount of silver bullion held by the mint institutions ranged from 1,437.4 million fine ounces valued at $1,850.9 million at the beginning of the fiscal year 1955 to 1,569.7 million fine ounces valued at $2,016.7 million at the close of the year, a net increase of 132.3 million ounces valued at $165.8 million. Transactions during the year, excluding intermint transfers, are summarized in the following table.

Silver transactions, excluding intermint transfers

	Ounces	Value
	In millions	
Silver received:		
Newly mined domestic silver	34.7	$31.4
Secondary silver from domestic sources	.5	.5
Recoinage bullion from uncurrent United States coins withdrawn from circulation	2.3	3.2
Leased Treasury silver returned by other agencies of the Federal Government	100.7	130.2
Return of lend-lease silver by the Netherlands Government	11.2	8.0
Foreign deposits, operative recoveries, etc	.1	.1
Seigniorage on bullion revalued as security for silver certificates [1]		9.0
Total	149.6	182.3
Silver disposed of:		
Manufactured into United States subsidiary coins	16.8	16.0
Silver bar payment for silver deposits	.5	.4
Sold in medals, sweeps, etc	.1	(*)
Total	17.3	16.5

(*) Less than $50,000.
[1] Represents the revaluation of 23,100,000 fine ounces of newly mined domestic silver received under act of July 31, 1946 (31 U. S. C. 316d).

Revenues deposited by the Bureau of the Mint into the general fund of the Treasury during the fiscal year, totaling $29.5 million, were composed principally of seigniorage. Seigniorage on silver subsidiary coinage amounted to $7 million, on minor coinage $13 million, and on silver bullion revalued from cost to monetary value as security for silver certificates, $9 million.

Management improvement

Changes in organization of the Bureau and various improvements adopted during the fiscal year 1955 resulted in total estimated annual savings of $579,200 to Mint operating appropriation and funds. Savings to the appropriation are estimated at $426,200, to the Silver Profit Fund, $125,000, and to reimbursable funds, $28,000. Program savings are summarized in the following table.

Management improvement program, Bureau of the Mint, fiscal year 1955

Description	Estimated recurring annual savings
San Francisco Mint: Coinage operations suspended	$360,000
Seattle Assay Office: Institution closed	55,000
Philadelphia Mint:	
Improved system of processing proof coin orders enables a typist to process 600 or more orders per day compared with former maximum of 90 orders per day	20,000
Improved packaging of proof coin sets	8,000
Adoption of wider silver ingot for silver coins results in increased ratio of good blanks to ingot weight, and reduces direct labor costs	4,200
Purchase of five-cent coin collars with carbide steel inserts. One such collar has produced over 8 million coins to date with little sign of wear, compared with an average of less than 300,000 coins per collar of the other type in use	1,000
Denver Mint:	
Installation of vibratory feeders, new counting machines, and modified stands for the machines enables an employee to operate two machines instead of one as formerly, increasing considerably the output per man-hour	5,000
Installation of new bridge cranes in rolling, reviewing, and counting sections speeds up flow of materials and eliminates bottlenecks	500
Installation of steel chutes from mezzanine floor to coin presses reduces manual handling of coin blanks in small lots and reduces considerably the danger of injury to employees	500
Shipment of silver coins in sufficient quantities to utilize armored truck service with rates substantially below those by other means of transportation	125,000
Total recurring annual savings to Mint operating appropriation and funds	579,200

The estimates of United States gold and silver production and the issue of gold and silver for domestic industrial, professional, and artistic use, made annually by the Office of the Director, are on a calendar year basis. During the calendar year 1954 total United States gold production amounted to 1,859,000 fine ounces, including 1,430,342 fine ounces received by the Government mints and assay offices. Total silver production in 1954 amounted to 35,584,800 fine ounces, including 33,863,098 fine ounces received by the Government mints and assay offices.

Gold and silver issued for industrial, professional, and artistic use in the United States during the calendar year 1954 amounted to 1,269,800 fine ounces and 86,000,000 fine ounces, respectively. Included were issues of Government-stamped bars by mints and assay offices amounting to 845,396 fine ounces of gold and 416,486 fine ounces of silver.

Bureau of Narcotics [1]

The Bureau of Narcotics administers a program designed to deal with the control of sources of the illicit supply of drugs on international, national, and local levels.

Nationally, the Bureau is charged with the investigation, detection, and prevention of violations of the Federal narcotic and marihuana

[1] Further information concerning narcotic drugs is available in the separate annual report of the Commissioner of Narcotics.

laws and of the Opium Poppy Control Act of 1942, and related statutes. The scope of the Bureau's operations is enlarging gradually as additional drugs are made subject to these laws. Opium and coca leaves and their derivatives have been under national control since 1915; marihuana has been under control since 1937; isonipecaine was brought under control in 1944; and under the act of March 8, 1946 (26 U. S. C. 4731 (g)), 18 recently developed synthetic narcotics have been brought under control through findings by the Secretary of the Treasury, proclaimed by the President, that the drugs possessed addiction liability similar to morphine.

Internationally, opium, coca leaves, marihuana, and their more important derivatives have been under control by reason of the Opium Conventions of 1912, 1925, and 1931. Under Article 11 of the 1931 Convention and the International Protocol of November 19, 1948, two additional opium derivatives and three additional synthetic drugs were found to have addicting qualities similar to morphine or cocaine and have been brought under international control during the fiscal year by a procedure similar to that provided in our national legislation. The agreement to limit the production of opium to world medical and scientific needs signed at the United Nations on June 23, 1953, after forty-four years of effort on the part of the United States to accomplish such an agreement was approved by the U. S. Senate on August 20, 1954. When the Protocol is ratified by a sufficient number of governments and becomes effective there should be a large reduction in the amount of opium available for the illicit traffic, particularly if production in Turkey and Iran is controlled.

In the United States important and effective aid in discouraging the illicit traffic in narcotics and marihuana continues to be afforded by the act approved November 2, 1951 (21 U. S. C. 174), and the 1954 Internal Revenue Code (26 U. S. C. 7237 (a)) which provide for mandatory minimum penalties for violation of certain narcotic laws, particularly for second and third offenders.

The Bureau directs its principal activities toward the suppression of the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and marihuana and the control of the legitimate manufacture and distribution of narcotics through the customary channels of trade. It issues permits for import of the crude narcotic drugs and for export and intransit movements of narcotic drugs and preparations. The Bureau supervises the manufacture and distribution of narcotic substances within the country and has authority to issue licenses for the production of opium poppies to meet the medical needs of the country if and when such production should become in the public interest. Cooperation is given to States in local narcotic legislation and enforcement and to the Department of State in the discharge of the international obligations of the United States concerning the abuse of narcotic drugs and marihuana.

Although the total number of seizures in the illicit traffic in the United States during the fiscal year 1955 (2,530) was approximately the same as during 1954 (2,580) the total quantity of narcotics seized was somewhat less, amounting to 2,310 ounces as compared with 5,109 ounces in 1954, during which year a number of large smoking opium cases augmented the total quantities seized. Seizures of marihuana during 1955 amounted to 839 pounds bulk, and 5,826

cigarettes, as compared with 1,416 pounds bulk and 7,536 cigarettes in 1954.

Continued progress was made during the year in driving out some of the bigger racketeers in illicit narcotics. Many principal dealers in illicit drugs were caught and convicted and heavy prison sentences were imposed under the act of November 2, 1951.

Thefts of narcotics from persons authorized to handle the drugs increased slightly in number during 1955 and the quantity stolen was 1,730 ounces as compared with 1,764 ounces in 1954.

During the fiscal year there were approximately 300,000 persons registered with directors of internal revenue under the Federal narcotic and marihuana laws to engage in legitimate narcotic and marihuana activities.

The table following shows for the fiscal year the number of violations of the narcotic and marihuana laws by persons registered to engage in legitimate narcotic and marihuana activities and by persons who have not qualified by registration to engage in such activities, as reported by Federal narcotic enforcement officers.

Number of violations of the narcotic and marihuana laws reported during the fiscal year 1955 with their dispositions and penalties

	Narcotic laws				Marihuana laws	
	Registered persons		Nonregistered persons		Nonregistered persons	
	Federal Court	State Court	Federal Court	State Court	Federal Court	State Court
Pending July 1, 1954	163		1,256		352	
Reported during 1955:						
Federal [1]	142		1,656		454	
Joint [1]	14		215		92	
Total to be disposed of	319		3,127		898	
Convicted:						
Federal	34	1	1,113	287	322	77
Joint	7	2	90	114	71	16
Acquitted:						
Federal	1	2	34	7	12	5
Joint			2	4	4	
Dropped:						
Federal	130	2	402	54	85	25
Joint	12	2	32	26	28	11
Compromised: [2]						
Federal	2					
Joint						
Total disposed of	195		2,165		656	
Pending June 30, 1955	124		962		242	
	Yrs. Mos.	*Yrs. Mos.*	*Yrs. Mos.*	*Yrs. Mos.*	*Yrs. Mos.*	*Yrs. Mos.*
Sentences imposed:						
Federal	84 6	4 ----	3,927 6	708 ----	1,066 3	199 ----
Joint	10 8	---- 6	323 1	239 7	203 8	43 9
Total	95 2	4 6	4,250 7	947 7	1,269 11	242 9
Fines imposed:						
Federal	$45,225		$135,610	$20,532	$35,236	$1,524
Joint	1,900	$250	5,865	3,777	2,127	100
Total	47,125	250	141,475	24,309	37,363	1,624

[1] Federal cases are made by Federal officers working independently while joint cases are made by Federal and State officers working in cooperation.
[2] Represents 2 cases which were compromised in the sum of $2,300.

In foreign countries, investigation, surveillance, and negotiation are undertaken to restrict the amount of narcotic drugs entering this country. Through cooperation with the French and Italian Governments, agents of the Bureau of Narcotics have reduced the quantities of heroin and opium available to the illicit trade in the United States. The Bureau continues on guard against the large supplies of opium and heroin which are available in Communist China.

The importation, manufacture, and distribution of opium and its derivatives are subjected to a system of quotas and allocations designed to secure their proper distribution for medical needs. Additional quantities of opium were imported during the year. Coca leaf imports were sufficient both for medicinal purposes and for the manufacture of nonnarcotic flavoring extracts.

The quantity of narcotic drugs exported in 1955 was slightly lower than in 1954. The export total is not significant in comparison with the quantity used domestically. The manufacture of opium derivatives continued high, principally because of the high medical consumption of codeine and papaverine.

National defense operations have increased the responsibilities of the Bureau of Narcotics during recent years. The mobilization of large numbers of troops has resulted in many special requests from the military forces for aid by the Bureau of Narcotics in dealing with the traffic in narcotics in the areas near military installations; in problems incidental to the drafting of addicts; and in cases in which narcotic addiction has been given falsely as a reason to escape the draft.

In the field of management improvement an internal audit policy has been adopted covering all phases of the Bureau's operation, and several other projects in course of development have already resulted in improved operations. Two additional projects were initiated during the year, one a procedure for regulating oral prescriptions under the permissive function of the Bureau and the other the development, in cooperation with other organizations, of a procedure for the selection of international nonproprietary names for new drugs falling within the narcotic category.

Office of Production and Defense Lending

The Office of Production and Defense Lending was established on December 7, 1954, by Treasury Department Order No. 181–3 (see exhibit 53) under the direct supervision of an Assistant Secretary. There are assigned to the Office of Production and Defense Lending the functions with which the Secretary of the Treasury was charged as the result of the adoption of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Liquidation Act. Specifically, these functions are as follows:

1. Liquidation of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (Section 10, RFC Act, and Section 102, RFC Liquidation Act);
2. Administration of Federal Facilities Corporation (Section 107 (a) (1) RFC Liquidation Act, and Executive Order 10539);
3. Lending activities under Section 302, Defense Production Act (Section 107 (a) (2) RFC Liquidation Act, and Executive Order 10489); and

4. Lending activities under Section 409, Federal Civil Defense Act (Section 104, RFC Liquidation Act).

Reconstruction Finance Corporation (in liquidation)

The liquidation of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is being conducted as expeditiously as possible, but with maximum protection to the Government and the taxpayer. At the same time, every possible consideration is given to the interests of those indebted to the Corporation and the communities in which their businesses are located.

The authority of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make new loans was terminated effective September 28, 1953. At that time, Reconstruction Finance Corporation's loans, securities, and commitments amounted to $592,200,000, exclusive of $178,100,000 later transferred to other Government agencies for liquidation under Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1954. By July 1, 1954, the loans, securities, and commitments remaining for liquidation had been reduced to $284,600,000; further reductions during the fiscal year 1955 brought the amount remaining to $232,100,000 as of June 30, 1955.

The proceeds realized from liquidation of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation's assets are used to reduce the Government's investment as rapidly as possible. In the fiscal year 1955, there was paid into the Treasury from cash on hand and amounts realized during the year a total of $134,288,000.

Federal Facilities Corporation

The Federal Facilities Corporation was created on June 30, 1954, under the provisions of the Rubber Act of 1948, as amended (50 App. U. S. C. 1921–1938), and Executive Order 10539. The primary purpose for which the Corporation was formed was to administer the operations of the Government-owned synthetic rubber facilities until disposal of the properties to private interests was completed as provided by the Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Act (50 App. U. S. C. 1941). In addition, the Corporation was designated to conduct the operation of the Government-owned tin smelter at Texas City, Tex.

All of the synthetic rubber plants, except one at Baytown, Tex., and one at Institute, W. Va., were transferred to private ownership in April 1955. The Baytown plant was transferred in July 1955; negotiations for the sale of the Institute plant are now in progress, with consummation of the sale expected early in 1956. There also remains under Government ownership one alcohol butadiene plant which has been leased to a private operator for a three-year period.

On June 29, 1955, the Federal Facilities Corporation turned over to the Treasury the sum of $390,000,000, including $265,156,975 paid in cash by purchasers of the synthetic rubber plants. The balance of the $390,000,000 consists of amounts realized from operation of the synthetic rubber plants under Government ownership.

In the tin program, a total of 23,342 long tons of refined tin was produced at the Texas City smelter during the fiscal year 1955. The value of the tin produced was $48,000,000. All tin produced at the smelter was delivered to the General Services Administration for stockpiling purposes.

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Plans had been made to discontinue smelter operations at the close of the fiscal year 1955. However, in Senate Concurrent Resolution 26, 84th Cong., the sense of the Congress was stated to be that the smelter should be continued in operation beyond June 30, 1955. Authority to operate the smelter until June 30, 1956, is contained in the joint resolution approved June 28, 1947, as amended (50 U. S. C. 98 note).

Defense Lending Division

The activities of this division are the administration of lending programs authorized by Section 302 of the Defense Production Act (50 App. U. S. C. 2092) and Section 409 of the Federal Civil Defense Act (50 App. U. S. C. 2261). Loans authorized under the Defense Production Act require the certification of the Office of Defense Mobilization, and those authorized for civil defense purposes must be certified by the Federal Civil Defense Administrator.

Under the requirements of law, loans may be authorized for defense production and civil defense purposes only in cases where financial assistance is not otherwise available. Wherever possible, all loans authorized under these programs are made by private lending institutions under deferred participation arrangements. The only loans authorized in the fiscal year 1955 were one for defense production purposes and one for civil defense purposes; both of these loans were made by banks under deferred participation agreements.

To the extent possible, all loans previously made under these programs are being placed with private investors and lending institutions.

On July 1, 1954, the direct loans and commitments made under Section 302 of the Defense Production Act amounted to $234,893,000. By the close of the fiscal year 1955, the amount of such loans and commitments had been reduced to $213,664,000.

The direct loans and commitments authorized for civil defense purposes amounted to $5,451,000 on July 1, 1954. On June 30, 1955, the amount of such loans and commitments was $4,864,000.

United States Coast Guard

General

The basic duties of the United States Coast Guard, as prescribed in Title 14 of the United States Code, embrace the following: To enforce or assist in the enforcement of all applicable Federal laws on the high seas and waters over which the United States has jurisdiction, with particular reference to those laws relating to navigation, shipping, and other maritime activities; to promote the safety and efficiency of merchant vessels, with the object of preventing avoidable casualties, through the approval of plans, materials, and equipment used in their construction, repair, and alteration, the periodic inspection of merchant vessels and the licensing of their crews, and the enforcement of regulations for operation of motorboats; to develop, establish, maintain, and operate aids to maritime navigation such as lighthouses, lightships, lights, radiobeacons, loran and radio direction finder stations, buoys and unlighted beacons, as required to serve the needs of commerce and the armed forces; to perform any and all acts necessary to rescue and aid distressed persons, vessels, and aircraft, and to provide maximum protection to life and property on the high seas

and waters over which the United States has jurisdiction, including operation of ocean station vessels and the International Ice Patrol; to maintain a state of readiness to function as a specialized service in the Navy in time of war; and to maintain and train an adequate reserve force.

A primary objective of the Coast Guard is the prevention of loss of life and property due to illegal or unsafe practices. The maintenance of safety and order in maritime activity is not limited to the strict enforcement of laws, but encompasses a program of education for ship operators and boatmen, and the enlistment of their cooperation and self-regulation toward prevention of marine casualties.

Assistance operations

In discharging its responsibilities for the promotion of marine safety, the Coast Guard operated rescue facilities which comprised a system of lifeboat stations, radio stations, bases, aircraft, and floating units located at strategic points along the coasts, inland waterways, Alaska, and Hawaii. It also operated the ocean station program by locating Coast Guard cutters at strategic points in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans to serve the dual functions of search and rescue and to gather and disseminate weather data for air and marine commerce.

The Coast Guard also operated the International Ice Patrol in the North Atlantic Ocean and provided ice breaking services in rivers, harbors, canals, and on the Great Lakes. Communication centers were maintained and operated in the several districts within the continental United States, Alaska, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, Bermuda, and Newfoundland.

Assistance rendered during the fiscal year 1955 is summarized in the following statistics.

Number of assistance calls responded to [1]	19, 045
Number of instances of major assistance [2]	1, 531
Number of instances of minor assistance	11, 586
Value of vessels and aircraft assisted (including cargo)	$194, 404, 230
Lives saved or persons rescued from peril	3, 243
Number of vessels towed	7, 881
Number of vessels refloated	1, 215
Miles disabled vessels towed	83, 358

[1] The difference in the number of calls responded to and the number of instances of assistance rendered represents those cases in which the Coast Guard responded but in which assistance was given by some other source or was no longer needed or possible.

[2] "Major cases" are those wherein immediate danger to mariners, marine and air commerce was involved and which without Coast Guard assistance probably would have resulted in death, serious injury to persons, aircraft, or vessels, or great financial loss from damage to the craft.

Typical examples of assistance rendered by the Coast Guard during the year are as follows:

On January 26, 1955, a military transport aircraft, when approximately 1,000 miles east of Bermuda, accidentally lost a quantity of gasoline thus making a safe arrival at an airport improbable. The Coast Guard Cutter *Coos Bay,* occupying Ocean Station "Echo," received the distress message, effected a rendezvous with the airplane, and established ditching procedures. The airplane successfully ditched just before nightfall, and all 8 survivors were safely removed by the cutter's lifeboats in spite of 13-foot waves and 40-knot winds.

During December 1954, an Italian DC6–B airliner crashed during bad weather on an approach to Idlewild International Airport. A

Coast Guard helicopter was on the scene within four minutes and recovered three survivors and six bodies. Coast Guard surface craft assisted in recovering sixteen of the thirty-one passengers.

The Coast Guard Lifeboat Station, Chicago, Ill., on September 20, 1954, rescued three persons adrift on inner tubes on Lake Michigan and, at the same time conducted a land search party and found another member of the same family who had been presumed drowned among nearby jetties. Through effective first aid and artificial respiration administered by the Coast Guard station crew, all four were revived and taken to a nearby hospital.

The Coast Guard ocean-going tug *Yocona,* during a severe winter storm at the mouth of the Columbia River, held in tow for two days a disabled commercial tug with a barge, thereby preventing the destruction of the tug and barge on the rocky Oregon coast. Heavy seas made the handling of tow cables slow and hazardous.

Many commercial passenger-carrying transoceanic aircraft experiencing engine trouble or failure were intercepted and escorted to safety by Coast Guard aircraft. The volume of this workload was large, especially at the main termini and major way-points along the ocean air routes, such as New York, San Francisco, Honolulu, Bermuda, and Argentia. These precautionary intercepts contributed to the safety of air commerce.

Marine inspection and safety measures

The duties performed by the Coast Guard in promoting safety of life and property on vessels subject to navigation and vessel inspection laws of the United States include promulgation and related enforcement of regulations relating to inspection of vessels and their equipment, construction and repair of vessels, investigation of marine casualties, manning and citizenship requirements, mustering and drilling of crews, protection of merchant seamen, licensing of officers and pilots and certificating of seamen, load line requirements, pilot rules, transportation of dangerous cargoes on vessels, outfitting and operation of motorboats, licensing of motorboat operators, and regattas and marine parades.

Some progress was made toward solution of the oil pollution problem during the year. Representatives from the Coast Guard attended the International Conference on Pollution of the Seas and Coasts by Oil held in London in April and May 1954. The Oil Pollution Panel of the Merchant Marine Council was subsequently established and is currently functioning as the National Committee on Oil Pollution as recommended by Resolution 8 of the London Conference. The Panel cooperated with the United Nations in the fiscal year 1955 in the preparation, distribution, and collection of data for solutions to the oil pollution problem.

Effort was directed toward establishing procedures to implement the provisions of Chapter VI of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1948, for the inspection and certification of dangerous cargo loadings on an international basis. If such inspections and certifications had been available at other than United States ports, several serious maritime accidents resulting from improper stowage might have been averted. In the United States, the obligations assumed under Chapter VI of the 1948 Safety Convention are

being discharged through the operation of the National Cargo Bureau, a nonprofit, private agency financed by inspection fees. This agency provides a method whereby the services of experts are made available to certificate ship cargo loadings on foreign and American vessels in United States ports.

Considerable study was devoted to the problem of inspection and certification of offshore oil well drilling rigs under authority of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, enacted by the 83rd Congress, First Session. This act gives broad authority to the Coast Guard to promulgate regulations to promote safety of life and property on such artificial islands and structures.

During the year, in accordance with the statutory duties of the Coast Guard, plans and specifications for four large passenger vessels were reviewed for compliance with maritime safety requirements such as those relating to watertight subdivision, stability, fire protection, life saving, and minimum accommodation standards. Bids have been solicited for construction of these vessels.

Plans for a number of special purpose tank vessels and barges capable of carrying corrosives, compressed gases, and other dangerous industrial liquids in bulk were also reviewed.

As a result of the passage of Public Law 584, 83rd Congress, approved August 13, 1954, the Coast Guard relinquished to the Federal Communications Commission the responsibility for issuing safety radiotelegraphy and safety radiotelephony certificates and exemption certificates issued in lieu of such certificates under the International Convention for Safety of Life at Sea, 1948.

On July 15, 1954, the President approved Public Law 500, 83rd Congress, which provided for the revocation of merchant marine documents and licenses to holders involved in certain narcotic offenses or to holders who are users of or addicted to the use of narcotic drugs, as well as for denying issuance of merchant marine documents or licenses to persons involved in similar offenses or who are users or addicted to the use of narcotic drugs. Necessary regulations and procedures to implement this law were prepared and published during the year.

New regulations regarding fog gongs were published and are applicable to vessels of over 350 feet in length and operating on international voyages, but not to those vessels operating exclusively on the Great Lakes and the inland waters of the United States. These requirements implement the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea of 1948, which became effective January 1, 1954.

The requirements for enforcement of the Officers' Competency Certificates Convention, 1936, were revised to exclude foreign vessels since it was found that other countries signatory to this Convention have adequate means for enforcing these requirements.

New specification requirements were adopted for unicellular plastic ring life buoys, buoyant cushions for use on uninspected vessels, and buoyant vests for use on uninspected motorboats.

The Merchant Marine Council held sixteen regular committee meetings and two public hearings to consider proposed amendments to regulations and proposed legislation affecting maritime safety. Specific consideration was given to: The revision of rules and regulations regarding uninspected vessels, tank vessels, passenger vessels,

and cargo and miscellaneous vessels; dangerous cargo regulations; manning of vessels; boundary lines dividing inland waters from the high seas for Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands; and marine engineering regulations and specification requirements for lifesaving equipment, construction, and materials.

There were 2,483 marine casualties reported, of which 1,938 received detailed investigations. Of the casualties receiving detailed investigation, 18 were by marine boards of investigation. There were 391 lives lost in 165 of these casualties. These investigations were held for determination of the cause and responsibility, and to institute corrective safety measures where indicated. The most serious marine casualty during the fiscal year 1955 was the sinking of the cargo steamer *Mormackite* on October 7, 1954, which foundered with the loss of 37 crew members, primarily because of the shifting of ore cargo. Another serious casualty was the disappearance, with all hands, of the cargo vessel *Southern Districts* off the coast of North Carolina during heavy weather in the first week of December 1954. Four passengers lost their lives on inspected passenger vessels during the year. One of these persons was in his automobile on a ferry when the ferry collided, in a thick fog, with another ferry and wreckage crushed in the top of the passenger automobile. The other three passengers lost their lives when a huge swell swamped the inspected passenger motorboat *Liberty* while crossing the bar in Bodega Bay, Calif.

A digest of certain phases of marine inspection activities follows:

	Number of vessels	Gross tonnage of vessels
Annual inspections completed [1]	5,743	17,583,700
Dry dock examinations	4,538	16,794,052
Reinspections	2,519	7,971,550
Special examinations by traveling inspectors of passenger, tank, and dry cargo vessels	227	
Miscellaneous inspections	19,283	
Undocumented vessels numbered under provisions of the act of June 7, 1918, as amended (46 USC 288) [2]	358,411	
Violations of navigation and vessel inspection laws	6,208	
Factory inspections [3]		
Merchant vessel plans reviewed [4]	13,055	

[1] Includes 271 vessels, totaling 317,098 gross tons, which were conversions or new construction completed during the year.

[2] The total of vessels numbered is 772 less than that reported for the fiscal year 1954 because of the program instituted for checking on the accuracy of the numbered motorboat records. Many vessels were found to have been destroyed, dismantled, etc. It is not possible to estimate, but undoubtedly a large majority of the vessels reported lost, dismantled, etc. have been out of existence for some years. Actually, therefore, there was a gain in the number of numbered motorboats because of the record volume of 30,619 motorboats issued certificates of award of number for the first time.

[3] There were factory inspections of 514,715 items of equipment.

[4] Refers to number of separate plans reviewed, not number of vessels involved.

Merchant marine personnel.—The licensing and certificating of merchant marine personnel included the issuance of 72,155 documents. Of this number 12,474 were issued to persons without prior sea service and 1,215 were licenses issued to radio officers under the provisions of 46 U. S. C. 229c. In the interest of national defense 27 individual waivers of manning requirements for merchant vessels were issued. Shipping commissioners supervised the execution of 10,674 sets of shipping articles in connection with the shipment and discharge of seamen.

Merchant marine investigating units in major United States ports and merchant marine details in certain foreign ports continued to operate in the administration of discipline in the merchant marine in accordance with the provisions of Section 4450 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (46 U. S. C. 239), and Public Law 500, 83rd Congress, approved July 15, 1954. Merchant marine details in London, Antwerp, Bremerhaven, Naples, Trieste, Piraeus, and Yokohama operated throughout the year. During the year a total of 11,801 investigations of cases involving negligence, incompetence, and misconduct were conducted. As a result of these investigations, charges were preferred and hearings held by civilian examiners on 1,366 cases.

In accordance with Executive Order 10173, as amended by Executive Orders 10277 and 10352, a total of 21,504 persons to be employed aboard merchant vessels were checked to determine if they were security risks, and 18,826 merchant mariners' documents bearing evidence of security clearance were issued to individuals. A total of 122 security appeal hearings were granted to persons who were classed as poor security risks.

Aids to navigation

On June 30, 1955, there were 38,389 aids to navigation maintained in the navigable waters of the United States, its Territories and possessions, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and at overseas military bases, consisting of loran stations, radarbeacon stations, lightships, lighted and unlighted buoys, minor lights, and daybeacons.

During the year, 1,625 new aids to navigation were established and 1,687 aids were discontinued, a decrease of 62. Although a considerable number of aids were established to mark completed river and harbor improvements, the overall decrease in the total number of aids was due, in general, to the program instituted last year to make a critical review of all aids to navigation maintained by the Coast Guard in order to discontinue nonessential aids and to change or relocate other aids to effect economies and improve the system.

The world-wide loran system as of June 30, 1955, comprised 59 stations, of which 49 were operated by the Coast Guard. During the year, 6 new loran stations, two in Greenland, one on Baffin Island, and three in the Bahama Islands in the West Indies area, were placed in service. The Coast Guard also assumed operation of three loran stations in the Gulf of Mexico which had been operated by the Air Force.

International Lighthouse Conference.—The United States was represented at the International Conference on Lighthouses and other Aids to Navigation held at The Hague, May 31 to June 9, 1955, by five Coast Guard officers. Fourteen papers on the engineering and operational aspects of the aids to navigation system of the United States were submitted. Following the conference, the United States delegation inspected lighthouses, vessels, and bases, and visited the laboratories of firms manufacturing lighthouse equipment in France, England, Germany, Netherlands, Denmark, and Sweden to compare techniques and methods of European countries with those employed by the United States. Many innovations were observed which will form the basis for improvements in the design, operation, and management of aids to navigation in this country.

A summary of aids to navigation, by type, follows:

Type	Total number, June 30—	
	1954	1955
Loran transmitters	40	49
Radiobeacons	191	189
Radarbeacons	8	8
Fog signals (except sound buoys)	586	583
Lights (including lightships)	10,159	10,215
Daybeacons	5,045	5,099
Buoys, unlighted (including sound)	3,098	3,177
Buoys, unlighted sound	364	377
Buoys, unlighted metal	12,955	13,075
Buoys, Mississippi River type	4,588	4,708
Buoys, spar	1,417	909
Total	38,451	38,389

Ocean stations

The Coast Guard maintained four ocean stations in the North Atlantic Ocean and two in the Pacific throughout the year.

Ocean station vessels provided search and rescue, communications, air navigation facilities, and meteorological services in the ocean areas regularly traversed by aircraft of the United States and other cooperating governments. During 1955, Coast Guard vessels transmitted over 30,000 weather reports, made approximately 30,000 radio contacts with aircraft, rendered assistance in 38 cases, and cruised approximately 498,000 miles in connection with this program.

International Ice Patrol

The postseason activities of the International Ice Observation and Ice Patrol Service in the North Atlantic Ocean for the 1954 season consisted of an oceanographic survey made by the Coast Guard Cutter *Evergreen* from August 17 to September 12, 1954, in the area northerly from the Grand Banks to Cape Farewell, Greenland. Preliminary aerial ice reconnaissance for 1955 by aircraft operating from Argentia, Newfoundland, commenced on January 1, 1955, and routine aerial ice reconnaissance was begun on February 27, 1955. A light ice year was experienced during 1955 with no menace to ships traveling on effective United States–European North Atlantic lane routes. It was not necessary, therefore, to inaugurate a continuous surface patrol. The Coast Guard Cutter *Evergreen* made three cruises carrying out the program of oceanographic surveys in the vicinity of the Grand Banks of Newfoundland. Operations for the 1955 season had not been discontinued on June 30, 1955.

Bering Sea Patrol

The Bering Sea Patrol was carried out by the Coast Guard Cutter *Storis* from July 1 to September 30, 1954. The purpose of the patrol was to render aid to distressed persons, vessels, and aircraft, to carry out all law enforcement responsibilities within the purview of Title 14 of the United States Code and assist other Federal agencies and the

Territorial Government in law enforcement, to provide logistic service to outlying Coast Guard units, to perform aids to navigation duties, to carry out intelligence functions of the Coast Guard, and to cooperate with other Government agencies as follows: Make a court cruise if required; render medical and dental assistance to the natives; assist other Government agencies in transportation of personnel, freight, equipment, or supplies; carry out military or other Government research projects as practicable, and collect hydrographic, oceanographic, and meteorological data. During the patrol the *Storis* cruised 9,170.5 miles, carried nine passengers on missions in the public interest, transported 226 tons of freight, made two court cruises, and rendered medical treatment to 1,500 persons and dental treatment to 638 persons.

Operational training

In pursuance of the Coast Guard's responsibility to function as a specialized service in the Navy in time of war, 167 vessels and 41 aircraft crews participated in Coast Guard or Navy training exercises. The most advanced exercises were those conducted at Navy fleet training commands by the 33 large cutters. These vessels, which train under the Navy curriculum for similar types, performed very creditably in this training and are generally classified by the Navy as "ready for fleet operations." The smaller vessels and aircraft have been trained to a degree consistent with their peacetime operational duties in unit exercises such as antisubmarine warfare, gunnery, damage control, search and rescue, and defense against unconventional weapons.

Law enforcement

The port security program conducted under authority of Executive Order 10173, as amended by Executive Orders 10277 and 10352 implementing provisions in the Espionage Act of June 15, 1917, as amended (50 U. S. C. 191), continued to consist of the following: Controlling the entry of merchant vessels into United States ports (in this connection during the year the Coast Guard issued regulations contained in 33 CFR Part 124, requiring all vessels seeking access to United States ports to signify intent of arrival at least 24 hours in advance and patrols were maintained at designated ports to enforce these measures); supervising the loading of Class A explosives and administering the regulations relative to dangerous and hazardous cargoes; screening merchant seamen employed on certain categories of United States vessels and waterfront workers for admittance to waterfront facilities under certain specified conditions; and protecting selected vessels and waterfront facilities in designated port areas from the waterside, and, by spot checks, from the shoreside.

In the category of longshoremen, warehousemen, pilots, and other waterfront workers, during the year 30,668 persons were screened, 30,364 port security cards were issued, and 142 hearings were granted upon appeal by persons who had been found to be poor security risks. Fifty-two were rejected as poor security risks.

The following statistics reflect the volume of enforcement activity taken by the Coast Guard during the year.

Vessels and motorboats boarded	83, 323
Reports of violations of the Motorboat Act, 1940 (46 U. S. C. 526)	6, 166
Reports of violations of the Oil Pollution Act, 1924 (33 U. S. C. 431–437)	444
Reports of violations of port security regulations	2, 695
Permits issued to load or discharge explosives	1, 473
Total tonnage of explosives covered by above permits	363, 194
Explosive loadings supervised	1, 469
Inspections of other hazardous cargoes	8, 204
Regattas patrolled	801

The Coast Guard also assisted other Federal agencies having primary responsibility for the enforcement of the Oil Pollution Act (33 U. S. C. 431–437), anchorage regulations, laws relating to internal revenue, customs, immigration, quarantine, and the conservation and protection of wildlife and the fisheries.

Facilities, equipment, construction, and development

Floating units.—The larger ships in active commission at the end of the year consisted of 178 cutters and buoy tenders of various types, 74 patrol boats, 33 lightships, 39 harbor tugs, and 11 buoy boats. During the year they cruised 2,794,710 miles as compared with 3,076,650 miles the previous year. Included in the 178 cutters are two special units, the Coast Guard Cutter *Courier* and the Coast Guard Cutter *Eagle*. The *Courier*, a 339-foot vessel equipped with radio broadcasting facilities, is manned and operated by the Coast Guard for the United States Information Agency. The *Eagle*, a 295-foot bark is used exclusively for training purposes and is placed in commission each year for the Coast Guard cadet practice cruise.

Construction of eight new 95-foot patrol boats for the port security program was authorized in August and is in progress at the Coast Guard Yard. The first boat of this group was commissioned on June 13.

Preparations were made and work started on the reactivation and commissioning of the *Owasco*. It is expected that this vessel will be ready for operation about September 15, 1955.

During the year, a total of nine vessels were inactivated and decommissioned including two 255-foot cutters that were preserved by dehumidification, a 250-foot cutter, a 114-foot buoy tender, three lightships and a 72-foot buoy boat that were prepared for short time storage, and a destroyer escort vessel that was returned to the Navy.

International Lifeboat Conference.—A senior Coast Guard officer attended the International Lifeboat Conference held at Lisbon, Portugal, June 12–19, 1955, as United States delegate. Five papers were presented at this conference which covered the design and opera-

tion of lifeboat equipment used by the Coast Guard at its shore stations.

Shore establishments.—Shore establishments at the end of the fiscal year included:

- 12 district offices
- 2 area offices
- 4 inspection offices
- 25 bases
- 23 depots
- 2 supply centers
- 9 supply depots
- 4 section offices
- 1 receiving center
- 1 training station
- 1 academy
- 9 air stations
- 12 air detachments
- 1 aircraft repair and supply base
- 15 radio stations
- 143 lifeboat stations
- 47 loran transmitting stations
- 46 marine inspection offices
- 7 merchant marine details located in foreign ports
- 11 examiner offices
- 33 group offices
- 1 shipyard
- 306 manned light stations
- 57 light attendant stations
- 1 fog signal station
- 3 radio beacon stations
- 1 electronic engineering station
- 29 recruiting stations
- 5 ship training detachments
- 10 electronic repair shops
- 1 field testing and development unit
- 10 moorings

Three arctic and three West Indies loran stations were placed in operation. Also, the operation of three Gulf of Mexico loran stations was assumed from the U. S. Air Force.

During the year construction projects were completed on St. Johns Light Station, Fla., on a winterized semipermanent loran chain in the arctic (Labrador-Greenland) area, on Woods Hole Base, Mass., on Sault Ste. Marie Base, Mich., on three mobile type loran stations for the West Indies, and on the rebuilding of the Electronics Repair Shop at Virginia Beach, Va.

Construction projects begun during the year and still in progress included the relocation of Ditch Plain Lifeboat Station, N. Y., the relocation of Fishers Island Lifeboat Station, Conn., the rebuilding of the wharf at Ketchikan Base, Alaska, and the construction of a seaplane ramp at the Brooklyn Air Station, N. Y.

Restoration work on all facilities extensively damaged by hurricanes during the year is close to completion.

Aircraft.—The number of fixed and rotary wing aircraft operated by the Coast Guard was maintained at 126 during the year which included those undergoing overhaul and modification. Six fixed wing and four rotary wing aircraft were acquired for replacement of overage aircraft and aircraft damaged beyond economical repair. The aircraft were deployed from nine air stations and twelve air detachments.

Coast Guard aircraft are used primarily for search and rescue purposes. Aircraft are also used in carrying out the following activities:

International Ice Patrol
Logistic support of isolated Coast Guard units
Port security and law enforcement
Cooperation with the Coast and Geodetic Survey in aerial photography
Cooperation with the Bureau of Internal Revenue in location of illicit distilleries
Wildlife and fisheries surveys and patrols
Shipboard operations for ice reconnaissance
Cooperation with airlines and military agencies in training in search and rescue overwater emergency procedures

In carrying out these various duties, 18,354 sorties were flown for a total of 44,308 hours. Aircraft flew 689,396 ton-miles of supplies and equipment in logistic support of isolated Coast Guard shore units.

Communications.—During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, the Coast Guard completed adjustment of its radio-navigation and radio-communications frequencies for short and medium range operations in compliance with international agreements for more efficient spectrum utilization. Adjustment of long-range operations is being made as rapidly as possible without jeopardizing communications and is rapidly nearing completion. Certain communications frequencies have also been changed to reflect the increasing use of voice communications in lieu of code operations. The latter will improve operational efficiency without increasing the number of trained operators required.

Plans have been completed for the installation of communications facilities for planned port security operations at Charleston, S. C., New London, Conn., and San Diego, Calif. In order to provide improved facilities, a survey has been completed for shifting port security operations in the New York and Philadelphia areas to the 150 megacycle band.

A survey of landwire facilities has resulted in a considerable savings in expenditures for commercial service as well as the further elimination of certain Coast Guard owned pole lines and cables.

New developments.—An improved type of small boat releasing hook has been evaluated and adopted by the Coast Guard. This release gear enables quicker and more positive hooking and unhooking action with less danger of fouling. It is safer and easier to handle than the equipment formerly used. Work is progressing steadily in the development of faster and more efficient boat winches, lighter lines, and lighter and less troublesome blocks.

A sea-water-activated light has been developed for use during aircraft ditchings and similar emergencies. The light previously used had an open flame which was dangerous because of the possibility of fire caused by gasoline from ruptured fuel tanks. The new light contains a small battery which is activated when immersed in sea water. The illumination furnished is adequate to mark a landing lane and the lights can be retrieved and reused.

A new fog signal utilizing electrical energy directly known as the electric diaphragm fog signal was developed and is now under evaluation tests. Greater efficiency in acoustical energy output per unit of

electrical power consumed will result. A new 300-millimeter lens has been developed which, with its associated apparatus, will give greater candlepower, or visible light to the mariner, for the same cost in electrical energy.

High frequency direction finders covering the marine radio band recently installed on search and rescue craft have aided searches for distressed small craft equipped to transmit only in the marine radio band.

Two new radars are being evaluated in continuance of the Coast Guard modernization program. One of these is expected to improve harbor surveillance from a shore site. The other is expected to provide a search and piloting aid for small craft. The latter is recommended primarily for its small size and light weight, meeting space and weight limitations of the craft for which intended.

Ship Structure Committee.—The Ship Structure Committee continued its research program to improve the hull structures of ships. Under the chairmanship of the Engineer-in-Chief of the Coast Guard, the Committee consists of members of the various agencies principally concerned with ships, i. e., the Navy Department, Maritime Administration, the American Bureau of Shipping, and the Coast Guard. The National Academy of Sciences—National Research Council continues to contribute important technical assistance and advice.

Personnel

On June 30, 1955, the military personnel strength of the Coast Guard on active duty was 28,607, consisting of 2,654 commissioned officers, 705 commissioned warrant officers, 533 cadets, 161 warrant officers, and 24,554 enlisted men. The civilian force consisted of 2,171 salaried personnel, 2,409 wage board employees, and 502 lamplighters, exclusive of vacancies.

On May 27, 1955, 76 members of the Class of 1955 were graduated from the Coast Guard Academy with Bachelor of Science degrees; 74 were commissioned ensigns in the U. S. Coast Guard, 1 was commissioned ensign in the U. S. Coast Guard Reserve, and 1 was not physically qualified to receive a commission. There remained on board in the classes of 1956, 1957, and 1958, a total of 303 cadets.

The commissioned officer strength was decreased by 150 retirements and resignations and the release of 153 reserve officers to inactive duty. New appointments consisting of 75 Academy graduates, 11 officers from the Merchant Marine under authority of the act of August 4, 1949 (14 U. S. C. 225), and 187 graduates of the Officer Candidate School. The extension of the tour of obligated service of Officer Candidate School graduates from 24 to 36 months has tended to stabilize assignments and tours of duty somewhat and to reduce turnover substantially among junior officers.

Throughout the year enlisted reservists without previous active duty were called to voluntary active duty under the provisions of Section 4 (c) (2) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended (50 App. U. S. C. 451–473). On June 30, 1955, there were 1,994 reserves on active duty.

There were 310 enlisted voluntary retirements during the year. The minimum service reached was 22 years and 5 months. One hundred

and sixty retirements were effected for statutory reasons, i. e. age, 30 years' service, and physical disability.

The competitive examination for appointments to the Coast Guard Academy was held on February 28 and March 1, 1955, in 110 examining centers within the United States and overseas. A total of 1,629 applicants filed for the examination, 437 achieved passing scores, and an eligibility list of 409 was established. Appointments were tendered to 257 candidates, of whom 226 took the oath as cadets on July 1, 1955.

During the fiscal year, three officer procurement programs were conducted. The largest one was the officer candidate program in which college graduates with civilian status and enlisted men with the equivalent of two years of college and two years of active duty were designated as officer candidates and assigned to a four-month indoctrination program at the Coast Guard Academy to qualify as general duty officers. One hundred and sixty-five received commissions as ensigns in the Reserve and were assigned to active duty.

The second source of officers is from licensed officers of the merchant marine, who participate in a competitive examination annually in February of each year. Eight of those selected in February 1955 were appointed in the regular Coast Guard during this fiscal year, three as lieutenants and five as lieutenants junior grade.

The third source of officer procurement is the direct commissioning program for the Coast Guard Reserve, either for assignment to reserve training units or for reinstatement of former Coast Guard Reserve officers whose commissions have lapsed. Of the 38 applicants in this category, nine were selected for appointment.

During the fiscal year, 20,707 men applied for enlistment in the regular Coast Guard. Of this number 2,259 were rejected for physical disability, 9,140 were rejected for other reasons, 3,160 failed to complete processing, and 273 applications are still pending. The balance of 5,875 men were enlisted in the Coast Guard and assigned to active duty. During the fiscal year, 4,461 recruits completed training at Receiving Center Cape May and 1,178 completed training at Receiving Center Alameda, representing an increase of 1,927 over 1954. Retention of experienced enlisted personnel continued to be a major problem. During the year, 1,634 reenlistments were effected from a total of 6,906 personnel discharged, representing only 2.7 percent first reenlistments and 21 percent subsequent reenlistments.

A program of postgraduate training was continued during the year. This included training in naval architecture, electronic engineering, nuclear research, command communications, financial administration, and law. Fifty-five officers were assigned to postgraduate training, 36 completed training and 66 officers remained in training.

Basic flight training and specialized short courses in helicopter training were continued, with a total of 30 entering flight training, 14 completing it and 32 remaining in training; 24 helicopter pilots took the 8-week course at Pensacola. Short courses were provided in operation and maintenance of new aircraft and equipment.

Short refresher courses, made available by the Navy, continued in use to permit the crews of Coast Guard vessels to maintain the state of readiness necessary for mobilization. Other short courses were undertaken in finance, communications, and other technical fields. A total of 283 officers completed such training during the fiscal year.

The petty officer training program was curtailed during the year since qualified personnel were not available to fill assigned quotas. The total graduated from Coast Guard schools was 1,428, and the total from Navy, Army, and other schools was 665.

Correspondence courses issued by the Coast Guard Institute totaled 11,050 new enrollments with 3,300 graduates. In addition, Coast Guard personnel participated in the course offered by the United States Armed Forces Institute, with a total for the first three quarters of the year of 1,046 in correspondence courses and 430 in self-teaching courses.

During the fiscal year many visitors from foreign countries were extended the use of training and operational facilities of the Coast Guard. The majority of the visitors came to the United States under the sponsorship of Foreign Operations Administration. They included officials, technicians, and military personnel from Argentina, Chile, Germany, South Africa, Switzerland, Turkey, Brazil, Pakistan, Thailand, Formosa, China, and Africa. One Haitian Coast Guard officer attended the 17-week course at the Coast Guard Officer Candidate School. A civil engineer from India and a technician from the Philippines attended an extended aids to navigation course at Groton Training Station and observed our aids to navigation program in the various districts. Three Waterways police officers from Indonesia visited our port security and law enforcement activities for approximately four months. Two different groups of Greek port officers each spent six months with the Coast Guard and were shown all phases of its operational and training facilities.

Public Health Service support.—On June 30, 1955, 37 dental officers, 34 medical officers, 9 nurses, 1 scientist officer, and 1 sanitary engineer officer were assigned to duty with the Coast Guard. Full-time coverage by medical officers was maintained during the year for ocean weather station vessels manning stations "Bravo" and "Coca." Four full-time medical officers were assigned for the year to the staff of the Commander, Western Area, for duty on ocean weather stations in the Pacific Ocean.

Coast Guard Reserve.—The purpose of the Coast Guard Reserve is to provide a trained force of officers and enlisted personnel to augment the regular force and enable the Coast Guard to perform its functions and duties at the time of mobilization. During the past year the Coast Guard Reserve program continued to the greatest extent possible its progress toward the ultimate goal of procuring and training this required force.

As of June 30, 1955, the total strength of the Coast Guard Reserve consisted of 3,499 officers and 20,492 enlisted personnel, representing an overall increase of 21 percent for the year. Of this number there were 1,199 officers and 5,300 enlisted men in training units on this date. There were 98 organized reserve training units in commission as of June 30, 1955. An extensive program of active duty for training was carried out during the fiscal year and approximately 3,800 personnel received training.

In the administration of the Reserve program, the Coast Guard conforms to Department of Defense directives implementing the various laws relative to the Reserve components, thus carrying out the intent of Congress as expressed in Section 251 of the Armed Forces

Reserve Act of 1952 (50 U. S. C. 901), that the administration of all the reserve components be as uniform as practicable.

Military justice.—The number of courts-martial cases continued to decline with a total of 695 records received during the year as against 850 in the previous year. Twenty-one were general courts-martial, 165 were special courts-martial, and 509 were summary courts-martial. Fourteen general courts-martial and 38 special courts-martial were referred to the Coast Guard Board of Review for appellate review as required by the Uniform Code of Military Justice. One case was forwarded to the United States Court of Military Appeals, which affirmed the decision of the Board of Review. In five other cases, the accused petitioned the Court of Military Appeals for grant of review of Board of Review decisions, but no petition was granted.

Personnel safety program.—During the year, 19 fatalities were reported. The Coast Guard had an exposure of 10,326,876 military man-days and 10,594,827 civilian man-hours with 1,005 disabling injuries; 12,429,060 vehicle miles were reported. There were 1,420 accidents reported.

Administration

Fiscal and supply management.—Improvement in fiscal and supply administration in the Coast Guard has continued during the past year. The more important improvements were:

Better use of actual cost accounting data in the preparation of the budget.

Integration of commuted-ration mess funds under an official Treasury account instead of a separate quasi-Government fund. This change provides more effective control over commuted-ration mess operations.

Extension of the scope of internal audit of military pay and allowances to review on a spot-check basis the propriety of payments to individuals. This change has brought to light for correction certain weaknesses in the application of payment procedures and in internal controls.

Reduction in the number of internal subdivisions of funds to simplify financial responsibilities and strengthen management.

Relocation of the Coast Guard Supply Depot, Seattle from space rented by the General Services Administration to space in the Naval Supply Depot, Seattle.

Relocation of stock in the Coast Guard warehouse at Brooklyn, N. Y., to space in the Naval Supply Activity, Brooklyn and turning over the Coast Guard property to General Services Administration for disposal. This is part of an overall move which will provide for disposal of an additional warehouse in Jersey City, N. J. about December 1, 1955.

Arrangement of support by Navy depots direct to Coast Guard consuming units for electronic material, medical supplies, ammunition, ordnance parts, and general stores. This made possible the elimination from Coast Guard inventories of items which are stocked by the Navy. Also, this change made possible a reduction in the time required for supply by eliminating the central headquarters review of requisitions for ammunition and ordnance parts.

Disposition of approximately six million dollars of materials which were excess or obsolete.

Coast Guard Auxiliary

The primary activity of this voluntary, nonmilitary organization, which is active in 328 communities is the promotion of safety and efficiency in the operation of small boats. During the fiscal year the Auxiliary completed examinations of 25,245 motorboats, patrolled 297 regattas, and answered 2,535 calls for assistance. On June 30, 1955, the Auxiliary had 12,852 members and 7,363 facilities.

Funds available, obligations, and balances

The following table shows the amount of funds available for the Coast Guard during the fiscal year 1955, and the amounts of obligations and unobligated balances.

	Funds available	Net total obligations	Unobligated balances
Appropriated funds:			
Operating expenses	$156, 909, 300	$155, 311, 986	[1] $1, 597, 314
Reserve training	2, 546, 000	2, 518, 833	[1] 27, 167
Retired pay	20, 439, 000	20, 352, 379	[1] 86, 621
Acquisition, construction, and improvements	[2] 8, 328, 168	7, 251, 877	1, 076, 291
Total appropriated funds	188, 222, 468	185, 435, 075	2, 787, 393
Reimbursements:			
Operating expenses	17, 285, 963	17, 285, 963	
Reserve training	62, 002	62, 002	
Total reimbursements	17, 347, 965	17, 347, 965	
Working funds established by advances from other agencies:			
Department of Defense:			
Department of the Air Force	81, 750	71, 515	10, 235
Department of the Navy	1, 097, 588	1, 040, 883	56, 705
Department of the Army	91, 956	85, 852	6, 104
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	672, 450	659, 747	12, 703
International Information Agency	520, 000	517, 334	2, 666
Executive Office of the President	670, 993	670, 766	227
Total working funds	3, 134, 737	3, 046, 097	88, 640
Grand total	208, 705, 170	205, 829, 137	2, 876, 033

[1] These balances were transferred on June 30, 1955, in accordance with Public Law 123, 84th Congress, approved June 30, 1955, to other Treasury Department bureaus.
[2] Funds available under "Acquisition, construction, and improvements" include unobligated balances brought forward from prior year appropriation in the amount of $3,258,168.

United States Savings Bonds Division

The fiscal year 1955 marked the twenty-first year the Treasury has been continuously offering savings bonds for investment, and the fifteenth year for the Series E bond. The cash value of all series of these bonds outstanding at the close of the year totaled $58.6 billion, of which $50.2 billion was held by more than forty million persons and the rest by institutions and miscellaneous investors.

United States savings bonds are an important part of the Government's program to give America a sound dollar. Selling savings bonds to individuals is one of the best ways to place more of the debt in the hands of private, long-term investors. At the close of fiscal 1955 more than 21 percent of the public debt consisted of nonmarketable savings bonds of all series.

The Savings Bonds Division concentrated its promotional activities throughout the year on selling more E and H bonds, the two series

which may be purchased only by individuals. This activity is the core of the Treasury's program to encourage thrift generally, and especially to encourage the adoption of systematic habits of savings. Savings stored up for future needs help to assure the continued growth and prosperity of our country.

In the second half of fiscal 1955 wider distribution of these securities among private investors was encouraged by permitting their purchase by personal trusts. (Trustees of employees' savings plans had been given this authorization in fiscal 1954.) Effective January 1, 1955, the governing regulations were amended to make trustees of personal trusts eligible to purchase Series E and H bonds. Eligible trusts are those created by individuals for the benefit of themselves or of other individuals. Thus, the Treasury's action was in keeping with the basic concept of individuals only being eligible to own Series E and H bonds.

Promotion had been begun during the second half of fiscal 1954 to urge buyers of the $25 E bonds to purchase bonds of larger denomination which are less apt to be cashed for minor emergencies. This program has now been in operation long enough to demonstrate its worth. For the fiscal year 1955 it is estimated that $20 million or more of sales that would normally have gone into $25 bonds was invested in larger denomination bonds.

During January–June 1955 an intensive payroll savings campaign was conducted among the "prime target companies" (those with 10,000 employees or more). As of June, 204 of the some 350 companies in this group had either completed, or made commitments to conduct, person-to-person canvasses. This represents the greatest number of such campaigns conducted by major companies during any comparable period since the end of World War II. With the passage of pay raise legislation for employees of the Federal Government, plans were set in motion for intensive payroll savings campaigns in all Federal agencies. At the close of fiscal 1955 it was estimated that more than 8 million persons employed in industry and Government were enrolled in the payroll savings plan and were buying about $160 million in E bonds each month.

During July–December 1954 heavy emphasis was placed upon the banking program. Reporting by the Federal Reserve Banks of sales by banks was introduced in the field and many State bankers' associations used these reports for the purpose of setting sales quotas for individual banks. Intensive H bond promotion, involving the use of direct mail, was undertaken by many States with outstanding results.

The Division made advances during the year in strengthening the volunteer committee organization in support of the bond program.

Several vacancies in State chairmanships were filled by the appointment of outstanding leaders. In many States, new appointments were made to strengthen the committee support of payroll savings and school savings. Women State chairmen placed special emphasis on securing local volunteers to help individual schools with the Treasury-sponsored thrift program. Several national organizations—the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, the American Legion Auxiliary, the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and the

Daughters of the American Revolution—pledged support to the school program.

The National Payroll Savings Advisory Committee was completely reorganized and 27 prominent executives in American industry were added. The committee personnel is wholly volunteer.

The National Association of Manufacturers organized a new "Committee on Cooperation with the Treasury Department," composed of top business executives selected from each NAM Region. This committee will concentrate its efforts on the smaller payroll savings prospects.

The Division continued to receive excellent support from the American Bankers Association, and increasing aid from the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, the Investment Bankers Association, and Savings and Loan Organizations. During the last half of the fiscal year, local clubs or chapters of thirteen men's and five women's service clubs scheduled a special bond program, with a banker speaker on the subject: "Take the Highroad to a Brighter Future." A special bond promotion program was carried on by the American National Cattlemen's Association, and another by Home Demonstration clubs.

The estimated contribution of the advertising industry to the savings bonds program during fiscal 1955 was again in excess of $50 million. All media: newspapers, magazines, radio, television, outdoor, and transit cooperated in the campaign, along with national and local advertisers and advertising agencies.

In addition to this full-scale advertising campaign, outstanding support was received from publicity and promotional media, including motion picture producers and exhibitors, cartoonists, newspaper carriers, industrial editors, and other groups. Two new records were set for acceptance of savings bonds editorial features in newspapers. Several national and regional banking publications carried savings bonds news and features on a regular basis for the first time.

In 1955, as in former years, it is estimated that the advertising and promotion program for United States savings bonds will equal the combined total of all other national public service campaigns. It is estimated to be the largest of any organization in the country.

During 1955 the Division's field sales staff was reorganized into six regions similar to the sales staffs of large business corporations. Each region is headed by a regional sales director with full responsibility for sales results. The objectives were to decentralize authority in order to improve operations and the effectiveness of personnel making actual sales and promotional contacts, and to provide closer, more constructive supervision of field personnel to make use of special talents. The 51 State sales directors now report to the regional sales directors rather than directly to headquarters. However, routine operational and administrative matters are still handled centrally to prevent bottlenecks and relieve the regions of these details.

In the course of the year regular meetings of regional sales directors and their assistants were held in Washington in order to achieve better coordination between the Washington staff and the field. Sales training conferences were held in each field region for the purpose of instructing all promotional personnel in new sales techniques and

to retrain them in meeting the basic problems of savings bonds promotion. In addition indoctrination conferences of new promotional personnel were held at various times during the year for the purpose of instructing them in matters of policy, procedure, and sales approach.

United States Secret Service

The major functions of the United States Secret Service, under direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, are protection of the person of the President of the United States and members of his immediate family, of the President-elect, and of the Vice President at his request; the detection and arrest of persons committing any offenses against the laws of the United States relating to obligations and securities of the United States and of foreign governments; and the detection and arrest of persons violating certain laws relating to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Federal land banks, joint-stock land banks, and national farm loan associations. These and other duties of the Secret Service are defined in 18 U. S. C. 3056.

Management improvement

The importance of the continuing management improvement program was stressed during the year in personal discussions by the Chief and staff members with Secret Service personnel attending special training schools in Washington.

Groups of special agents in charge of field offices were brought to headquarters for 10-day orientation conferences to acquaint them with central administrative procedures and problems at first hand.

For positions of special agents in charge of field offices, an examination was developed to test and rate qualified applicants and it was given to a number of employees in the field who were considered to have supervisory potentials. Further studies are being made to determine if this special examination can be used as part of the selection process for supervisors.

To assist personnel a revised index for the *Secret Service Manual* was completed and distributed to all employees of the Service. This index reflects changes that have occurred in the manual since it was first published and is of considerable assistance to Secret Service employees in using the manual as a reference source. In addition existing personnel policies of the Secret Service, together with Civil Service Commission regulations, are being summarized in a separate manual for distribution to all offices. The manual will outline current personnel policies and practices and will furnish employees with information concerning the various aspects of the personnel management program of the Secret Service.

The safety program of the Secret Service was strongly emphasized during the year. The importance of safe-driving habits was continually called to the attention of all personnel through a weekly publication *The Record*, distributed to field offices. A "Safe Driver Award" was designed for presentation to employees who have driven Government-owned automobiles five, ten, or fifteen years without accident.

An agent-cashier fund for the redemption of mutilated and altered notes was established in the counterfeit section in August 1954. This fund enables the Secret Service to redeem such notes immedi-

ately, thus relieving members of the public of hardships that resulted from long waiting periods formerly required.

An imprest fund was established in the headquarters office to expedite small supply purchases. This system has resulted in faster procurement transactions and more economical processing of vouchers for small purchases.

The continuing inspection system of the Secret Service has proved to be an excellent technique for improving efficiency of operations and achieving the most economical use of manpower and available resources.

Protective and security activities

At the request of the Secret Service, the Congress enacted Public Law No. 53, approved June 1, 1955, which amended 18 U. S. C. 871 (Threats Against the President) to provide penalties for making threats against the President-elect and the Vice President, to be consistent with the Secret Service authority in 18 U. S. C. 3056 to protect the President, the President-elect, and the Vice President at his request. Prior to the amendment 18 U. S. C. 871 applied only to threats against the President.

Secret Service agents were sent to Switzerland in June to complete advance arrangements for the protection of President Eisenhower during the Conference of Heads of Government, Geneva, Switzerland, July 18–23, 1955. Agents also made security arrangements for the visit of Vice President Nixon to Central America and were assigned to protect him throughout the trip.

During the year several ranking police officials of foreign governments, including Indonesia, Thailand, the Philippines, Venezuela, and South Africa, visited the Secret Service by arrangement with the Foreign Operations Administration, to discuss enforcement of the counterfeiting laws and methods and techniques employed in the protection of dignitaries.

By direction of the Secretary, Secret Service inspectors made security inspections of the United States mints and assay offices during the year. In the Main Treasury Building and in the Treasury Annex the electronic alarm system for the protection of vaults and certain other space was replaced by more modern and efficient equipment.

Enforcement activities

Although the representative value of counterfeit money seized during the year was much greater than in the preceding year, the amount actually passed on storekeepers and cashiers was comparatively small, primarily because the Secret Service captured several counterfeiting plants before their output could be circulated.

The most extensive counterfeiting operation of the year centered in Los Angeles, Calif., and had ramifications in San Francisco, Chicago, Dallas, and other cities. In January a Los Angeles Secret Service agent, working under cover, negotiated with a printer to buy a quantity of counterfeit \$20 notes. When the printer made delivery he was arrested by other agents who captured \$135,000 in counterfeit \$20 bills.

The agents promptly descended upon a Los Angeles theater where the play, "Charlie's Aunt," was in progress. The leading man was

caught backstage attempting to conceal two paper bags holding $9,060 in counterfeit $20 notes. The publicity man for the theater was also arrested, and $740 in counterfeits was found in his quarters.

Agents learned that a theater handyman had fled to Chicago after stealing $160,000 in the counterfeit $20 notes. In Chicago, agents located the handyman and a friend, placed them under surveillance, saw them pass some of the counterfeits, and took them into custody, recovering about $111,000 in counterfeit $20 notes in their hotel room.

Another Los Angeles man who assisted in manufacturing the notes was arrested January 12 and surrendered $102,400 in counterfeit $20 notes, together with the plates and negatives used in their manufacture.

Two men were arrested in Dallas, Tex., for passing the counterfeits.

Seven other passers were arrested in San Francisco.

In all, some twenty offenders were arrested in this case, and nearly $400,000 in counterfeit $20 notes was seized. All defendants were convicted and sentenced to terms ranging from probation to seven and one-half years in prison.

In the course of the year, Secret Service agents captured 16 plants for the manufacture of counterfeit paper money, and $1,021,916 in counterfeit bills. Of that total, only $102,482 was successfully passed on storekeepers and cashiers. The balance of $919,434 was captured before it could be put into circulation. The representative value of counterfeit coins seized was $5,262.76, of which $4,975.32 was successfully passed.

There were 124 new counterfeit note issues and variations thereof during the year, and 186 persons were arrested for violating the counterfeiting laws, as compared with 210 arrested the previous year.

The following table summarizes seizures of counterfeit money during the fiscal years 1954 and 1955.

Counterfeit money seized, fiscal years 1954 and 1955

	1954	1955	Increase, or decrease (−)	Percentage increase, or decrease (−)
Counterfeit and altered notes:				
After being circulated	$140, 106. 00	$102, 482. 00	−$37, 624. 00	−26. 9
Before being circulated	208, 038. 75	919, 434. 31	711, 395. 56	342. 0
Total	348, 144. 75	1, 021, 916. 31	673, 771. 56	193. 5
Counterfeit coins seized:				
After being circulated	5, 827. 71	4, 975. 32	−852. 39	−14. 6
Before being circulated	1, 326. 86	287. 44	−1, 039. 42	−78. 3
Total	7, 154. 57	5, 262. 76	−1, 891. 81	−26. 4
Grand total	355, 299. 32	1, 027, 179. 07	671, 879. 75	189. 1

There were 33,260 forged Government checks received for investigation, an increase of 1,329, and 12,139 were on hand at the beginning of the year. Agents completed investigations of 30,177 forged checks worth $2,609,335.91, but on June 30 there was a growing backlog of 15,222 forged checks awaiting investigation. Agents arrested 2,825

persons for forgery of Government checks, as compared with 2,609 arrested the previous year.

The cooperation of the Social Security Administration was requested and obtained in an effort to facilitate investigations of forged social security checks. The Social Security Administration agreed to notify each social security beneficiary, as soon as he becomes eligible to receive benefits, as to the procedure to be followed to expedite investigation and issuance of duplicate checks in the event original checks are lost or stolen.

Thieves continued to steal and forge United States savings bonds. Agents received 5,607 forged bond cases for investigation, and there were 2,063 such cases awaiting investigation at the beginning of the year. Agents completed investigations of 4,961 forged bonds worth $437,103.54 and arrested 86 persons for bond forgery. Many of the bonds were stolen by burglars from private homes where the bonds had been concealed in shoe boxes, bureau drawers, and other makeshift hiding places.

The following table shows the number of criminal and noncriminal cases completed during the fiscal years 1954 and 1955.

Number of investigations of criminal and noncriminal activities, fiscal years 1954 and 1955

Cases closed	1954	1955	Increase, or decrease (−)	Percentage increase, or decrease (−)
Criminal cases:				
Counterfeiting	1,277	1,245	−32	−2.5
Forged Government checks	28,837	30,177	1,340	4.6
Stolen or forged bonds	3,542	4,961	1,419	40.1
Protective research	1,020	1,905	885	86.8
Miscellaneous	420	256	−164	−39.0
Total	35,096	38,544	3,448	9.8
Noncriminal	2,316	2,083	−233	−10.1
Grand total	37,412	40,627	3,215	8.6

Secret Service agents arrested 172 persons for crimes other than counterfeiting and forgery, making a total of 3,269 persons arrested, an increase of 157 or 5.0 percent over the previous year. There were 2,979 convictions, representing 98.1 percent of convictions in all cases prosecuted, some of which were pending from the previous year.

Prison sentences during the year totaled 3,159 years, and additional sentences of 2,715 years were suspended or probated. Fines in criminal cases totaled $61,242.

Cases of all types received for investigation, including counterfeiting and forgery cases, aggregated 43,990, an increase of 2,627 cases or 6.4 percent over the previous year, and 15,222 cases were pending at the beginning of the year. Although 40,627 cases were closed during the year, there were 18,585 cases awaiting investigation and 956 pending prosecution as of June 30.

The following table constitutes a statistical summary of Secret Service arrests and dispositions for the fiscal years 1954 and 1955.

Number of arrests and cases disposed of, fiscal years 1954 and 1955

	1954	1955	Increase, or decrease (−)	Percentage increase, or decrease (−)
Arrests for:				
Counterfeiting	210	186	−24	−11.4
Forged Government checks	2,609	2,825	216	8.3
Violations of Gold Reserve Act	14	12	−2	−14.3
Stolen or forged bonds	84	86	2	2.4
Protective research	88	93	5	5.7
Miscellaneous	107	67	−40	−37.4
Total	3,112	3,269	157	5.0
Cases disposed of:				
Convictions in connection with:				
Counterfeiting	190	176	−14	−7.4
Forged Government checks	2,434	2,533	99	4.1
Violations of Gold Reserve Act	15	19	4	26.7
Stolen or forged bonds	83	76	−7	−8.4
Protective research	80	97	17	21.3
Miscellaneous	110	78	−32	−29.1
Total	2,912	2,979	67	2.3
Acquittals	40	58	18	45.0
Dismissed, not indicted or died before trial	222	205	−17	−7.7
Total cases disposed of	3,174	3,242	68	2.1

EXHIBITS

Public Debt Operations

Offerings and Allotments of Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness, Treasury Notes, and Treasury Bonds, and Calls for Redemption of Treasury Bonds

Exhibit 1.—Treasury certificates of indebtedness

Two Treasury circulars containing representative certificate offerings during the fiscal year 1955 are reproduced in this exhibit. Circulars pertaining to the other regular and tax anticipation series during 1955 are similar in form and therefore are not reproduced in this report. For each issue, however, the essential details are summarized in the first table following the circulars and the final allotments of new certificates issued for cash or in exchange for maturing or called securities are shown in the second table.

DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR NO. 950. PUBLIC DEBT

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 22, 1954.

I. OFFERING OF CERTIFICATES

1. The Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to the authority of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, invites subscriptions from the people of the United States for certificates of indebtedness of the United States, designated 1⅛ percent Treasury certificates of indebtedness of Series D–1955, in exchange for which any of the following listed securities, singly or in combinations aggregating $1,000 or multiples thereof, may be tendered:

1⅞ percent Treasury notes of Series B–1954, maturing December 15, 1954;
2 percent Treasury bonds of 1952–54 (dated December 1, 1944), maturing December 15, 1954;
2 percent Treasury bonds of 1951–55, called for redemption on December 15, 1954.

Exchanges will be made at par with an adjustment of interest as set forth in section IV hereof. The amount of the offering under this circular will be limited to the amount of the eligible securities of the three issues enumerated above tendered in exchange and accepted. The books will be open only on November 22 through November 24 for the receipt of subscriptions for this issue.

2. In addition to the offering under this circular, holders of the eligible securities are also offered the privilege of exchanging all or any part of such securities for 1¼ percent Treasury certificates of indebtedness of Series E–1955 or 2½ percent Treasury bonds of 1963, which offerings are set forth in Department Circulars Nos. 951 and 952, issued simultaneously with this circular.

II. DESCRIPTION OF CERTIFICATES

1. The certificates now offered will be an addition to and will form a part of the series of 1⅛ percent Treasury certificates of indebtedness of Series D–1955 issued pursuant to Department Circular No. 947, dated August 3, 1954, will be freely interchangeable therewith, are identical in all respects therewith, and (except that there are hereby authorized additional denominations of $100,000,000 and $500,000,000) are described in the following quotation from Department Circular No. 947:

"1. The certificates will be dated August 15, 1954, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of 1⅛ percent per annum, payable at the maturity of the certificates on August 15, 1955. They will not be subject to call for redemption prior to maturity.

"2. The income derived from the certificates shall be subject to all taxes, now or hereafter imposed under the Internal Revenue Code, or laws amendatory or supplementary thereto. The certificates shall be subject to estate, inheritance, gift, or other excise taxes, whether Federal or State, but shall be exempt from all taxation now or hereafter imposed on the principal or interest thereof by any

State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority.

"3. The certificates will be acceptable to secure deposits of public moneys. They will not be acceptable in payment of taxes.

"4. Bearer certificates with one interest coupon attached will be issued in denominations of $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, $100,000, and $1,000,000. The certificates will not be issued in registered form.

"5. The certificates will be subject to the general regulations of the Treasury Department, now or hereafter prescribed, governing United States certificates."

III. SUBSCRIPTION AND ALLOTMENT

1. Subscriptions will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks and branches and at the Office of the Treasurer of the United States, Washington. Banking institutions generally may submit subscriptions for account of customers, but only the Federal Reserve Banks and the Treasury Department are authorized to act as official agencies.

2. The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to reject or reduce any subscription, and to allot less than the amount of certificates applied for; and any action he may take in these respects shall be final. Subject to these reservations, all subscriptions will be allotted in full. Allotment notices will be sent out promptly upon allotment.

IV. PAYMENT

1. Payment at par for certificates allotted hereunder must be made on or before December 15, 1954, or on later allotment, and may be made only in the securities of the three issues enumerated in section I hereof, which will be accepted at par, and should accompany the subscription. All bearer securities should be surrendered with December 15, 1954, coupons attached, and subsequent coupons as well in the case of the Treasury bonds of 1951–55. The full six months' interest due December 15, 1954, will be credited, and accrued interest from August 15 to December 15 on the certificates to be issued will be charged, as shown in the table below. The difference will be paid subscribers, in the case of bearer securities, following their acceptance, and in the case of registered bonds, following discharge of registration.

Interest adjustments per $1,000

Securities surrendered	Accrued interest to be credited	Accrued interest to be charged	Net amount to be paid subscribers
1⅞ percent Treasury notes, Series B–1954	$9.38	$3.76027	$5.61973
2 percent bonds of 1952–54 (dated December 1, 1944)	10.00	3.76027	6.23973
2 percent bonds of 1951–55	10.00	3.76027	6.23973

V. ASSIGNMENT OF REGISTERED BONDS

1. Treasury bonds of the two eligible issues in registered form tendered in payment for certificates offered hereunder should be assigned by the registered payees or assignees thereof to "The Secretary of the Treasury for exchange for 1⅛ percent certificates of indebtedness of Series D–1955 to be delivered to ----------," in accordance with the general regulations of the Treasury Department governing assignments for transfer or exchange, and thereafter should be presented and surrendered with the subscription to a Federal Reserve Bank or branch or to the Office of the Treasurer of the United States, Washington. The bonds must be delivered at the expense and risk of the holders.

VI. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. As fiscal agents of the United States, Federal Reserve Banks are authorized and requested to receive subscriptions, to make allotments on the basis and up to the amounts indicated by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Federal Reserve Banks of the respective districts, to issue allotment notices, to receive payment for certificates allotted, to make delivery of certificates on full-paid subscriptions allotted, and they may issue interim receipts pending delivery of the definitive certificates.

2. The Secretary of the Treasury may at any time, or from time to time, prescribe supplemental or amendatory rules and regulations governing the offering, which will be communicated promptly to the Federal Reserve Banks.

M. B. FOLSOM,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR NO. 958. PUBLIC DEBT

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 22, 1955.

I. OFFERING OF CERTIFICATES

1. The Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to the authority of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, invites subscriptions from the people of the United States for tax anticipation certificates of indebtedness of the United States, designated 1⅝ percent Treasury certificates of indebtedness of Series F–1955. The amount of the offering is $3,000,000,000, or thereabouts. The books will be open only on March 22 for the receipt of subscriptions.

II. DESCRIPTION OF CERTIFICATES

1. The certificates will be dated April 1, 1955, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of 1⅝ percent per annum, payable with the principal at maturity on June 22, 1955. They will not be subject to call for redemption prior to maturity.

2. The income derived from the certificates is subject to all taxes imposed under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. The certificates are subject to estate, inheritance, gift, or other excise taxes, whether Federal or State, but are exempt from all taxation now or hereafter imposed on the principal or interest thereof by any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority.

3. The certificates will be acceptable to secure deposits of public moneys. They will be accepted at par plus accrued interest to maturity in payment of income and profits taxes due on June 15, 1955.

4. Bearer certificates will be issued in denominations of $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, $100,000, and $1,000,000. The certificates will not be issued in registered form.

5. The certificates will be subject to the general regulations of the Treasury Department, now or hereafter prescribed, governing United States certificates.

III. SUBSCRIPTION AND ALLOTMENT

1. Subscriptions will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks and branches and at the Office of the Treasurer of the United States, Washington. Commercial banks, which for this purpose are defined as banks accepting demand deposits, may submit subscriptions for account of customers, but only the Federal Reserve Banks and the Treasury Department are authorized to act as official agencies. Others than commercial banks will not be permitted to enter subscriptions except for their own account. Subscriptions from commercial banks for their own account will be received without deposit, but will be restricted in each case to an amount not exceeding one-half of the combined capital, surplus and undivided profits, of the subscribing bank, as of December 31, 1954. Subscriptions from all others must be accompanied by payment of 5 percent of the amount of certificates applied for, not subject to withdrawal until after allotment. Following allotment, any portion of the 5 percent payment in excess of 5 percent of the amount of certificates allotted may be released upon the request of the subscribers.

2. The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to reject or reduce any subscription, and to allot less than the amount of certificates applied for; and any action he may take in these respects shall be final. Allotment notices will be sent out promptly upon allotment.

IV. PAYMENT

1. Payment at par and accrued interest, if any, for certificates allotted hereunder must be made or completed on or before April 1, 1955, or on later allotment. In every case where payment is not so completed, the payment with application up to 5 percent of the amount of certificates allotted shall, upon declaration made by the Secretary of the Treasury in his discretion, be forfeited to the United States. Any qualified depositary will be permitted to make payment by credit for certificates allotted to it for itself and its customers up to any amount for which it shall be qualified in excess of existing deposits, when so notified by the Federal Reserve Bank of its district.

V. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. As fiscal agents of the United States, Federal Reserve Banks are authorized and requested to receive subscriptions, to make allotments on the basis and up to the amounts indicated by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Federal Reserve Banks of the respective districts, to issue allotment notices, to receive payment for certificates allotted, to make delivery of certificates on full-paid subscriptions allotted, and they may issue interim receipts pending delivery of the definitive certificates.

2. The Secretary of the Treasury may at any time, or from time to time, prescribe supplemental or amendatory rules and regulations governing the offering, which will be communicated promptly to the Federal Reserve Banks.

G. M. Humphrey,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Summary of information pertaining to Treasury certificates of indebtedness issued during the fiscal year 1955

Date of preliminary announcement	Department circular: Date	Department circular: Number	Concurrent offering, circular number	Certificates of indebtedness issued for cash or in exchange for maturing or called securities	Date of issue	Date of maturity	Date subscription books closed	Allotment payment date on or before (or on later allotment)
1954	*1954*				*1954*	*1955*	*1954*	1954
July 16	July 21	946	----------	1 percent Series C-1955 (tax anticipation series) issued for cash	Aug. 2	Mar. 22	July 21	[1] Aug. 2
July 30	Aug. 3	947	948	$1\frac{1}{8}$ percent Series D-1955	Aug. 15	Aug. 15	Aug. 5	[2] Aug. 16
				Exchanged for—				
				$2\frac{5}{8}$ percent Series D-1954 certificates maturing Aug. 15, 1954.				
				$2\frac{5}{8}$ percent Series E-1954 certificates maturing Sept. 15, 1954.				
Nov. 18	Nov. 22	950	951 952	$1\frac{1}{8}$ percent Series D-1955 (additional issue)	Aug. 15	Aug. 15	Nov. 24	[3] Dec. 15
				Exchanged for—				
				$1\frac{7}{8}$ percent Series B-1954 Treasury notes maturing Dec. 15, 1954.				
				2 percent Treasury bonds of 1952-54 (dated Dec. 1, 1944) maturing Dec. 15, 1954.				
				2 percent Treasury bonds of 1951-55 called on Dec. 15, 1954.				
Nov. 18	Nov. 22	951	950 952	$1\frac{1}{4}$ percent Series E-1955	Dec. 15	Dec. 15	Nov. 24	[4] Dec. 15
				Exchanged for—				
				$1\frac{7}{8}$ percent Series B-1954 Treasury notes maturing Dec. 15, 1954.				
				2 percent Treasury bonds of 1952-54 (dated Dec. 1, 1944) maturing Dec. 15, 1954.				
				2 percent Treasury bonds of 1951-55 called on Dec. 15, 1954.				
1955	*1955*				*1955*		*1955*	*1955*
Mar. 18	Mar. 22	958	----------	$1\frac{3}{8}$ percent Series F-1955 (tax anticipation series) issued for cash	Apr. 1	June 22	Mar. 24	[5] Apr. 1

[1] Commercial banks were permitted to subscribe for their own account for an amount not exceeding one-half of the combined capital, surplus, and undivided profits of the subscribing bank, as of June 30, 1954. Qualified depositaries were permitted to make payment for not more than 75 percent of the amount of certificates allotted to them and their customers by credit in Treasury tax and loan accounts.

[2] The full year's interest due on the Series D-1954 certificates was paid to the subscribers following acceptance of the surrendered certificates. On the Series E-1954 certificates surrendered and accepted, the full year's interest was credited, accrued interest on the new certificates from Aug. 15 to Sept. 15, 1954, ($0.95548 per $1,000) was charged, and the difference ($25.29452 per $1,000) was paid to the subscribers.

[3] See exhibit 1, section IV, for provisions for payment of interest.

[4] Final interest due on December 15 on bearer securities surrendered was paid by payment of the Dec. 15, 1954, coupons, and on registered bonds by check drawn in accordance with the assignments on the bonds surrendered or by credit in any account maintained by a banking institution with the Federal Reserve Bank of its district.

[5] See exhibit 2, sections III and IV, for provision for subscriptions and payment of interest.

Allotments of Treasury certificates of indebtedness issued

[In thousands

Federal Reserve district	1 percent Series C-1955 certificates (tax anticipation) due Mar. 22, 1955, issued for cash [1]	1⅛ percent Series D-1955 certificates issued in exchange for—		
		2⅝ percent Series D-1954 certificates maturing Aug. 15, 1954 [2]	2⅝ percent Series E-1954 certificates maturing Sept. 15, 1954 [2]	Total
Boston	150, 803	18, 282	75, 742	94, 024
New York	1, 540, 602	599, 759	1, 889, 475	2, 489, 234
Philadelphia	164, 740	24, 265	37, 341	61, 606
Cleveland	139, 848	23, 595	46, 125	69, 720
Cincinnati	30, 070	7, 567	7, 144	14, 711
Pittsburgh	118, 270	14, 138	9, 954	24, 092
Richmond	67, 464	2, 902	4, 591	7, 493
Baltimore	27, 388	3, 363	11, 842	15, 205
Charlotte	29, 577	2, 542	7, 079	9, 621
Atlanta	42, 030	14, 616	18, 441	33, 057
Birmingham	14, 397	2, 735	4, 636	7, 371
Jacksonville	28, 213	5, 593	2, 643	8, 236
Nashville	20, 985	2, 798	5, 298	8, 096
New Orleans	22, 684	6, 907	2, 171	9, 078
Chicago	482, 593	107, 500	146, 916	254, 416
Detroit	62, 861	5, 083	6, 511	11, 594
St. Louis	76, 171	16, 735	28, 510	45, 245
Little Rock	4, 128	4, 137	1, 833	5, 970
Louisville	21, 870	20, 354	10, 144	30, 498
Memphis	11, 914	2, 252	3, 165	5, 417
Minneapolis	70, 020	29, 190	20, 864	50, 054
Kansas City	42, 540	16, 409	13, 079	29, 488
Denver	14, 855	12, 496	6, 185	18, 681
Oklahoma City	20, 244	2, 172	5, 532	7, 704
Omaha	16, 165	8, 307	7, 723	16, 030
Dallas	63, 682	5, 068	14, 079	19, 147
El Paso	4, 743	1, 025	345	1, 370
Houston	31, 792	2, 712	3, 957	6, 669
San Antonio	8, 252	1, 405	11, 577	12, 982
San Francisco	227, 799	12, 254	130, 283	142, 537
Los Angeles	85, 408	14, 278	9, 936	24, 214
Portland	25, 501	2, 794	3, 237	6, 031
Salt Lake City	17, 876	197	424	621
Seattle	48, 225	5, 614	4, 706	10, 320
Treasury		5, 643	1, 469	7, 112
Total certificate allotments	3, 733, 710	1, 004, 687	2, 552, 957	3, 557, 644
Maturing or called securities:				
Exchanged in concurrent offerings		1, 728, 048	2, 078, 436	3, 806, 484
Total exchanged		2, 732, 735	4, 631, 393	7, 364, 128
Redeemed for cash or carried to matured debt		55, 491	92, 616	148, 107
Total maturing or called securities		2, 788, 226	4, 724, 009	7, 512, 235

[1] Subscriptions for amounts up to and including $50,000 were allotted in full, and those for more than $50,000 were allotted 40 percent but not less than $50,000.

[2] Treasury 2⅛ percent bonds of 1960 also offered in exchange for this security; see exhibit 1.

[3] Treasury 2½ percent bonds of 1963 and 1¼ percent Series E-1955 certificates also offered in exchange for this security; see exhibit 3 for allotments of the bonds.

[4] Treasury 2½ percent bonds of 1963 and 1⅛ percent Series D-1955 certificates (additional issue) also offered in exchange for this security; see exhibit 3 for allotment of the bonds.

during the fiscal year 1955, by Federal Reserve districts

of dollars]

1⅛ percent Series D-1955 certificates (additional issue) issued in exchange for—				1¼ percent Series E-1955 certificates issued in exchange for—				1⅜ percent Series F-1955 certificates (tax anticipation) due June 22, 1955, issued for cash [1]
1⅞ percent Series B-1954 Treasury notes maturing Dec. 15, 1954 [3]	2 percent Treasury bonds of 1952-54 (dated Dec. 1, 1944) maturing Dec. 15, 1954 [3]	2 percent Treasury bonds of 1951-55 (dated Dec. 15, 1941) called on Dec. 15, 1954 [3]	Total	1⅞ percent Series B-1954 Treasury notes maturing Dec. 15, 1954 [4]	2 percent Treasury bonds of 1952-54 (dated Dec. 1, 1944) maturing Dec. 15, 1954 [4]	2 percent Treasury bonds of 1951-55 (dated Dec. 15, 1941) called on Dec. 15, 1954 [4]	Total	
989	378	305	1, 672	18, 060	52, 535	1, 873	72, 468	128, 105
4, 484, 541	373, 490	11, 161	4, 869, 192	2, 884, 556	1, 023, 297	38, 356	3, 946, 209	1, 422, 177
142	2, 461	42	2, 645	13, 228	52, 148	3, 584	68, 960	117, 528
1, 293	926	91	2, 310	16, 684	27, 377	2, 238	46, 299	108, 362
----------	10, 307	62	10, 369	8, 999	17, 480	6, 240	32, 718	30, 303
611	543	105	1, 259	22, 911	13, 885	1, 587	38, 383	138, 211
610	436	----------	1, 046	8, 582	9, 619	547	18, 748	53, 502
----------	1, 320	----------	1, 320	8, 820	[5] 18, 299	1, 480	[5] 28, 599	20, 039
----------	516	83	599	3, 069	7, 675	23	10, 767	23, 207
177	4, 919	430	5, 526	13, 140	34, 204	342	47, 685	27, 539
10	10	----------	20	2, 771	3, 169	129	6, 069	7, 273
----------	205	5	210	2, 530	13, 573	13	16, 116	23, 084
----------	174	12	186	2, 149	3, 585	38	5, 772	15, 303
760	107	5	872	21, 780	10, 732	985	33, 497	19, 462
4, 586	6, 832	368	11, 786	107, 707	264, 806	11, 352	383, 866	303, 070
650	143	22	815	5, 765	30, 032	468	36, 265	83, 322
1, 017	758	151	1, 926	13, 395	23, 461	722	37, 578	46, 886
----------	----------	----------	----------	2, 550	1, 674	65	4, 289	3, 033
2	310	120	432	12, 716	8, 656	2, 588	23, 960	18, 720
2	110	3	115	1, 625	2, 845	4	4, 474	14, 492
628	850	339	1, 817	21, 869	30, 076	2, 930	54, 875	71, 777
410	228	105	743	13, 863	25, 319	642	39, 824	29, 127
495	185	200	880	4, 796	18, 490	496	23, 782	10, 925
15	35	----------	50	2, 941	3, 884	574	7, 399	48, 466
16	331	61	408	8, 517	10, 508	1, 608	20, 633	13, 354
25	153	----------	178	9, 711	9, 446	164	19, 321	72, 402
----------	100	----------	100	1, 823	11	100	1, 934	4, 874
200	465	----------	665	15, 881	1, 225	428	17, 534	17, 652
169	125	----------	294	2, 121	3, 522	232	5, 876	7, 026
512	333	----------	845	17, 247	239, 078	7, 212	263, 536	191, 579
----------	158	25	183	6, 359	17, 204	435	23, 998	65, 294
16	196	100	312	2, 801	1, 507	7	4, 315	25, 185
----------	----------	----------	----------	473	455	21	949	10, 272
----------	128	60	188	4, 795	2, 358	132	7, 285	38, 474
28	10	----------	38	4, 286	784	2	5, 072	----------
4, 497, 904	407, 242	13, 854	4, 919, 001	3, 288, 520	[5] 1, 982, 918	87, 617	[5] 5, 359, 055	3, 210, 025
3, 634, 666	[6] 8, 011, 214	467, 871	[6] 12, 113, 750	4, 844, 050	[7] 6, 435, 538	394, 108	[7] 11, 673, 696	----------
8, 132, 570	[6] 8, 418, 456	481, 726	[6] 17, 032, 752	8, 132, 570	[6] 8, 418, 456	481, 726	[6] 17, 032, 752	----------
42, 573	243, 489	28, 686	314, 748	42, 573	243, 489	28, 686	314, 748	----------
8, 175, 143	[8] 8, 661, 941	510, 411	[8] 17, 347, 495	8, 175, 143	[8] 8, 661, 941	510, 411	[8] 17, 347, 495	----------

[5] Includes $1,000 of 2 percent Treasury bonds of 1952-54, dated June 26, 1944.
[6] Includes $4,000 of 2 percent Treasury bonds of 1952-54, dated June 26, 1944.
[7] Includes $3,000 of 2 percent Treasury bonds of 1952-54, dated June 26, 1944.
[8] Exclusive of $4,000 of 2 percent Treasury bonds of 1952-54, dated June 26, 1944.

Exhibit 2.—Treasury notes

A Treasury circular containing a representative note offering during the fiscal year 1955 is reproduced in this exhibit. Since the other cash and exchange offerings during the year were similar in form to the respective sections of this circular, they are not reproduced in this report. For each issue, however, the essential details are summarized in the first table following the circular and the final allotments of the new notes issued for cash and in exchange for maturing or called securities are shown in the succeeding table.

DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR NO. 960. PUBLIC DEBT

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 3, 1955.

I. OFFERING OF NOTES

1. The Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to the authority of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, invites subscriptions, from the people of the United States for notes of the United States, designated 2 percent Treasury notes of Series B–1956.

2. *Cash offering.*—Subscriptions are invited at par and accrued interest. The amount of the offering is $2,500,000,000, or thereabouts. The books will be open only on May 3 for the receipt of cash subscriptions.

3. *Exchange offering.*—Exchange subscriptions are invited, at par, from holders of 1⅛ percent Treasury certificates of indebtedness of Series B–1955, maturing May 17, 1955. The books will be open only on May 3 through May 5 for the receipt of exchange subscriptions for this issue.

II. DESCRIPTION OF NOTES

1. The notes will be dated May 17, 1955, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of 2 percent per annum, payable on a semiannual basis on February 15 and August 15, 1956. They will mature August 15, 1956, and will not be subject to call for redemption prior to maturity.

2. The income derived from the notes is subject to all taxes imposed under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. The notes are subject to estate, inheritance, gift, or other excise taxes, whether Federal or State, but are exempt from all taxation now or hereafter imposed on the principal or interest thereof by any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority.

3. The notes will be acceptable to secure deposits of public moneys. They will not be acceptable in payment of taxes.

4. Bearer notes with interest coupons attached will be issued in denominations of $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, $100,000, $1,000,000, $100,000,000, and $500,000,000. The notes will not be issued in registered form.

5. The notes will be subject to the general regulations of the Treasury Department as now or hereafter prescribed in Department Circular No. 300, Revised.

III. SUBSCRIPTION AND ALLOTMENT

1. Subscriptions will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks and branches and at the Office of the Treasurer of the United States, Washington. Only the Federal Reserve Banks and the Treasury Department are authorized to act as official agencies.

Cash subscriptions.—Commercial banks, which for this purpose are defined as banks accepting demand deposits, may submit subscriptions for account of customers. Others than commercial banks will not be permitted to enter cash subscriptions except for their own account. Subscriptions from commercial banks for their own account will be received without deposit, but will be restricted in each case to an amount not exceeding one-half of the combined capital, surplus and undivided profits, of the subscribing bank, as of December 31, 1954. Subscriptions from all others must be accompanied by payment of 10 percent of the amount of notes applied for, not subject to withdrawal until after allotment. Following allotment, any portion of the 10 percent payment in excess of 10 percent of the amount of notes allotted may be released upon the request of the subscribers.

Exchange subscriptions.—Banking institutions generally may submit exchange subscriptions for account of customers.

2. The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to reject or reduce any subscription, and to allot less than the amount of notes applied for; and any action he may take in these respects shall be final. Subject to these reservations, exchange subscriptions will be allotted in full. Allotment notices will be sent out promptly upon allotment.

IV. PAYMENT

1. Payment at par and accrued interest, if any, for notes allotted hereunder must be made or completed on or before May 17, 1955, or on later allotment.

Cash subscriptions.—In every case where payment is not so completed, the payment with application up to 10 percent of the amount of notes allotted shall, upon declaration made by the Secretary of the Treasury in his discretion, be forfeited to the United States. Any qualified depositary will be permitted to make payment by credit for notes allotted to it for itself and its customers up to any amount for which it shall be qualified in excess of existing deposits, when so notified by the Federal Reserve Bank of its district.

Exchange subscriptions.—Payment may be made only in Treasury certificates of indebtedness of Series B–1955, which will be accepted at par, and should accompany the subscription. Final interest due on May 17 on certificates surrendered will be paid by payment of May 17, 1955, coupons, which should be detached by holders before presentation of the certificates.

V. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. As fiscal agents of the United States, Federal Reserve Banks are authorized and requested to receive subscriptions, to make allotments on the basis and up to the amounts indicated by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Federal Reserve Banks of the respective districts, to issue allotment notices, to receive payment for notes allotted, to make delivery of notes on full-paid subscriptions allotted, and they may issue interim receipts pending delivery of the definitive notes.

2. The Secretary of the Treasury may at any time, or from time to time, prescribe supplemental or amendatory rules and regulations governing the offering, which will be communicated promptly to the Federal Reserve Banks.

G. M. Humphrey,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Summary of information pertaining to Treasury notes issued during the fiscal year 1955

Date of preliminary announcement	Department circular: Date	Department circular: Number	Concurrent offering, circular number	Treasury notes issued for cash or in exchange for maturing or called securities	Date of issue	Date of maturity	Date subscription books closed	Allotment payment date on or before (or on later allotment)
1954 Sept. 20	*1954* Sept. 23	949		1⅝ percent Series B-1957 issued for cash	*1954* Oct. 4	May 15, 1957	*1954* Sept. 23	*1954* [1] Oct. 4
1955 Jan. 27	*1955* Feb. 1	954	955	1⅝ percent Series A-1956	*1955* Feb. 15	Mar. 15, 1956	*1955* Feb. 3	*1955* [2] Feb. 15
				Exchanged for—				
				1⅝ percent Series A-1955 certificates maturing Feb. 15, 1955.				
				1½ percent Series A-1955 Treasury notes maturing Mar. 15, 1955.				
			956	2⅞ percent Treasury bonds of 1955-60 called on Mar. 15, 1955.				
Jan. 27	Feb. 1	955	954	2 percent Series C-1957	Feb. 15	Aug. 15, 1957	Feb. 3	[3] Feb. 15
				Exchanged for—				
				1⅝ percent Series A-1955 certificates maturing Feb. 15, 1955.				
				1½ percent Series A-1955 Treasury notes maturing Mar. 15, 1955.				
Apr. 28	May 3	960		2 percent Series B-1956	May 17	Aug. 15, 1956		[4] May 17
				Issued for cash			May 3	
				Exchanged for 1⅛ percent Series B-1955 certificates maturing May 17, 1955			May 5	

[1] Commercial banks were permitted to subscribe for their own account for an amount not exceeding one-half of the combined capital, surplus, and undivided profits of the subscribing bank, as of June 30, 1954. Qualified depositaries were permitted to make payment for notes allotted to them and their customers by credit in Treasury tax and loan accounts.

[2] Final interest due on the surrendered securities was paid as follows: On the certificates, by payment of the Feb. 15, 1955, coupons; following acceptance of the surrendered notes, accrued interest from Sept. 15, 1954, to Feb. 15, 1955 ($6.33978 per $1,000), was paid; following acceptance of coupon bonds, and following discharge of registration in the case of registered bonds surrendered, accrued interest from Sept. 15, 1954, to Mar. 15, 1955 ($14.375 per $1,000), was credited, accrued interest on the new notes from Feb. 15 to Mar. 15 ($1.25691 per $1,000) was charged, and the difference ($13.11809 per $1,000) was paid to the subscribers.

[3] See footnote [2] for the payment of interest on the surrendered securities.

[4] See Circular 960, sections III and IV, for provisions for subscriptions and payment of interest.

Allotments of Treasury notes issued during the fiscal year 1955, by Federal Reserve districts

[In thousands of dollars]

Federal Reserve district	1⅝ percent Series B-1957 notes issued for cash [1]	1⅝ percent Series A-1956 notes issued in exchange for— 1⅝ percent Series A-1955 certificates maturing Feb. 15, 1955 [2]	1½ percent Series A-1955 notes maturing Mar. 15, 1955 [2]	2⅞ percent Treasury bonds of 1955-60 (dated Mar. 15, 1935) called on Mar. 15, 1955 [3]	Total	2 percent Series C-1957 notes issued in exchange for— 1⅝ percent Series A-1955 certificates maturing Feb. 15, 1955 [4]	1½ percent Series A-1955 notes maturing Mar. 15, 1955 [4]	Total	2 percent Series B-1956 notes issued— For cash [5]	In exchange for 1⅛ percent Series B-1955 certificates maturing May 17, 1955	Total
Boston	181,589	51,046	53,088	15,577	119,711	33,364	91,253	124,617	71,287	43,577	114,864
New York	1,658,598	4,794,984	1,478,044	183,558	6,456,586	438,124	1,085,069	1,523,193	1,060,725	2,397,559	3,458,284
Philadelphia	162,858	28,175	47,011	6,300	81,486	33,839	93,689	127,528	100,979	48,680	149,659
Cleveland	124,955	46,786	84,788	9,378	140,952	41,583	57,756	99,339	110,223	51,130	161,353
Cincinnati	41,371	17,988	12,267	1,491	31,746	16,622	24,715	41,337	24,121	15,538	39,659
Pittsburgh	95,876	16,338	18,397	12,947	47,682	12,371	16,669	29,040	27,400	17,515	44,915
Richmond	96,212	4,244	3,230	2,130	9,604	9,646	25,808	35,454	30,611	6,851	37,462
Baltimore	61,855	22,802	5,889	1,412	30,103	9,051	33,836	42,887	30,179	2,307	32,486
Charlotte	32,043	10,794	8,524	314	19,632	2,252	3,687	5,939	6,316	2,191	8,507
Atlanta	53,455	16,622	47,329	362	64,313	15,411	23,720	39,131	20,644	23,379	44,023
Birmingham	21,579	5,717	2,989	172	8,878	4,563	7,111	11,674	6,301	6,420	12,721
Jacksonville	43,869	15,830	10,821	162	26,813	8,868	3,177	12,045	22,188	3,264	25,452
Nashville	35,559	7,418	6,096	3,191	16,705	5,995	13,416	19,411	12,701	2,095	14,796
New Orleans	34,849	39,488	2,152	2,951	44,591	13,383	25,164	38,547	33,223	23,399	56,622
Chicago	523,021	238,636	231,815	27,861	498,312	193,240	423,671	616,911	288,154	168,340	456,494
Detroit	73,632	25,260	73,155	1,862	100,277	28,118	21,205	49,323	74,649	27,715	102,364
St. Louis	80,483	12,585	42,638	1,841	57,064	25,664	82,629	108,293	56,058	27,563	83,621
Little Rock	7,273	8,580	654	679	9,913	5,422	3,713	9,135	4,623	3,731	8,354
Louisville	19,183	17,218	15,812	2,811	35,841	25,413	32,883	58,296	4,882	16,329	21,211
Memphis	18,734	6,532	1,098	41	7,671	4,390	3,762	8,152	9,524	3,581	13,105
Minneapolis	87,476	35,950	49,796	11,508	97,254	49,984	87,476	137,460	63,353	51,549	114,902
Kansas City	50,892	68,208	14,445	2,336	84,989	32,348	77,175	109,523	36,442	29,066	65,508
Denver	24,060	18,178	6,888	653	25,719	15,341	10,999	26,340	10,554	9,102	19,656
Oklahoma City	26,948	4,224	4,837	1,542	10,603	7,236	25,501	32,737	24,809	6,236	31,045
Omaha	21,812	11,170	11,517	987	23,674	19,595	18,321	37,916	13,327	14,859	28,186
Dallas	87,554	9,648	7,647	736	18,031	13,344	25,018	38,362	99,195	12,557	111,752
El Paso	6,955	638	300	573	1,511	2,756	2,252	5,008	4,950	1,104	6,054
Houston	40,457	5,861	6,591	384	12,836	15,704	19,854	35,558	9,163	6,008	15,171
San Antonio	12,939	5,599	8,507	22	14,128	18,734	26,269	45,003	4,310	3,652	7,962

Footnotes at end of table.

Allotments of Treasury notes issued during the fiscal year 1955, by Federal Reserve districts—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Federal Reserve district	1⅝ percent Series B–1957 notes issued for cash [1]	1⅝ percent Series A–1956 notes issued in exchange for—				2 percent Series C–1957 notes issued in exchange for—			2 percent Series B–1956 notes issued—		
		1⅝ percent Series A–1955 certificates maturing Feb. 15, 1955 [2]	1½ percent Series A–1955 notes maturing Mar. 15, 1955 [2]	2⅞ percent Treasury bonds of 1955–60 (dated Mar. 15, 1935) called on Mar. 15, 1955 [3]	Total	1⅝ percent Series A–1955 certificates maturing Feb. 15, 1955 [4]	1½ percent Series A–1955 notes maturing Mar. 15, 1955 [4]	Total	For cash [5]	In exchange for 1⅛ percent Series B–1955 certificates maturing May 17, 1955	Total
San Francisco	225, 369	109, 771	96, 432	11, 979	218, 182	20, 112	111, 534	131, 646	152, 779	96, 463	249, 242
Los Angeles	108, 967	26, 205	51, 581	414	78, 200	18, 058	115, 950	134, 008	53, 811	36, 737	90, 548
Portland	32, 245	16, 384	1, 201	3, 300	20, 885	2, 244	16, 407	18, 651	24, 697	2, 257	26, 954
Salt Lake City	22, 347	6, 110	577	530	7, 217	14, 488	3, 266	17, 754	14, 758	1, 702	16, 460
Seattle	39, 835	9, 038	6, 447	12, 593	28, 078	1, 574	8, 065	9, 639	25, 093	9, 104	34, 197
Treasury	80	21, 175	1, 000	518	22, 693	7, 207	4, 964	12, 171		2, 591	2, 591
Total note allotments	4, 154, 930	5, 735, 202	2, 413, 563	323, 115	8, 471, 880	1, 166, 044	2, 625, 984	3, 792, 028	2, 532, 029	3, 174, 151	5, 706, 180
Maturing or called securities:											
Exchanged in concurrent offerings		1, 166, 044	2, 625, 984	1, 923, 642	5, 715, 670	5, 735, 202	2, 413, 563	8, 148, 765			
Total exchanged		6, 901, 246	5, 039, 547	2, 246, 758	14, 187, 550	6, 901, 246	5, 039, 547	11, 940, 793		3, 174, 151	
Redeemed for cash or carried to matured debt		105, 541	325, 531	364, 333	795, 405	105, 541	325, 531	431, 072		711, 900	
Total maturing or called securities		7, 006, 787	5, 365, 078	2, 611, 090	14, 982, 956	7, 006, 787	5, 365, 078	12, 371, 865		3, 886, 051	

[1] Subscriptions for amounts up to and including $50,000 were allotted in full, and those for more than $50,000 were allotted 50 percent but not less than $50,000.
[2] Series C–1957 Treasury 2 percent notes also offered in exchange for this security.
[3] Treasury 3 percent bonds of 1995 also offered in exchange for this security; see exhibit 3.
[4] Series A–1956 Treasury 1⅝ percent notes also offered in exchange for this security.
[5] Subscriptions for amounts up to and including $100,000 were allotted in full, and those for more than $100,000 were allotted 62 percent but not less than $100,000.

Exhibit 3.—Treasury bonds

A Treasury circular containing a representative bond offering during the fiscal year 1955 is reproduced in this exhibit. The circulars for the other two bond offerings during the year are not reproduced in this report because they are similar in form to this circular, except for the optional redemption in the case of a deceased owner's estate as provided in paragraph 5 of section II of the circular. For each issue, however, the essential details are summarized in the first table following the circular and the final allotments of new bonds in exchange for maturing or called securities are shown in the succeeding table.

DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR NO. 956. PUBLIC DEBT

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 1, 1955.

I. OFFERING OF BONDS

1. The Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to the authority of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, invites subscriptions, at par with an adjustment of accrued interest as of March 15, 1955, from the people of the United States for bonds of the United States, designated 3 percent Treasury bonds of 1995, in exchange for 2⅞ percent Treasury bonds of 1955–60, dated March 15, 1935, due March 15, 1960, called for redemption on March 15, 1955. The amount of the offering under this circular will be limited to the amount of Treasury bonds of 1955–60 tendered in exchange and accepted. The books will be open only on February 1 through February 3 for the receipt of subscriptions for this issue.

II. DESCRIPTION OF BONDS

1. The bonds will be dated February 15, 1955, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of 3 percent per annum, payable semiannually on August 15, 1955, and thereafter on February 15 and August 15 in each year until the principal amount becomes payable. They will mature February 15, 1995, and will not be subject to call for redemption prior to maturity.

2. The income derived from the bonds is subject to all taxes imposed under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. The bonds are subject to estate, inheritance, gift, or other excise taxes, whether Federal or State, but are exempt from all taxation now or hereafter imposed on the principal or interest thereof by any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority.

3. The bonds will be acceptable to secure deposits of public moneys.

4. Bearer bonds with interest coupons attached, and bonds registered as to principal and interest, will be issued in denominations of $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, $100,000, and $1,000,000. Provision will be made for the interchange of bonds of different denominations and of coupon and registered bonds, and for the transfer of registered bonds, under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

5. Any bonds issued hereunder which upon the death of the owner constitute part of his estate, will be redeemed at the option of the duly constituted representatives of the deceased owner's estate, at par and accrued interest to date of payment,[1] *provided:*

(*a*) that the bonds were actually owned by the decedent at the time of his death; and

(*b*) that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to apply the entire proceeds of redemption to the payment of Federal estate taxes.

Registered bonds submitted for redemption hereunder must be duly assigned to "The Secretary of the Treasury for redemption, the proceeds to be paid to the District Director of Internal Revenue at ________________ for credit on Federal estate taxes due from estate of ________________." Owing to the periodic closing of the transfer books and the impossibility of stopping payment of interest to the registered owner during the closed period, registered bonds received after the closing of the books for payment during such closed period will be paid only at par with a deduction of interest from the date of pay-

[1] An exact half-year's interest is computed for each full half-year period irrespective of the actual number of days in the half year. For a fractional part of any half year, computation is on the basis of the actual number of days in such half year.

ment to the next interest payment date;[2] bonds received during the closed period for payment at a date after the books reopen will be paid at par plus accrued interest from the reopening of the books to the date of payment. In either case checks for the full six months' interest due on the last day of the closed period will be forwarded to the owner in due course. All bonds submitted must be accompanied by Form PD 1782,[3] properly completed, signed and sworn to, and by proof of the representatives' authority in the form of a court certificate or a certified copy of the representatives' letters of appointment issued by the court. The certificate, or the certification to the letters, must be under the seal of the court, and except in the case of a corporate representative, must contain a statement that the appointment is in full force and be dated within six months prior to the submission of the bonds unless the certificate or letters show that the appointment was made within one year immediately prior to such submission. Upon payment of the bonds appropriate memorandum receipt will be forwarded to the representatives, which will be followed in due course by formal receipt from the District Director of Internal Revenue.

6. The bonds will be subject to the general regulations of the Treasury Department, now or hereafter prescribed, governing United States bonds.

III. SUBSCRIPTION AND ALLOTMENT

1. Subscriptions will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks and branches and at the Office of the Treasurer of the United States, Washington. Banking institutions generally may submit subscriptions for account of customers, but only the Federal Reserve Banks and the Treasury Department are authorized to act as official agencies.

2. The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to reject or reduce any subscription, and to allot less than the amount of bonds applied for; and any action he may take in these respects shall be final. Subject to these reservations, all subscriptions will be allotted in full. Allotment notices will be sent out promptly upon allotment.

IV. PAYMENT

1. Payment at par for bonds allotted hereunder must be made on or before February 15, 1955, or on later allotment, and may be made only in Treasury bonds of 1955–60, called for redemption March 15, 1955, which will be accepted at par, and should accompany the subscription. Coupons dated March 15, 1955, and all subsequent coupons must be attached to such bonds in coupon form when surrendered. Accrued interest from September 15, 1954, to March 15, 1955 ($14.375 per $1,000), will be credited, accrued interest on the new bonds from February 15 to March 15 ($2.32044 per $1,000) will be charged, and the difference ($12.05456 per $1,000) will be paid to the subscribers following acceptance of coupon bonds and in the case of registered bonds following discharge of registration.

V. ASSIGNMENT OF REGISTERED BONDS

1. Treasury bonds of 1955–60 in registered form tendered in payment for bonds offered hereunder should be assigned by the registered payees or assignees thereof, in accordance with the general regulations of the Treasury Department governing assignments for transfer or exchange, in one of the forms hereafter set forth, and thereafter should be presented and surrendered with the subscription to a Federal Reserve Bank or branch or to the Office of the Treasurer of the United States, Washington. The bonds must be delivered at the expense and risk of the holder. If the new bonds are desired registered in the same name as the bonds surrendered, the assignment should be to "The Secretary of the Treasury for exchange for 3 percent Treasury bonds of 1995"; if the new bonds are desired registered in another name, the assignment should be to "The Secretary of the Treasury for exchange for 3 percent Treasury bonds of 1995 in the name of ______________"; if new bonds in coupon form are desired, the assignment should be to "The Secretary of the Treasury for exchange for 3 percent Treasury bonds of 1995 in coupon form to be delivered to __________________________."

[2] The transfer books are closed from January 16 to February 15, and from July 16 to August 15 (both date inclusive) in each year.

[3] Copies of Form PD 1782 may be obtained from any Federal Reserve Bank or from the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

VI. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. As fiscal agents of the United States, Federal Reserve Banks are authorized and requested to receive subscriptions, to make allotments on the basis and up to the amounts indicated by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Federal Reserve Banks of the respective districts, to issue allotment notices, to receive payment for bonds allotted, to make delivery of bonds on full-paid subscriptions allotted, and they may issue interim receipts pending delivery of the definitive bonds.

2. The Secretary of the Treasury may at any time, or from time to time, prescribe supplemental or amendatory rules and regulations governing the offering, which will be communicated promptly to the Federal Reserve Banks.

G. M. Humphrey,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Summary of information pertaining to Treasury bonds issued during the fiscal year 1955

Date of preliminary announcement	Department circular		Concurrent offering, circular number	Treasury bonds issued in exchange for maturing or called securities	Date of issue	Date of maturity	Date subscription books closed	Allotment payment date on or before (or on later allotment)
	Date	Number						
1954 July 30	*1954* Aug. 3	948	947	2⅛ percent of 1960	*1954* Aug. 15	Nov. 15, 1960	*1954* Aug. 5	[1] *1954* Aug. 16
				Exchanged for—				
				2⅝ percent Series D–1954 certificates maturing Aug. 15, 1954.				
				2⅝ percent Series E–1954 certificates maturing Sept. 15, 1954.				
Nov. 18	Nov. 22	952	950 951	2½ percent of 1963	Dec. 15	Aug. 15, 1963	Nov. 24	[2] Dec. 15
				Exchanged for—				
				1⅞ percent Series B–1954 notes maturing Dec. 15, 1954.				
				2 percent bonds of 1952–54 (dated Dec. 1, 1944) maturing Dec. 15, 1954.				
				2 percent bonds of 1951–55 called on Dec. 15, 1954.				
1955 Jan. 27	*1955* Feb. 1	956	954	3 percent of 1995	*1955* Feb. 15	Feb. 15, 1995	*1955* Feb. 3	[3] *1955* Feb. 15
				Exchanged for 2⅞ percent bonds of 1955–60 called on Mar. 15, 1955.				

[1] Following acceptance of the surrendered Series D–1954 certificates, the full amount of interest due was paid. Following acceptance of the surrendered Series E–1954 certificates, the full amount of interest due was credited, accrued interest on the bonds from August 15 to September 15 ($1.79008 per $1,000) was charged, and the difference ($24.45992 per $1,000) was paid to the subscribers.

[2] Following acceptance of the surrendered bearer securities, the final interest due was paid by payment of the December 15, 1954, coupons. Following acceptance of the surrendered registered bonds, final interest due on December 15 was paid by check drawn in accordance with assignments on the surrendered bonds, or by credit in any account maintained by a banking institution with the Federal Reserve Bank of its district.

[3] See Circular No. 956, section IV, for provisions for payment of interest.

Allotments of Treasury bonds issued during the fiscal year 1955, by Federal Reserve districts

[In thousands of dollars]

Federal Reserve district	2⅛ percent Treasury bonds of 1960 issued in exchange for—			2½ percent Treasury bonds of 1963 issued in exchange for—				3 percent Treasury bonds of 1995 issued in exchange for 2⅞ percent Treasury bonds of 1955–60 (dated Mar. 15, 1935) called on Mar. 15, 1955 [3]
	2⅝ percent Series D–1954 certificates maturing Aug. 15, 1954 [1]	2⅝ percent Series E–1954 certificates maturing Sept. 15, 1954 [1]	Total	1⅞ percent Series B–1954 Treasury notes maturing Dec. 15, 1954 [2]	2 percent Treasury bonds of 1952–54 (dated Dec. 1, 1944) maturing Dec. 15, 1954 [2]	2 percent Treasury bonds of 1951–55 (dated Dec. 15, 1941) called on Dec. 15, 1954 [2]	Total	
Boston	73, 539	61, 602	135, 141	5, 180	205, 166	19, 160	229, 506	128, 264
New York	616, 100	887, 654	1, 503, 754	137, 104	2, 618, 872	140, 424	2, 896, 400	1, 284, 018
Philadelphia	30, 453	86, 325	116, 778	6, 735	250, 640	19, 080	276, 456	35, 317
Cleveland	77, 304	46, 691	123, 995	5, 363	[4] 143, 652	10, 033	[4] 159, 048	55, 010
Cincinnati	18, 065	25, 800	43, 865	3, 796	87, 488	14, 198	105, 482	4, 244
Pittsburgh	10, 413	15, 881	26, 294	3, 880	119, 778	4, 930	128, 588	4, 470
Richmond	21, 424	15, 261	36, 685	2, 893	50, 725	9, 968	63, 586	10, 616
Baltimore	4, 000	12, 721	16, 721	2, 001	75, 742	2, 577	80, 320	7, 553
Charlotte	5, 822	10, 154	15, 976	4, 845	7, 342	696	12, 884	1, 145
Atlanta	22, 258	19, 392	41, 650	6, 145	57, 914	1, 480	65, 538	1, 056
Birmingham	4, 140	2, 998	7, 138	3, 487	10, 207	1, 578	15, 272	128
Jacksonville	6, 854	7, 457	14, 311	1, 202	17, 782	658	19, 642	1, 405
Nashville	6, 417	9, 786	16, 203	1, 079	29, 285	914	31, 278	4, 778
New Orleans	19, 891	27, 511	47, 402	8, 205	32, 478	2, 374	43, 058	1, 070
Chicago	335, 484	293, 520	629, 004	45, 919	833, 442	61, 687	941, 048	210, 776
Detroit	33, 872	16, 772	50, 644	2, 342	101, 300	1, 970	105, 612	17, 862
St. Louis	63, 681	54, 265	117, 946	9, 909	139, 314	10, 099	159, 322	14, 762
Little Rock	1, 323	3, 972	5, 295	645	10, 190	124	10, 959	292
Louisville	28, 042	12, 482	40, 524	4, 387	30, 838	2, 624	37, 850	8, 214
Memphis	17, 938	9, 523	27, 461	746	28, 097	306	29, 149	580
Minneapolis	47, 317	60, 859	108, 176	18, 219	164, 848	9, 243	192, 310	40, 642
Kansas City	48, 360	37, 762	86, 122	15, 290	99, 359	8, 666	123, 316	29, 114
Denver	10, 305	10, 202	20, 507	2, 150	31, 283	2, 279	35, 712	2, 897
Oklahoma City	15, 437	13, 784	29, 221	6, 093	39, 270	895	46, 258	1, 292
Omaha	9, 637	11, 518	21, 155	5, 812	44, 592	2, 805	53, 208	3, 136
Dallas	39, 446	29, 004	68, 450	12, 329	78, 210	5, 332	95, 870	14, 514
El Paso	1, 993	1, 479	3, 472	504	5, 669	408	6, 580	82
Houston	15, 065	17, 849	32, 914	7, 912	45, 993	2, 214	56, 120	466
San Antonio	7, 003	24, 562	31, 565	2, 880	25, 793	1, 527	30, 200	1, 385

Footnotes at end of table.

Allotments of Treasury bonds issued during the fiscal year 1955, by Federal Reserve districts—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Federal Reserve district	$2\frac{1}{8}$ percent Treasury bonds of 1960 issued in exchange for—			$2\frac{1}{2}$ percent Treasury bonds of 1963 issued in exchange for—				3 percent Treasury bonds of 1995 issued in exchange for $2\frac{7}{8}$ percent Treasury bonds of 1955–60 (dated Mar. 15, 1935) called on Mar. 15, 1955 [3]
	$2\frac{5}{8}$ percent Series D–1954 certificates maturing Aug. 15, 1954 [1]	$2\frac{5}{8}$ percent Series E–1954 certificates maturing Sept. 15, 1954 [1]	Total	$1\frac{7}{8}$ percent Series B–1954 Treasury notes maturing Dec. 15, 1954 [2]	2 percent Treasury bonds of 1952–54 (dated Dec. 1, 1944) maturing Dec. 15, 1954 [2]	2 percent Treasury bonds of 1951–55 (dated Dec. 15, 1941) called on Dec. 15, 1951 [2]	Total	
San Francisco	57, 944	214, 002	271, 946	7, 686	349, 981	22, 386	380, 053	20, 842
Los Angeles	69, 017	26, 427	95, 444	7, 789	227, 450	16, 436	251, 675	9, 350
Portland	2, 871	3, 210	6, 111	374	19, 824	336	20, 534	487
Salt Lake City	2, 078	2, 741	4, 819	557	5, 557	204	6, 318	318
Seattle	2, 565	2, 238	4, 803	748	33, 657	1, 210	35, 614	1, 562
Treasury	1, 990	3, 002	4, 992	1, 940	6, 560	1, 432	9, 932	5, 995
Total bond allotments	1, 728, 048	2, 078, 436	3, 806, 484	346, 146	[4] 6, 028, 296	380, 254	[4] 6, 754, 696	1, 923, 642
Maturing or called securities:								
Exchanged in concurrent offerings	1, 004, 687	2, 552, 957	3, 557, 644	7, 786, 424	[5] 2, 390, 160	101, 472	[5] 10, 278, 056	323, 115
Total exchanged	2, 732, 735	4, 631, 393	7, 364, 128	8, 132, 570	[4 5] 8, 418, 456	481, 726	[4 5] 17, 032, 752	2, 246, 758
Redeemed for cash or carried to matured debt	55, 491	92, 616	148, 107	42, 573	243, 489	28, 686	314, 748	364, 333
Total maturing or called securities	2, 788, 226	4, 724, 009	7, 512, 235	8, 175, 143	[6] 8, 661, 911	510, 411	[6] 17, 347, 495	2, 611, 090

[1] Series D–1955, $1\frac{1}{8}$ percent certificates also offered in exchange for this security; see exhibit 1.

[2] Series D–1955, $1\frac{1}{8}$ percent (additional issue) and $1\frac{1}{4}$ percent Series E–1955 certificates also offered in exchange for this security; see exhibit 1.

[3] Series A–1956, $1\frac{5}{8}$ percent Treasury notes also offered in exchange for this maturity; see exhibit 2.

[4] Includes $3,000 of 2 percent Treasury bonds of 1952–54, dated June 26, 1944.

[5] Includes $1,000 of 2 percent Treasury bonds of 1952–54, dated June 26, 1944.

[6] Exclusive of $4,000 of 2 percent Treasury bonds of 1952–54, dated June 26, 1954.

Exhibit 4.—Call, August 12, 1954, for redemption on December 15, 1954, of 2 percent Treasury bonds of 1951–55, dated December 15, 1941 (press release of August 12, 1954)

The Treasury Department today issued the official notice of call for redemption on December 15, 1954, of the 2 percent Treasury bonds of 1951–55, dated December 15, 1941, due December 15, 1955. There are now outstanding $510,411,450 of these bonds.

The text of the formal notice of call is as follows:

TWO PERCENT TREASURY BONDS OF 1951–55 (DATED DECEMBER 15, 1941)

NOTICE OF CALL FOR REDEMPTION

To Holders of 2 Percent Treasury Bonds of 1951–55, and Others Concerned:

1. Public notice is hereby given that all outstanding 2 percent Treasury bonds of 1951–55, dated December 15, 1941, due December 15, 1955, are hereby called for redemption on December 15, 1954, on which date interest on such bonds will cease.

2. Holders of these bonds may, in advance of the redemption date, be offered the privilege of exchanging all or any part of their called bonds for other interest-bearing obligations of the United States, in which event public notice will hereafter be given and an official circular governing the exchange offering will be issued.

3. Full information regarding the presentation and surrender of the bonds for cash redemption under this call will be found in Department Circular No. 666, dated July 21, 1941.

G. M. HUMPHREY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Exhibit 5.—Call, November 15, 1954, for redemption on March 15, 1955, of 2⅞ percent Treasury bonds of 1955–60, dated March 15, 1935 (press release of November 15, 1954)

The Treasury Department today issued the official notice of call for redemption on March 15, 1955, of the 2⅞ percent Treasury bonds of 1955–60, dated March 15, 1935, due March 15, 1960. There are now outstanding $2,611,090,500 of these bonds.

The text of the formal notice of call is as follows:

TWO AND SEVEN-EIGHTHS PERCENT TREASURY BONDS OF 1955–60 (DATED MARCH 15, 1935)

NOTICE OF CALL FOR REDEMPTION

To Holders of 2⅞ Percent Treasury Bonds of 1955–60, and Others Concerned:

1. Public notice is hereby given that all outstanding 2⅞ percent Treasury bonds of 1955–60, dated March 15, 1935, due March 15, 1960, are hereby called for redemption on March 15, 1955, on which date interest on such bonds will cease.

2. Holders of these bonds may, in advance of the redemption date, be offered the privilege of exchanging all or any part of their called bonds for other interest-bearing obligations of the United States, in which event public notice will hereafter be given and an official circular governing the exchange offering will be issued.

3. Full information regarding the presentation and surrender of the bonds for cash redemption under this call will be found in Department Circular No. 666, dated July 21, 1941.

G. M. HUMPHREY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasury Bills

Exhibit 6.—Tenders for Treasury bills invited and accepted

Press releases pertaining to the weekly series of Treasury bill issues during the fiscal year 1955 were similar in form to the two reproduced in this exhibit. The other releases are not reproduced in this report but the essential details regarding each issue are summarized in the table following the press releases.

PRESS RELEASE OF DECEMBER 2, 1954

The Treasury Department, by this public notice, invites tenders for $1,500,000,000, or thereabouts, of 91-day Treasury bills, for cash and in exchange for Treasury bills maturing December 9, 1954, in the amount of $1,502,432,000, to be issued on a discount basis under competitive and noncompetitive bidding as hereinafter provided. The bills of this series will be dated December 9, 1954, and will mature March 10, 1955, when the face amount will be payable without interest. They will be issued in bearer form only, and in denominations of $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, $100,000, $500,000, and $1,000,000 (maturity value).

Tenders will be received at Federal Reserve Banks and branches up to the closing hour, two o'clock p. m., eastern standard time, Monday, December 6, 1954. Tenders will not be received at the Treasury Department, Washington. Each tender must be for an even multiple of $1,000, and in the case of competitive tenders the price offered must be expressed on the basis of 100, with not more than three decimals, e. g., 99.925. Fractions may not be used. It is urged that tenders be made on the printed forms and forwarded in the special envelopes which will be supplied by Federal Reserve Banks or branches on application therefor.

Others than banking institutions will not be permitted to submit tenders except for their own account. Tenders will be received without deposit from incorporated banks and trust companies and from responsible and recognized dealers in investment securities. Tenders from others must be accompanied by payment of 2 percent of the face amount of Treasury bills applied for, unless the tenders are accompanied by an express guaranty of payment by an incorporated bank or trust company.

Immediately after the closing hour, tenders will be opened at the Federal Reserve Banks and branches, following which public announcement will be made by the Treasury Department of the amount and price range of accepted bids. Those submitting tenders will be advised of the acceptance or rejection thereof. The Secretary of the Treasury expressly reserves the right to accept or reject any or all tenders in whole or in part, and his action in any such respect shall be final. Subject to these reservations, noncompetitive tenders for $200,000 or less without stated price from any one bidder will be accepted in full at the average price (in three decimals) of accepted competitive bids. Settlement for accepted tenders in accordance with the bids must be made or completed at the Federal Reserve Bank on December 9, 1954, in cash or other immediately available funds or in a like face amount of Treasury bills maturing December 9, 1954. Cash and exchange tenders will receive equal treatment. Cash adjustments will be made for differences between the par value of maturing bills accepted in exchange and the issue price of the new bills.

The income derived from Treasury bills, whether interest or gain from the sale or other disposition of the bills, does not have any exemption, as such, and loss from the sale or other disposition of Treasury bills does not have any special treatment, as such, under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. The bills are subject to estate, inheritance, gift, or other excise taxes, whether Federal or State, but are exempt from all taxation now or hereafter imposed on the principal or interest thereof by any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority. For purposes of taxation the amount of discount at which Treasury bills are originally sold by the United States is considered to be interest. Under Sections 454 (b) and 1221 (5) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 the amount of discount at which bills issued hereunder are sold is not considered to accrue until such bills are sold, redeemed or otherwise disposed of, and such bills are excluded from consideration as capital assets. Accordingly, the owner of Treasury bills (other than life insurance companies) issued hereunder need include in his income tax return only the difference between the price paid for such bills, whether on original issue or on subsequent purchase, and the amount actually received either upon sale or redemption at maturity during the taxable year for which the return is made, as ordinary gain or loss.

Treasury Department Circular No. 418, Revised, and this notice, prescribe the terms of the Treasury bills and govern the conditions of their issue. Copies of the circular may be obtained from any Federal Reserve Bank or branch.

PRESS RELEASE OF DECEMBER 7, 1954

The Treasury Department announced last evening that the tenders for $1,500,000,000, or thereabouts, of 91-day Treasury bills to be dated December 9, 1954, and to mature March 10, 1955, which were offered on December 2, were opened at the Federal Reserve Banks on December 6.

The details of this issue are as follows:

Total applied for	$2, 111, 753, 000
Total accepted (includes $223,301,000 entered on a noncompetitive basis and accepted in full at the average price shown below)	$1, 500, 232, 000
Average price equivalent rate of discount approx. 1.087% per annum	99. 725
Range of accepted competitive bids:	
High equivalent rate of discount approx. 0.981% per annum	99. 752
Low equivalent rate of discount approx. 1.108% per annum	99. 720
(66% of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted)	

Federal Reserve district	Total applied for	Total accepted
Boston	$29, 960, 000	$29, 960, 000
New York	1, 511, 750, 000	960, 230, 000
Philadelphia	34, 705, 000	19, 705, 000
Cleveland	36, 797, 000	36, 797, 000
Richmond	23, 635, 000	23, 635, 000
Atlanta	26, 624, 000	26, 624, 000
Chicago	176, 695, 000	131, 695, 000
St. Louis	30, 921, 000	30, 921, 000
Minneapolis	15, 775, 000	15, 775, 000
Kansas City	52, 098, 000	52, 098, 000
Dallas	31, 755, 000	31, 755, 000
San Francisco	141, 037, 000	141, 037, 000
Total	2, 111, 752, 000	1, 500, 232, 000

Summary of information pertaining to weekly series of Treasury bills [1] issued during the fiscal year 1955

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

Date of issue	Date of maturity	Days to maturity	Maturity value: Total applied for	Tenders accepted: Total accepted	Tenders accepted: On competitive basis	Tenders accepted: On noncompetitive basis [2]	Tenders accepted: For cash	Tenders accepted: In exchange	Total bids accepted: Average price per hundred	Total bids accepted: Equivalent average rate [3] (percent)	Competitive bids accepted, High: Price per hundred	Competitive bids accepted, High: Equivalent rate [3] (percent)	Competitive bids accepted, Low: Price per hundred	Competitive bids accepted, Low: Equivalent rate [3] (percent)	Amount maturing on issue date of new offering
1954	*1954*														
July 1	Sept. 30	91	$2,275,403	$1,500,616	$1,325,291	$175,325	$1,327,945	$172,671	99.837	0.646	[4] 99.845	0.613	99.835	0.653	$1,500,672
8	Oct. 7	91	2,199,082	1,500,536	1,332,128	168,408	1,309,383	191,153	99.830	0.671	99.845	0.613	99.828	0.680	1,499,953
15	14	91	2,290,405	1,500,255	1,270,885	229,370	1,421,066	79,189	99.823	0.701	99.845	0.613	99.819	0.716	1,501,274
22	21	91	2,288,243	1,500,473	1,285,422	215,051	1,462,421	38,052	99.815	0.731	99.835	0.653	99.812	0.741	1,501,452
29	28	91	2,237,285	1,500,200	1,306,825	193,375	1,453,942	46,258	99.798	0.800	99.835	0.653	99.793	0.819	1,502,532
Aug. 5	Nov. 4	91	2,448,724	1,500,909	1,274,600	226,309	1,470,966	29,943	99.799	0.797	[5] 99.803	0.779	99.795	0.811	1,502,208
12	12	92	2,427,772	1,500,754	1,239,229	261,525	1,451,905	48,849	99.772	0.892	99.810	0.743	99.769	0.904	1,500,849
19	18	91	2,353,457	1,500,800	1,243,604	257,196	1,464,167	36,633	99.773	0.898	[6] 99.780	0.870	99.771	0.906	1,501,427
26	26	92	2,295,722	1,500,969	1,284,657	216,312	1,295,321	205,648	99.749	0.983	99.783	0.849	99.745	0.998	1,502,782
Sept. 2	Dec. 2	91	2,347,086	1,500,236	1,281,760	218,476	1,249,373	250,863	99.742	1.022	[7] 99.754	0.973	99.738	1.036	1,500,502
9	9	91	2,243,072	1,502,432	1,302,334	200,098	1,339,277	163,155	99.743	1.016	[8] 99.750	0.989	99.741	1.025	1,500,190
16	16	91	2,460,561	1,500,243	1,216,490	283,753	1,462,224	38,019	99.741	1.024	99.752	0.981	99.739	1.033	1,500,603
23	23	91	2,240,629	1,500,209	1,221,573	278,636	1,431,604	68,605	99.751	0.986	99.754	0.973	99.749	0.993	1,500,973
30	30	91	2,141,376	1,501,873	1,313,229	188,644	1,344,120	157,753	99.751	0.984	99.760	0.949	99.749	0.993	1,500,616
	1955														
Oct. 7	Jan. 6	91	2,213,343	1,500,290	1,312,401	187,889	1,239,628	260,662	99.756	0.966	[9] 99.760	0.949	99.753	0.977	1,500,536
14	13	91	2,137,108	1,500,014	1,299,724	200,290	1,468,760	31,254	99.756	0.966	99.767	0.922	99.754	0.973	1,500,255
21	20	91	2,185,113	1,500,256	1,255,194	245,062	1,375,089	125,167	99.745	1.009	99.765	0.930	99.743	1.017	1,500,473
28	27	91	2,121,499	1,500,237	1,285,864	214,373	1,364,474	135,763	99.746	1.006	99.756	0.965	99.743	1.017	1,500,200
Nov. 4	Feb. 3	91	2,184,716	1,500,936	1,293,500	207,436	1,396,162	104,774	99.741	1.023	[10] 99.755	0.969	99.739	1.033	1,500,909
12	10	90	2,215,138	1,500,502	1,251,036	249,466	1,384,172	116,330	99.765	0.940	99.770	0.920	99.764	0.944	1,500,754
18	17	91	2,116,863	1,500,394	1,252,040	248,354	1,357,988	142,406	99.765	0.931	[11] 99.775	0.890	99.762	0.942	1,500,800
26	24	90	2,126,220	1,499,815	1,276,051	223,764	1,327,577	172,238	99.776	0.897	99.782	0.872	99.771	0.916	1,500,969
Dec. 2	Mar. 3	91	2,142,543	1,500,391	1,299,630	200,761	1,311,761	188,630	99.740	1.029	99.780	0.870	99.735	1.048	1,500,236
9	10	91	2,111,482	1,499,962	1,276,931	223,031	1,359,329	140,633	99.725	1.087	99.752	0.981	99.720	1.108	1,502,432
16	17	91	2,200,360	1,500,623	1,240,439	260,184	1,362,145	138,478	99.685	1.247	99.750	0.989	99.680	1.266	1,500,243
23	24	91	2,385,912	1,501,676	1,231,985	269,691	1,302,627	199,049	99.663	1.333	99.750	0.989	99.661	1.341	1,500,209
30	31	91	2,454,586	1,500,859	1,287,984	212,875	1,257,797	243,062	99.703	1.175	[12] 99.706	1.163	99.702	1.179	1,501,873
1955															
Jan. 6	Apr. 7	91	2,326,187	1,500,112	1,309,545	190,567	1,465,452	34,660	99.735	1.049	99.747	1.001	99.727	1.080	1,500,290
13	14	91	2,356,060	1,500,630	1,272,618	228,012	1,472,337	28,293	99.691	1.222	99.765	0.930	99.684	1.250	1,500,014
20	21	91	2,459,473	1,500,562	1,252,837	247,725	1,443,581	56,981	99.644	1.407	[13] 99.697	1.199	99.640	1.424	1,500,256
27	28	91	2,449,938	1,500,199	1,259,662	240,537	1,227,148	273,051	99.659	1.349	[14] 99.671	1.302	99.657	1.357	1,500,237

Feb. 3	May 5	91	2,285,747	1,500,192	1,284,721	215,471	1,333,933	166,259	99.713	1.134	99.727	1.080	99.708	1.155	1,500,936
10	12	91	2,119,208	1,499,683	1,283,359	216,324	1,392,282	107,401	99.725	1.088	99.734	1.052	99.719	1.112	1,500,502
17	19	91	2,158,675	1,500,125	1,283,474	216,651	1,347,324	152,801	99.714	1.130	99.734	1.052	99.709	1.151	1,500,394
24	26	91	2,155,873	1,500,241	1,306,536	193,705	1,415,160	85,081	99.657	1.356	99.731	1.064	99.651	1.381	1,499,815
Mar. 3	June 2	91	2,333,103	1,500,692	1,301,792	198,900	1,371,671	129,021	99.642	1.416	[15] 99.665	1.325	99.640	1.424	1,500,391
10	9	91	2,010,998	1,499,998	1,289,236	210,762	1,464,071	35,927	99.689	1.231	99.697	1.199	99.681	1.262	1,499,962
17	16	91	2,219,911	1,500,861	1,268,556	232,305	1,399,196	101,665	99.675	1.286	99.721	1.104	99.672	1.298	1,500,623
24	23	91	2,358,953	1,501,724	1,251,397	250,327	1,403,133	98,591	99.655	1.366	99.696	1.203	99.653	1.373	1,501,676
31	30	91	2,230,064	1,500,474	1,297,848	202,626	1,308,164	192,310	99.653	1.374	[16] 99.667	1.317	99.648	1.393	1,500,859
Apr. 7	July 7	91	2,126,025	1,501,001	1,282,580	218,421	1,458,042	42,959	99.630	1.465	99.670	1.305	99.626	1.480	1,500,112
14	14	91	2,125,491	1,500,291	1,276,703	223,588	1,427,331	72,960	99.582	1.652	99.662	1.337	99.575	1.681	1,500,630
21	21	91	2,347,394	1,500,709	1,241,622	259,087	1,431,041	69,668	99.579	1.664	99.620	1.503	99.576	1.677	1,500,562
28	28	91	2,623,624	1,501,086	1,277,350	223,736	1,250,326	250,760	99.571	1.697	99.620	1.503	99.570	1.701	1,500,199
May 5	Aug. 4	91	2,372,545	1,501,077	1,291,208	209,869	1,347,611	153,466	99.589	1.626	[17] 99.593	1.610	99.587	1.634	1,500,192
12	11	91	2,410,938	1,502,017	1,310,580	191,437	1,401,608	100,409	99.636	1.440	99.640	1.424	99.634	1.448	1,499,683
19	18	91	2,361,747	1,500,393	1,304,375	196,018	1,451,206	49,187	99.639	1.427	99.646	1.400	99.637	1.436	1,500,125
26	25	91	2,140,336	1,500,181	1,332,019	168,162	1,420,447	79,734	99.628	1.471	99.646	1.400	99.623	1.491	1,500,241
June 2	Sept. 1	91	2,167,484	1,500,614	1,349,462	151,152	1,379,942	120,672	99.638	1.434	99.646	1.400	99.634	1.448	1,500,692
9	8	91	1,996,310	1,500,455	1,321,099	179,356	1,425,434	75,021	99.649	1.390	99.663	1.333	99.636	1.440	1,499,998
16	15	91	2,510,875	1,502,834	1,296,668	206,166	1,375,038	127,796	99.617	1.514	99.665	1.325	99.616	1.519	1,500,861
23	22	91	2,380,009	1,503,268	1,268,077	235,191	1,387,097	116,171	99.641	1.420	[18] 99.644	1.408	99.640	1.424	1,501,724
30	29	91	2,127,843	1,500,043	1,316,187	183,856	1,320,196	179,847	99.646	1.401	99.659	1.349	99.630	1.464	1,500,474

[1] The usual timing with respect to issues of Treasury bills is: Press release inviting tenders, 7 days before date of issue; closing date on which tenders are accepted, 3 days before date of issue; and press release announcing acceptance of tenders, 2 days before date of issue. Figures are final and differ in many instances from those shown in press releases announcing details of a particular issue.

[2] Noncompetitive tenders for $200,000 or less without stated price from any one bidder were accepted in full at average price for accepted competitive bids.

[3] Bank-discount basis.

[4] Except $20,000 at 99.873.

[5] Except $205,000 at 99.825 and $600,000 at 99.810.

[6] Except $150,000 at 99.795.

[7] Except $100,000 at 99.783, $400,000 at 99.780, and $235,000 at 99.760.

[8] Except $100,000 at 99.760.

[9] Except $570,000 at 99.770.

[10] Except $50,000 at 99.946.

[11] Except $150,000 at 99.785.

[12] Except $482,000 at 99.715.

[13] Except $50,000 at 99.750 and $150,000 at 99.715.

[14] Except $900,000 at 99.750.

[15] Except $950,000 at 99.750 and $1,000,000 at 99.700.

[16] Except $12,000 at 99.750, $200,000 at 99.685, and $800,000 at 99.684.

[17] Except $100,000 at 99.616 and $100,000 at 99.608.

[18] Except $800,000 at 99.659.

United States Savings Bonds

Exhibit 7.—Fourth amendment, November 18, 1954, to Department Circular No. 530, Seventh Revision, regulations governing United States savings bonds

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 18, 1954.

To Owners of United States Savings Bonds, and Others Concerned:

Section 315.4 (a) and Section 315.45 (b) (2) of Department Circular No. 530, Seventh Revision, dated May 21, 1952 (31 CFR, 1952 Supp., 315), as amended, are hereby amended, effective January 1, 1955, to read as follows:

SEC. 315.4 (a). *Forms of registration.*—Except as provided in subparagraphs (4), (5), and (6) hereof, bonds of Series E and H may be registered only in the names of individuals (natural persons), whether adults or minors, in their own right in one of the following forms:

(1) ONE PERSON: In the name of one person, for example:

"John A. Jones."

(2) TWO PERSONS—COOWNERSHIP FORM: In the names of two (but not more than two) persons in the alternative as coowners, for example:

"John A. Jones OR Mrs. Ella S. Jones."

No other form of registration establishing coownership is authorized.

(3) TWO PERSONS—BENEFICIARY FORM: In the name of one (but not more than one) person, payable on death to one (but not more than one) other person, for example:

"John A. Jones, payable on death to Miss Mary E. Jones."

"Payable on death to" may be abbreviated "p. o. d." The first person named is hereinafter referred to as the owner or registered owner, and the second person named as the beneficiary or designated beneficiary.

(4) TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES AS COOWNER OR BENEFICIARY: In the name of the owner with the Treasurer of the United States as coowner or as beneficiary. A bond so registered may not be reissued to eliminate or change the coowner or the beneficiary, and upon the death of the owner will become the property of the United States.

(5) TRUSTEES OF AN EMPLOYEES' SAVINGS PLAN (SERIES E ONLY): In the name and title of the trustee or trustees of an employees' savings plan or any similar trust for the accumulation of employees' savings (see Sec. 316.6a of Department Circular No. 653, Third Revision, as amended), substantially in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 315.5 (b).

(6) TRUSTEES OF A PERSONAL TRUST ESTATE: In the name and title of the trustee or trustees of a personal trust estate in a form substantially in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 315.5 (b) (1), insofar as applicable. The term "personal trust estate" as used herein is defined to mean, and is limited to, trust estates established by individuals, that is, natural persons in their own right, for the benefit of themselves or other such individuals, and common trusts comprised in whole or in part of such trust estates.

SEC. 315.45 (b). *Reissue during the lives of both coowners.*— * * * (2) If the bond is of a series which may be originally issued in the name of a trustee, it may be reissued in the name of a trustee of a living trust created by both coowners for the benefit of both, in whole or in part, during their lifetime whether or not containing an absolute power of revocation in the grantors. Requests for reissue under this provision should be made on Form PD 1851 and will not be approved unless both coowners are of full age and legally competent.

A. N. OVERBY,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Exhibit 8.—Second amendment, November 18, 1954, to Department Circular No. 653, Third Revision, permitting the purchase of Series E savings bonds by personal trust estates

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 18, 1954.

Sections 316.2, 316.6, 316.9, and 316.10 (a) of Department Circular No. 653, Third Revision (31 CFR, 1952 Supp., 316), as amended, are hereby amended, effective January 1, 1955, to read as follows:

SEC. 316.2. *Description.*—Bonds of Series E will be issued only in registered form. See section 316.6 for information concerning registration. They will be issued in denominations of $25, $50, $100, $200, $500, $1,000, $10,000, and $100,000 which is designed primarily for trustees of employees' savings plans under section 316.6a, but may also be used in connection with authorized reissue transactions. Each bond will bear the facsimile signature of the Secretary of the Treasury, and will bear an imprint of the Seal of the Treasury Department. At the time of issue, the issuing agent will inscribe on the face of each bond the name and address of the owner and the name of the coowner or beneficiary, if any; will enter the issue date of the bond; and will imprint the agent's dating stamp (to show the date the bond is actually inscribed). A bond of Series E shall be valid only if an authorized issuing agent receives payment therefor, duly inscribes, dates, and stamps the bond, and delivers it to the purchaser or his agent.

SEC. 316.6. *Registration.*—(a) *Authorized forms.*—Bonds of Series E may be registered only in the names of natural persons (that is, individuals), whether adults or minors, in their own right, as follows: (1) in the name of one person; (2) in the names of two (but not more than two) persons as coowners; and (3) in the name of one person payable on death to one (but not more than one) other designated person, except that the Treasurer of the United States may be designated as coowner or beneficiary, and except further that such bonds may be registered in the name and title of the trustee or trustees of an employees' savings plan as provided in section 316.6a and in the name and title of the trustee or trustees of a personal trust estate. The term "personal trust estate" as used herein is defined to mean, and is limited to, trust estates established by individuals, that is, natural persons in their own right, for the benefit of themselves or other such individuals, and common trusts comprised in whole or in part of such trust estates. Full information regarding authorized forms of registration and rights thereunder will be found in the regulations currently in force governing United States savings bonds.

SEC. 316.9. *Issue prices of bonds.*—The issue prices of the various denominations of bonds of Series E follow:

Denomination (maturity value)	*Issue price*
$25.00	$18. 75
$50.00	37. 50
$100.00	75. 00
$200.00	150. 00
$500.00	375. 00
$1,000.00	750. 00
$10,000.00	7, 500. 00
$100,000.00 [1]	75, 000. 00

[1] For limited use of $100,000 denomination see Sec. 316.2.

SEC. 316.10. *Purchase of bonds.*— * * * (a) *Over-the-counter for cash:* (1) For individuals (natural persons) only (i) at such incorporated banks, trust companies and other agencies as have been duly qualified as issuing agents, and (ii) at selected United States post offices; and (2) for individuals (natural persons) or trustees of employees' savings plans (see section 316.6a) and trustees of personal trust estates (see section 316.6 (a))at Federal Reserve Banks and branches and at the Treasury Department, Washington 25, D. C.

A. N. OVERBY,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Exhibit 9.—First amendment, November 18, 1954, to Department Circular No. 905, permitting the purchase of Series H savings bonds by personal trust estates

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 18, 1954.

Section 332.6 (a) of Department Circular No. 905, dated May 21, 1952 (31 CFR, 1952 Supp., 332), is hereby amended, effective January 1, 1955, to read as follows:

SEC. 332.6. *Registration*—(a) *Authorized forms.*—Bonds of Series H may be registered only in the names of natural persons (that is, individuals), whether adults or minors, in their own right, as follows: (1) in the name of one person; (2) in the names of two (but not more than two) persons as coowners; and (3) in the name of one person payable on death to one (but not more than one) other designated person, except that the Treasurer of the United States may be designated as coowner or beneficiary, and except further that such bonds may be registered in the name and title of the trustee or trustees of a personal trust estate. The term "personal trust estate" as used herein is defined to mean, and is limited to, trust estates established by individuals, that is, natural persons in their own right, for the benefit of themselves or other such individuals, and common trusts comprised in whole or in part of such trust estates. Full information regarding authorized forms of registration and rights thereunder will be found in the regulations currently in force governing United States savings bonds.

A. N. OVERBY,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Exhibit 10.—Fifth amendment, February 21, 1955, to Department Circular No. 530, Seventh Revision, terminating acceptance of savings bonds for safekeeping

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 21, 1955.

To Owners of United States Savings Bonds, and Others Concerned:

Section 315.16 of Department Circular No. 530, Seventh Revision, dated May 21, 1952 (31 CFR, 1952 Supp., 315), as amended, is hereby amended effective March 31, 1955, to read as follows:

SEC. 315.16. *Safekeeping of bonds.*—The existing provisions of this section with respect to the acceptance of savings bonds for safekeeping are hereby terminated effective at the close of business March 31, 1955, and thereafter the Federal Reserve Banks as fiscal agents of the United States and the Treasurer of the United States will not accept additional bonds for safekeeping, except from the Armed Forces of the United States for their members. Savings bonds held in safekeeping at that time by the Federal Reserve Banks and the Treasurer of the United States will continue to be so held until withdrawn.

W. RANDOLPH BURGESS,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Exhibit 11.—Third amendment, February 21, 1955, to Department Circular No. 653, Third Revision, regulations governing the delivery and safekeeping of Series E savings bonds

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 21, 1955.

Sections 316.12 and 316.16 of Department Circular No. 653, Third Revision, dated April 29, 1952 (31 CFR, 1952 Supp., 316), as amended, are hereby amended effective March 31, 1955, to read as follows: [1]

SEC. 316.12. *Delivery of bonds.*—Issuing agents are authorized to deliver Series E bonds by mail at the risk and expense of the United States, at the address given by the purchaser, but only within the United States, its Territories and insular possessions and the Canal Zone.[2] No mail deliveries elsewhere will be

[1] The Department circulars pertaining to savings bonds of Series F, G, H, J, and K and the Department circular governing savings bonds of all series have been similarly amended.

[2] During any war emergency the Treasury may suspend deliveries to be made at its risk and expense from or to the continental United States and its Territories, insular possessions, and the Canal Zone, or between any of such places.

made. If purchased by citizens of the United States temporarily residing abroad, the bonds will be delivered at such address in the United States as the purchaser directs.

SEC. 316.16. *Safekeeping.*—The existing provisions of this section with respect to the acceptance of Series E bonds for safekeeping are hereby terminated effective at the close of business March 31, 1955, and thereafter the Federal Reserve Banks as fiscal agents of the United States and the Treasurer of the United States will not accept additional bonds for safekeeping, except from the Armed Forces of the United States for their members. Series E bonds held in safekeeping at that time by the Federal Reserve Banks and the Treasurer of the United States will continue to be so held until withdrawn.

W. RANDOLPH BURGESS,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Exhibit 12.—First amendment, February 21, 1955, to Department Circular No. 654, Third Revision, terminating acceptance of Series F and G savings bonds for safekeeping

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 21, 1955.

Subsection (b) of Section 318.6 of Department Circular No. 654, Third Revision, dated September 12, 1950 (31 CFR, 1952 Supp., 318), is hereby amended effective March 31, 1955, to read as follows: [1]

(b) The existing provisions of this subsection with respect to the acceptance of savings bonds of Series F and Series G for safekeeping are hereby terminated effective at the close of business March 31, 1955, and thereafter the Federal Reserve Banks as fiscal agents of the United States and the Treasurer of the United States will not accept additional bonds for safekeeping, except from the Armed Forces of the United States for their members. Savings bonds of Series F and Series G held in safekeeping at that time by the Federal Reserve Banks and the Treasurer of the United States will continue to be so held until withdrawn

W. RANDOLPH BURGESS,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Exhibit 13.—Second amendment, February 21, 1955, to Department Circular No. 905, regulations governing the delivery and safekeeping of Series H savings bonds

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 21, 1955.

Sections 332.10 and 332.12 of Department Circular No. 905, dated May 21, 1952 (31 CFR, 1952 Supp., 332), are hereby amended effective March 31, 1955, to read as follows: [2]

SEC. 332.10. *Delivery of bonds.*—Authorized issuing agencies will deliver bonds of Series H either in person, or by mail at the risk and expense of the United States, at the address given by the purchaser, but only within the United States, its Territories and insular possessions, and the Canal Zone.[3] No mail deliveries elsewhere will be made. If purchased by citizens of the United States temporarily residing abroad, the bonds will be delivered at such address in the United States as the purchaser directs.

SEC. 332.12. *Safekeeping.*—The existing provisions of this section with respect to the acceptance of savings bonds of Series H for safekeeping are hereby terminated effective at the close of business March 31, 1955, and thereafter the Federal Reserve Banks as fiscal agents of the United States and the Treasurer of the United States will not accept additional bonds for safekeeping, except from the Armed Forces of the United States for their members. Savings bonds of Series H

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[1] The Department circulars pertaining to savings bonds of Series E, H, J, and K and the Department circular governing savings bonds of all series have been similarly amended.

[2] The Department circulars pertaining to savings bonds of Series E, F, G, J and K and the Department circular governing savings bonds of all series have been similarly amended.

[3] During any war emergency the Treasury may suspend deliveries to be made at its risk and expense from or to the continental United States and its Territories, insular possessions, and the Canal Zone, or between any of such places.

held in safekeeping at that time by the Federal Reserve Banks and the Treasurer of the United States will continue to be so held until withdrawn.

W. RANDOLPH BURGESS,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Exhibit 14.—First amendment, February 21, 1955, to Department Circular No. 906, regulations governing the delivery and safekeeping of Series J and K savings bonds

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 21, 1955.

Sections 333.11 and 333.13 of the Department Circular No. 906, dated April 29, 1952 (31 CFR, 1952 Supp., 333), are hereby amended effective March 31, 1955, to read as follows: [1]

SEC. 333.11. *Delivery of bonds.*—Authorized issuing agencies will deliver bonds of Series J and Series K either in person, or by mail at the risk and expense of the United States, at the address given by the purchaser, but only within the United States, its Territories and insular possessions, and the Canal Zone.[2] No mail deliveries elsewhere will be made. If purchased by citizens of the United States temporarily residing abroad, the bonds will be delivered at such address in the United States as the purchaser directs.

SEC. 333.13. *Safekeeping.*—The existing provisions of this section with respect to the acceptance of savings bonds of Series J and Series K for safekeeping are hereby terminated effective at the close of business March 31, 1955, and thereafter the Federal Reserve Banks as fiscal agents of the United States and the Treasurer of the United States will not accept additional bonds for safekeeping, except from the Armed Forces of the United States for their members. Savings bonds of Series J and Series K held in safekeeping at that time by the Federal Reserve Banks and the Treasurer of the United States will continue to be so held until withdrawn.

W. RANDOLPH BURGESS,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Obligations Guaranteed by the United States

Exhibit 15.—Calls for partial redemption, before maturity, of insurance fund debentures

During the fiscal year 1955 there were fifteen calls for partial redemption, before maturity, of insurance fund debentures, seven dated September 22, 1954, and eight dated March 22, 1955. The notices of call were published in the Federal Registers of September 29, 1954, and March 30, 1955. The notice covering the twelfth call of the 2¾ percent Series E mutual mortgage insurance fund debentures is shown in this exhibit. Since the other notices of call are similar to this exhibit, they have been omitted but the essential details are summarized in the table following the notice of call.

NOTICE OF CALL. FEDERAL REGISTER OF SEPTEMBER 29, 1954

To Holders of 2¾ Percent Mutual Mortgage Insurance Fund Debentures, Series E:

NOTICE OF CALL FOR PARTIAL REDEMPTION, BEFORE MATURITY, OF 2¾ PERCENT MUTUAL MORTGAGE INSURANCE FUND DEBENTURES, SERIES E (TWELFTH CALL)

Pursuant to the authority conferred by the National Housing Act (48 Stat. 1246; U. S. C., title 12, sec. 1701 et seq.) as amended, public notice is hereby given that 2¾ percent mutual mortgage insurance fund debentures, Series E, of the denominations and serial numbers designated below, are hereby called for

[1] The Department circulars pertaining to savings bonds of Series E, F, G and H and the Department circular governing savings bonds of all series have been similarly amended.

[2] During any war emergency the Treasury may suspend deliveries to be made at its risk and expense from or to the continental United States and its Territories, insular possessions, and the Canal Zone, or between any of such places.

redemption, at par and accrued interest, on January 1, 1955, on which date interest on such debentures shall cease:

2¾ percent mutual mortgage insurance fund debentures, Series E

Denomination	*Serial numbers (All numbers inclusive)*
$50	935 to 968
$100	1, 533 to 1, 712
	2, 496 to 2, 596
$500	607 to 635
$1,000	2, 441 to 2, 554
$5,000	679 to 729
$10,000	178 to 184

The debentures first issued as determined by the issue dates thereof were selected for redemption by the Commissioner, Federal Housing Administration, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

No transfers or denominational exchanges in debentures covered by the foregoing call will be made on the books maintained by the Treasury Department on or after October 1, 1954. This does not affect the right of the holder of a debenture to sell and assign the debenture on or after October 1, 1954, and provision will be made for the payment of final interest due on January 1, 1955, with the principal thereof to the actual owner, as shown by the assignments thereon.

The Commissioner of the Federal Housing Administration hereby offers to purchase any debentures included in this call at any time from October 1, 1954, to December 31, 1954, inclusive, at par and accrued interest, to date of purchase.

Instructions for the presentation and surrender of debentures for redemption on or after January 1, 1955, or for purchase prior to that date will be given by the Secretary of the Treasury.

APPROVED: A. N. OVERBY,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

NORMAN P. MASON,
Federal Housing Commissioner.

Final interest will be paid with principal at the rate of $13.75 per $1,000 on debentures redeemed on January 1, 1955.

Final interest will be paid with principal at the rate of $0.074728 per $1,000 per day from July 1, 1954, to date of purchase on debentures purchased between October 1 and December 31, 1954.

Summary of information contained in the notices of call for partial redemption of insurance fund debentures during the fiscal year 1955

	$2\frac{3}{4}$ percent mutual mortgage insurance fund debentures, Series E		$2\frac{1}{2}$ percent war housing insurance fund debentures, Series H		$2\frac{1}{2}$ percent mutual mortgage insurance fund debentures, Series K		$2\frac{1}{2}$ percent Title I housing insurance fund debentures, Series L	
	Twelfth call	Thirteenth call	Thirteenth call	Fourteenth call	Fourth call	Fifth call	Second call	Third call
Notice of call	Sept. 22, 1954	Mar. 22, 1955	Sept. 22, 1954	Mar. 22, 1955	Sept. 22, 1954	Mar. 22, 1955	Sept. 22, 1954	Mar. 22, 1955.
Redemption date	Jan. 1, 1955	July 1, 1955	Jan. 1, 1955	July 1, 1955	Jan. 1, 1955	July 1, 1955	Jan. 1, 1955	July 1, 1955.
Serial numbers called by denominations:								
$50	935–968	969–1019	3574–3613	3614–3621	31–43	44–72	4–9	10–52, 54–115.
$100	1533–1712, 2496–2596.	1713–1887	6606–6815	6816–6862	104–235	243–343	14–22	23–40.
$500	607–635	636–648, 652–690	2811–2853	1410–1420	78–125	126–157	55–56	57–59.
$1,000	2441–2554	1289–1396	6055–6241	6242–6281	180–238	239–378	207–226	227–250.
$5,000	679–729	730–804, 807	2410–2547	2549–2556	29–54	57–103	2–4	5–9.
$10,000	178–184	185–254	22112–24088	24125–25266		28–77		1.
Final date for transfers or denominational exchanges (but not for sale or assignment).	Sept. 30, 1954	Mar. 31, 1955	Sept. 30, 1954	Mar. 31, 1955	Sept. 30, 1954	Mar. 31, 1955	Sept. 30, 1954	Mar. 31, 1955.
Redemption on call date, amount paid at par with interest in full at rate of.	$13.75 per $1,000	$13.75 per $1,000	$12.50 per $1,000	$12.50 per $1,000	$12.50 per $1,000	$12.50 per $1,000	$12.50 per $1,000	$12.50 per $1,000.
Presentation for purchase prior to call date:								
Period	Oct. 1–Dec. 31, 1954.	Apr. 1–June 30, 1955.	Oct. 1–Dec. 31, 1954.	Apr. 1–June 30, 1955.	Oct. 1–Dec. 31, 1954.	Apr. 1–June 30, 1955.	Oct. 1–Dec. 31, 1954.	Apr. 1–June 30, 1955.
Amount paid at par and accrued interest at rate of.	$0.074728 per $1,000 per day from July 1, 1954, to date of purchase.	$0.075967 per $1,000 per day from Jan. 1, 1955, to date of purchase.	$0.067935 per $1,000 per day from July 1, 1954, to date of purchase.	$0.069061 per $1,000 per day from Jan. 1, 1955, to date of purchase.	$0.067935 per $1,000 per day from July 1, 1954, to date of purchase.	$0.069061 per $1,000 per day from Jan. 1, 1955, to date of purchase.	$0.067935 per $1,000 per day from July 1, 1954, to date of purchase.	$0.069061 per $1,000 per day from Jan. 1, 1955, to date of purchase.

Summary of information contained in the notices of call for partial redemption of insurance fund debentures during the fiscal year 1955—Con.

	2½ percent national defense housing insurance fund debentures, Series P		2½ percent housing insurance fund debentures, Series Q, second call	2¾ percent Title I housing insurance fund debentures, Series R, first call	3 percent mutual mortgage insurance fund debentures, Series U		2¾ percent national defense housing insurance fund debentures, Series Y, first call
	First call	Second call			First call	Second call	
Notice of call	Sept. 22, 1954	Mar. 22, 1955	Sept. 22, 1954	Mar. 22, 1955	Sept. 22, 1954	Mar. 22, 1955	Mar. 22, 1955.
Redemption date	Jan. 1, 1955	July 1, 1955	Jan. 1, 1955	July 1, 1955	Jan. 1, 1955	July 1, 1955	July 1, 1955.
Serial numbers called by denominations:							
$50	37	38–45	4–6		1–3	4–9	8.
$100	5–8	9–35	2–6	1–3	1–5	6–35	18–26.
$500	1	2–10	4	1	1	2–10	9–11.
$1,000	34–36	37–58	39–49	1–4	1–6	7–30	22–24.
$5,000		5			1–3	4–17	6–7.
$10,000	99–201	315–385	317–342				234–237.
Final date for transfers or denominational exchanges (but not for sale or assignment).	Sept. 30, 1954	Mar. 31, 1955	Sept. 30, 1954	Mar. 31, 1955	Sept. 30, 1954	Mar. 31, 1955	Mar. 31, 1955.
Redemption on call date, amount paid at par with interest in full at rate of.	$12.50 per $1,000	$12.50 per $1,000	$12.50 per $1,000	$13.75 per $1,000	$15.00 per $1,000	$15.00 per $1,000	$13.75 per $1,000.
Presentation for purchase prior to call date:							
Period	Oct. 1–Dec. 31, 1954.	Apr. 1–June 30, 1955.	Oct. 1–Dec. 31, 1954.	Apr. 1–June 30, 1955.	Oct. 1–Dec. 31, 1954.	Apr. 1–June 30, 1955.	Apr. 1–June 30, 1955.
Amount paid at par and accrued interest at rate of.	$0.067935 per $1,000 per day from July 1, 1954, to date of purchase.	$0.069061 per $1,000 per day from Jan. 1, 1955, to date of purchase.	$0.067935 per $1,000 per day from July 1, 1954, to date of purchase.	$0.075967 per $1,000 per day from Jan. 1, 1955, to date of purchase.	$0.081522 per $1,000 per day from July 1, 1954, to date of purchase.	$0.082873 per $1,000 per day from Jan. 1, 1955, to date of purchase.	$0.075967 per $1,000 per day from Jan. 1, 1955, to date of purchase.

Legislation and Regulations

Exhibit 16.—Two acts temporarily increasing the public debt limit

[Public Law 686, 83d Cong., 2d Sess., H. R. 6672]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That during the period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act and ending on June 30, 1955, the public debt limit set forth in the first sentence of section 21 of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, shall be temporarily increased by $6,000,000,000.

Approved August 28, 1954.

[Public Law 124, 84th Cong., 1st Sess., H. R. 6992]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act entitled "An Act to provide for a temporary increase in the public debt limit", approved August 28, 1954 (31 U. S. C., sec. 757b), is hereby amended by striking out "June 30, 1955" and inserting in lieu thereof "June 30, 1956".

Approved June 30, 1955.

Exhibit 17.—Removal of restrictions on ownership by commercial banks of certain Treasury bonds

[Department Circular No. 942. Public Debt]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 22, 1954.

I. ENUMERATION OF DEPARTMENT CIRCULARS AND TREASURY BOND ISSUES AFFECTED

1. The Department circulars affected by this circular and the Treasury bonds which they govern are as follows:

No. 768 2½ percent Treasury bonds of 1967–72 (dated June 1, 1945)
No. 776 2½ percent Treasury bonds of 1967–72 (dated Nov. 15, 1945)

II. REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS

1. Each of the circulars enumerated in section I hereof provides that the bonds issued thereunder may not be transferred to or be held by commercial banks, which were defined for this purpose as banks accepting demand deposits, before June 15, 1962, and December 15, 1962, respectively, except to the extent and in the manner set forth in the governing circulars. All restrictions against the ownership by commercial banks of the bonds issued pursuant to said circulars are hereby removed, effective January 1, 1955.

G. M. HUMPHREY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Exhibit 18.—Revision, April 1, 1955, of Department Circular No. 300, general regulations with respect to United States securities

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 1, 1955.

To Owners of United States Securities and Others Concerned:

Pursuant to the following Revised Statutes and Statutes at Large, as amended, and corresponding sections of the United States Code, 1952 edition:

R. S. 161 (5 U. S. C. 22).
R. S. 3706 (31 U. S. C. 739).
40 Stat. 288, 290 and 1309 (31 U. S. C. 752, 752a, 753 and 754).
48 Stat. 343 (31 U. S. C. 754a).
50 Stat. 481 (31 U. S. C. 738a).

Department Circular No. 300, dated July 31, 1923, as amended and supplemented (31 CFR 306), and Department Circular No. 666, dated July 21, 1941 (31 CFR

307), are hereby revised, consolidated and reissued, effective April 30, 1955, as Department Circular No. 300, Revised, to read as follows:

SUBPART A—GENERAL INFORMATION

SEC. 306.0. *Applicability of regulations.*—These regulations, except as otherwise specifically provided herein, apply to all United States transferable securities heretofore or hereafter issued by the Secretary of the Treasury as evidence of the public debt of the United States, including (but not limited to) Treasury bonds, Treasury notes, Treasury certificates of indebtedness, Treasury bills, postal savings bonds, and Panama Canal bonds.[1] When other public debt securities are issued on an optional exchange basis to owners of any outstanding United States transferable securities, the provisions of these regulations applicable to the exchange may be supplemented or modified by instructions issued in connection with the new offering. These regulations also apply to United States nontransferable securities, other than United States savings bonds, to the extent specified in the offering circulars or special regulations governing such securities. Their application to outstanding nontransferable securities is expressly set forth in, or indicated by the context of, each subpart or section.

SEC. 306.1. *Official agencies.*—Securities subject to these regulations are issued from time to time, pursuant to public offerings by the Secretary of the Treasury, through the Federal Reserve Banks, fiscal agents of the United States, and the Treasurer of the United States, usually for subscription during a specified period. Banking institutions generally will handle subscriptions for customers, but only the Federal Reserve Banks and branches and the Treasury Department are authorized to act as official agencies, and subscriptions may be made direct to these official agencies. The Secretary of the Treasury, through the Bureau of the Public Debt, Division of Loans and Currency, Washington 25, D. C., conducts transactions in securities after issue and answers inquiries concerning such transactions. However, the public will generally find it advantageous to make inquiries of, or submit securities to, the Federal Reserve Banks and branches, which are official agencies for the receipt of securities for transactions after issue, and may be authorized to complete such transactions. The Federal Reserve Banks and branches are located in the cities indicated by their names, as follows:

Federal Reserve Bank of Boston.
Federal Reserve Bank of New York:
    Buffalo branch.
Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia.
Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland:
    Cincinnati branch,
    Pittsburgh branch.
Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond:
    Baltimore branch,
    Charlotte branch.
Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta:
    Birmingham branch,
    Jacksonville branch,
    Nashville branch,
    New Orleans branch.
Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago:
    Detroit branch.
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis:
    Little Rock branch,
    Louisville branch,
    Memphis branch.
Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis:
    Helena (Montana) branch.
Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City:
    Denver branch,
    Oklahoma City branch,
    Omaha branch.
Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas:
    El Paso branch,
    Houston branch,
    San Antonio branch.
Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco:
    Los Angeles branch,
    Portland (Oregon) branch,
    Salt Lake City branch,
    Seattle branch.

SEC. 306.2. *Definitions.*—Certain words and terms, as used in these regulations, are defined as follows:

(1) "Treasury bonds" and "Treasury notes," or simply "bonds" and "notes," unless otherwise indicated by the context, refer only to transferable bonds or notes. Transferable Treasury notes are currently issued only in bearer form, but the provisions of these regulations with respect to transferable registered

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[1] The bonds and other securities issued by certain agencies of the United States, the former government of Puerto Rico, and the former goverments of the Philippine Islands for which the United States Treasury Department acts as transfer agency are subject to these regulations, so far as applicable, under special arrangements with the issuing authorities. Information as to their application to any particular transaction in any designated agency or insular securities will be furnished by the Bureau of the Public Debt, Division of Loans and Currency, Washington 25, D. C., upon request.

Treasury bonds will apply equally to transferable registered Treasury notes, if any should be issued.

(2) "Transferable" applies only to securities which are transferable by delivery, or by assignment and delivery, as distinguished from those which by their terms are not so transferable or are transferable only by operation of law, such as United States savings bonds, to which these regulations do not apply, and Treasury savings notes, to which these regulations apply only in part.

(3) "Registered securities" are those which are payable on their face to certain persons whose names and addresses are recorded by the issuing agency. For other features of registered securities see sec. 306.3 (a).

(4) "Bearer securities" are those which are payable on their face to "bearer" and the ownership of which is not recorded by the Department. Title to such securities may pass by delivery without endorsement and without notice to the Department. "Coupon securities" are bearer securities which are issued with interest coupons attached. For other features of coupon or bearer securities see sec. 306.3 (b).

(5) "Payment" and "redemption," as applied to securities, unless otherwise indicated by the context, are used interchangeably to refer to payment at maturity or payment before maturity pursuant to a call for redemption in accordance with the terms of the securities.

(6) The words "face maturity" refer to the date of payment specified in the text of the securities, as distinguished, in the case of securities with a callable feature, from the date on which they may become redeemable at the option of the obligor pursuant to a call.

(7) "Redemption-exchange" refers to any authorized redemption of securities for the purpose of applying the proceeds in payment for other securities offered in exchange.

(8) A "proper court" is one which has jurisdiction over the parties and subject matter.

(9) The words "assigned in blank" refer to assignments of bonds by or on behalf of the owner, but without the space provided for the name of the assignee being filled in. The words "bonds so assigned as to become, in effect, payable to bearer," refer to bonds assigned in blank or to "bearer" or those on which the assignment form or forms have been signed by or on behalf of the owner, and the words "The Secretary of the Treasury for exchange for coupon bonds" (or substantially similar words), have been inserted in the space provided for the name of the assignee, without inserting also the name of the person to whom the coupon bonds are to be delivered.

SEC. 306.3. *Distinctive features of registered and bearer securities.*—(a) *Registered securities.*—Transferable registered bonds are payable, according to their terms, only to the designated payees or "registered assigns" (including assignees or successors in title), and are transferable by delivery pursuant to assignments duly executed by them or their duly authorized representatives. Nontransferable securities, which are issued only in registered form, are payable according to their terms to the registered owners or recognized successors in title, but are not transferable by assignment or otherwise, except to the extent and in the manner provided in the offering circulars or applicable regulations. The interest due on registered bonds to which these regulations apply, in whole or in part, including nontransferable Treasury Bonds, Investment Series A–1965 and B–1975–80, is paid by checks drawn on the Treasurer of the United States to the order of the owners of record. Bearer bonds may be exchanged for registered bonds and holders may wish to take advantage of this privilege for their own protection, particularly where adequate facilities for safekeeping are not available. Treasury savings notes are nontransferable and are registered at time of issuance by recordation in the names of the owners by the issuing agency, which may be the Office of the Treasurer of the United States, the Bureau of the Public Debt, or a Federal Reserve Bank or branch. The interest on such notes is paid only with the principal, when presented for payment, in cash or in payment of Federal estate, income, or gift taxes. Relief may be granted on account of the loss, theft, or destruction of transferable or nontransferable registered securities upon compliance with the applicable provisions of subpart L.

(b) *Bearer securities.*—Bearer securities include bonds, notes, certificates of indebtedness, and Treasury bills. The interest on bearer bonds (usually referred to in these regulations as coupon bonds) is ordinarily payable by means of attached coupons, which may be detached and cashed as they mature. The interest on some issues of notes and certificates of indebtedness is payable in the same manner;

the interest on other issues is payable with the principal at maturity, and no coupons are attached. The interest on Treasury bills, which are sold on a discount basis and are payable at par at maturity, is represented by the difference between the purchase price and the par value, and no coupons are attached. Relief may be granted on account of the loss, theft, or destruction of bearer securities upon compliance with the applicable provisions of subpart L; but in case of loss or theft relief may be granted only if the securities were lost or stolen under such circumstances, and have been missing for such a period of time after they have matured or become redeemable pursuant to a call for redemption, as would indicate that they (1) have been destroyed or become irretrievably lost, (2) are not held by any person as his own property, and (3) will never become the basis of a valid claim against the United States.

SEC. 306.4. *Transportation charges and risks in the shipment of securities.*—The following rules will govern the transportation to, from and between the Treasury Department and the Federal Reserve Banks and branches of securities issued on or presented for authorized transactions:

(1) The securities may be presented or received by the owners or their agents in person.

(2) Securities issued on original issue, unless delivered in person, will be delivered by registered mail or by other means at the risk and expense of the United States.

(3) The United States will assume the risk and expense of any transportation of securities which may be necessary between Federal Reserve Banks and branches and the Treasury.

(4) Owners of securities to be submitted for any transaction after original issue, if they do not present their securities in person, must forward them at their risk and expense, and for their protection they should ordinarily forward them by registered mail, covered by insurance, or by express prepaid; however, owners may deem it unnecessary to insure registered securities which have not been so assigned as to become, in effect, payable to bearer.

(5) Unless delivered in person, bearer securities issued on transactions other than original issue will be delivered by registered mail, covered by insurance, at the owner's risk and expense, and registered securities issued on such transactions will be delivered by registered mail at the risk of, but without expense to, the registered owner, except that in either case the securities will be delivered by express collect or by other means if written instructions to such effect are duly received by the official agency to which the original securities were presented.

Holders of securities should consult with their banks and trust companies regarding transportation arrangements between the latter and the Federal Reserve Banks.

SUBPART B—REGISTRATION

SEC. 306.10. *General.*—Except as otherwise specifically provided in these regulations, the registration used must express the actual ownership of the security, and may not include any restriction on the authority of the owner to dispose of it in any manner. The Treasury Department reserves the right to treat the registration as conclusive of ownership. In order to avoid difficulty in assigning securities or collecting interest thereon, it is very important that requests for registration be clear, accurate, and complete, that the registration requested conform substantially with one of the forms set forth in this subpart, and that the registration of all securities owned by the same person, organization, or fiduciary estate be uniform. The post office address, which is required for delivery of interest checks, must include, where appropriate, the street and number, postal zone, rural route, or any other local feature. Individual owners must be designated by the names by which they are ordinarily known or under which they do business, preferably including at least one full given name. The name of an individual may be preceded by any applicable title, such as "Dr." or "Rev." or followed by "M. D.," "D. D." or other similar designation. "Sr." or "Jr." must be used when applicable. The name of a woman must be preceded by "Miss" or "Mrs.," unless some other applicable title or designation is used. A married woman's own given name, not that of her husband, must be used, for example, "Mrs. Mary A. Jones," NOT "Mrs. Frank B. Jones." The authorizations and restrictions set forth in this subpart with respect to forms of registration apply to all registered securities issued after the effective date of these regulations, whether on original issue, transfer, or coupon exchange.

SEC. 306.11. *Forms of registration for transferable bonds.*—The forms of registration described below are authorized for transferable bonds (subject to the general provisions of section 306.10):

(1) *Natural persons in their own right.*—A bond may be registered in the name of a natural person or persons who are not under any legal disability, in their own right, substantially as follows:

(i) *One person.*—In the name of one individual, for example:

"John A. Doe"
"Mrs. Mary C. Doe"
"Miss Mary Ann Doe"

If an individual is the sole proprietor of a business conducted under a trade name, his name may be followed by reference to the trade name, for example, "John Doe, doing business as Doe's Home Appliance Store."

(ii) *Two or more persons with right of survivorship.*—In the names of two or more individuals in such manner as to provide for the right of survivorship, for example:

"John A. Doe or Mrs. Mary C. Doe or the survivor"
"John A. Doe and Mrs. Mary C. Doe or the survivor"
"John A. Doe or Mrs. Mary C. Doe or Miss Mary Ann Doe or the survivors or survivor"

(iii) *Two or more persons without right of survivorship.*—In the names of two or more individuals in such manner as to preclude the right of survivorship, for example:

"John A. Doe and William B. Doe as tenants in common"
"John A. Doe or Robert B. Doe without right of survivorship"

For information as to assignments of bonds and endorsements of interest checks under the examples given, see secs. 306.56 and 306.37 (d), respectively. Treasury bonds will not be registered in the name of one person payable on death to another, and cannot be registered in the names of two or more persons in their own right in any form whereby assignments by less than all the persons named in the registration (or all the survivors) may be recognized before maturity or earlier redemption date, pursuant to a call.[2]

(2) *Natural guardians of minors.*—A bond may be registered in the name of a natural guardian of a minor for whose estate no legal guardian or similar representative has been appointed by a proper court or is otherwise legally qualified. Either parent with whom the minor resides or, if he does not reside with either parent, the person who furnishes his chief support, will be recognized as his natural guardian for the purposes of this paragraph, for example:

"John Jones as natural guardian of Henry Jones, a minor"

The person recognized as natural guardian will be considered as a fiduciary. Registration in the name of a minor himself (as distinguished from registration in the name of a legal or natural guardian) as owner or coowner is not authorized, except to the extent provided in sec. 306.57 (a) (3).

(3) *Incompetents not under guardianship.*—Registration in the name of an incompetent for whose estate no legal guardian has been appointed is not authorized, except to the extent provided in secs. 306.37 (e) and 306.58 (c) (2).

(4) *Executors, administrators, guardians and similar fiduciaries or representatives.*—A bond may be registered in the names of the executors, administrators, guardians, conservators or similar fiduciaries, or representatives of a single estate who have been appointed by a proper court or are otherwise legally qualified. The names of all the fiduciaries or representatives, in the form shown in their letters of appointment, must be included in the registration and must

[2] WARNING: DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TREASURY BONDS REGISTERED IN THE NAMES OF TWO OR MORE PERSONS AND UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS IN COOWNERSHIP FORM. Treasury bonds in the names of two or more persons are for many practical purposes decidedly different from United States savings bonds in coownership form. Owners of Treasury bonds may obtain cash for them before maturity or a call for redemption by the Secretary of the Treasury before maturity only by selling them. A sale involves an outright transfer of ownership, which may legally be made only upon assignment by or on behalf of all owners. These regulations, therefore, require such assignment. United States savings bonds, unlike Treasury bonds, are not transferable securities and are redeemable before maturity at the option of the owners virtually on demand to the Treasury Department. Redemption does not involve a transfer of ownership and, therefore, the Secretary of the Treasury has authority to provide, and has provided, for the redemption of savings bonds in coownership form upon the request of either of the coowners.

be followed by an adequate identifying reference to the estate, for example:

"John Smith, executor of the will (or administrator of the estate) of Henry J. Smith, deceased"

"William C. Jones, guardian (or conservator, etc.) of the estate of James D. Brown, a minor (or, an incompetent)."

(5) *Private trust estates.*—A bond may be registered in the name of the trustee or trustees of a duly constituted private trust estate, followed by the word "trustee" or "trustees," as the case may be, and by adequate identifying reference to the authority governing the trust. The names of all the trustees, in the form used in the trust instrument, must be included in the registration, except as follows:

(i) If there are several trustees constituting a board, their names should be omitted and the words "Board of Trustees" should be substituted for the word "Trustees."

(ii) If there are several trustees who are empowered to act as a unit, but are not designated as a board of trustees, their names should be omitted, but the word "trustees" should be retained.

(iii) If there are four or more trustees who do not constitute a board or otherwise act as a unit, only one should be named, followed by the words "et al." or "and others."

(iv) If the trustee or trustees are appointed or elected for a limited period, his or their names may be omitted.

The following examples illustrate the proper forms of registration in typical cases:

(An individual and a corporation as trustees under the will of a decedent): "John Jones and __ Trust Company, Albany, N. Y., trustees under the will of Sarah Jones, deceased"

(Two individuals as trustees under an agreement with a third individual): "John Doe and Richard Doe, trustees under agreement dated 2/9/50 with Henry Jones"

(Several trustees designated as a board): "Board of Trustees of the __ Company Retirement Fund under collective bargaining agreement dated 6/30/50"

(Several trustees acting as a unit but not designated as a board): "Trustees of Victory Post No. 1, American Legion, Department of Massachusetts, under Section 10 of its bylaws"

(Several trustees elected or appointed for a limited period of time): "Trustees of the Welfare Fund of __ Company under agreement with its employees, dated 6/10/50."

(6) *States, public officers, corporations, or bodies as trustees.*—A bond may be registered in the title of a public officer or in the name of a State or county, a public corporation or public body acting as trustee under express authority of law, followed by appropriate reference to the statute creating the trust, for example:

"State Sinking Fund Commission, trustee of State Highway Certificates of Indebtedness Sinking Fund, under Section __, Code of South Carolina"

"Insurance Commissioner of the State of Pennsylvania, trustee for the benefit of the policyholders of the __ Insurance Co., under Section __ Penna. Statutes"

(7) *Private organizations (corporations, unincorporated associations, and partnerships).*—A bond may be registered in the name of any private corporation, unincorporated association, or partnership. The full legal name of the organization, as set forth in its charter, articles of incorporation, constitution, partnership agreement, or other authority from which its powers are derived, as the case may be, must be included in the registration, and may be followed, if desired, by a parenthetical reference to a particular book account or fund other than a trust fund, in accordance with the rules and examples given below:

(i) *A corporation.*—The name of a business, fraternal, religious or other private corporation must be followed by the words "a corporation," unless the fact of incorporation is shown in the name, for example:

"Smith Manufacturing Company, a corporation"

"The Standard Manufacturing Corporation"

"Jones and Brown, Inc."

(ii) *An unincorporated association.*—The name of a lodge, club, labor union, veterans' organization, religious society, or similar self-governing organization which is not incorporated (whether or not it is chartered by or affiliated with a parent organization which is incorporated) must be followed by the words "an unincorporated association," for example:

"American Legion Post No. __, Department of the District of Columbia, an unincorporated association"

"Local Union No. 100, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, an unincorporated association."

Bonds should not be registered in the name of an unincorporated association if the legal title to its property in general, or the legal title to the particular association funds with which the bonds are to be purchased, is held by trustees. In any such case the bonds should be registered in the title of the trustees in accordance with paragraph (5) of this section. The term "unincorporated association" should not be used to describe a trust fund, a partnership or a business conducted under a trade name.

(iii) *A partnership.*—The name of a business partnership must be followed by the words "a partnership," for example:

"Smith & Brown, a partnership."

"Acme Novelty Company, a partnership."

The term "partnership" should not be used to describe a business owned by one person, even though it is conducted under a trade name. Bonds purchased by the owner of such a business should be registered in his name in accordance with paragraph (1) (i) of this section.

(8) *States, public corporations and bodies and public officers.*—A bond purchased with funds owned by any State or county, public corporation (including a city, town, or school district), or public body established by law (including a board, commission, administration, authority, or agency) in its own right may be registered in its name or in the title, without the name, of the officer having official custody of such funds, for example:

"State of Maine"

"Town of Rye, New York"

"Maryland State Highway Commission"

"Treasurer, City of Springfield, Ill."

(See paragraph (6) of this section for the proper registration of bonds held in trust.)

SEC. 306.12. *Forms of registration for nontransferable securities.*—The forms of registration set forth in sec. 306.11 are authorized upon authorized reissue of 2¾ percent Treasury Bonds, Investment Series B–1975–80. Those forms of registration are also authorized upon original issue or authorized reissue of Treasury savings notes, except that registration may not be made in the names of two or more persons as joint owners or coowners, or in the name of a trustee where the notes would be held as security for the performance of a duty or obligation, or in the name of a public officer, whether or not named as trustee, where the notes would in effect be held as security.

SEC. 306.13. *Errors in registration.*—In no case should any erasure, alteration, or correction be made in the inscription on the registered security. If an error has been made in the inscription, instructions regarding the procedure for correction of the error will be furnished by the Bureau of the Public Debt, Division of Loans and Currency, Washington 25, D. C., or a Federal Reserve Bank. Full particulars in regard to the error should be set out in the request for instructions.

SUBPART C—TRANSFERS, EXCHANGES, AND REISSUES

SEC. 306.15. *General.*—Transferable registered bonds are eligible for transfer, denominational exchange, and exchange for coupon bonds, except that Panama Canal and postal savings bonds are eligible for transfer and denominational exchange only. Treasury Bonds, Investment Series B–1975–80, and Treasury savings notes are eligible for transfer by way of authorized reissue and denominational exchange, except that Treasury savings notes may be exchanged only from higher to lower denominations. Treasury Bonds, Investment Series B–1975–80, are eligible for exchange for the current series of 1½ percent 5-year Treasury notes. Coupon bonds and other bearer securities, other than postal savings and Panama Canal bonds, are eligible for denominational exchange, except that Treasury bills may be exchanged only from higher to lower denominations. Coupon bonds of any

loan or issue are eligible for exchange for registered bonds. The securities submitted for any transaction must be presented and surrendered to a Federal Reserve Bank or branch or the Bureau of the Public Debt, Division of Loans and Currency, Washington 25, D. C. If the securities presented are in order for the transaction requested, they will be canceled and retired and new securities in an equal face amount in authorized denominations will be issued and delivered. Except as otherwise specifically provided, the new securities will be of the same loan and issue as those presented. Specific instructions for the issuance and delivery of the new securities, signed by the owner or his authorized representative, must accompany the securities presented. Securities presented for any transaction described in this section, except denominational exchange, must be received by the agency authorized to complete the transaction not less than one full month before the date on which the securities mature or become redeemable pursuant to a call for redemption before maturity, and any security so presented which is received too late to comply with this provision will be accepted for payment only or redemption-exchange if new securities are offered.

SEC. 306.16. *Transfers of registered securities.*—Registered bonds which are eligible for transfer from one person to another and presented for that purpose must be properly assigned in accordance with Subpart F, except that no assignment will be required for transfer to a succeeding fiduciary or other legal successor, including a distributee of a decedent's estate or a trust estate, or a corporation with which another corporation has merged or consolidated, but satisfactory proof of successorship will be required. Assignments for transfer should be made to the transferee. Assignments in blank will also be accepted, but should be used with caution; see sec. 306.42. Specific signed instructions for the issuance and delivery of the new bonds must accompany the bonds presented. (Form PD 1644 may be used.) The new bonds will bear interest from the interest payment date next preceding the date of presentation, except as provided in sec. 306.37 (b).

SEC. 306.17. *Denominational exchanges of registered securities.*—No assignment or endorsement will be required for the authorized exchange of registered Treasury bonds or Treasury savings notes for like securities in the same names in other authorized denominations, as no change of ownership is involved. Specific signed instructions for the issuance and delivery of the new bonds or notes must accompany the securities presented. (Form PD 1827 may be used.)

SEC. 306.18. *Registered exchanges (exchanges of registered bonds for coupon bonds).*—Registered bonds eligible for exchange for coupon bonds and presented for that purpose must be properly assigned in accordance with subpart F. Assignments for registered exchange should be made to "The Secretary of the Treasury for exchange for coupon bond(s) to be delivered to________________," inserting the name and address of the person to whom delivery of the coupon bond(s) is to be made. Assignments in blank or for exchange for coupon bond(s), or to "The Secretary of the Treasury for exchange for coupon bond(s)," will also be accepted, but should be used with caution; see sec. 306.42. Specific signed instructions for the issuance and delivery of the coupon bonds must accompany the bonds presented, unless included in the assignment. (Form PD 1643 may be used.) The coupon bonds issued upon exchange will have all matured coupons detached and all unmatured coupons attached. For the effect of the closing of the transfer books, see sec. 306.37 (b).

SEC. 306.19. *Reissue of nontransferable securities.*—Nontransferable securities governed by these regulations may be reissued only in the names of (1) successors in title, including, but not limited to, succeeding organizations, persons entitled upon the dissolution of an organization, and succeeding trustees or persons entitled upon termination of a trust, or (2) persons entitled upon the death of the owner as legal representatives or distributees of the estate, except that Treasury savings notes and Treasury Bonds, Investment Series B–1975–80, may also be reissued as provided below. Treasury Bonds, Investment Series A–1965, may be reissued only as provided in Department Circular No. 815.

(1) *Treasury savings notes* inscribed in the name of a married man may be reissued in the name of his wife and notes inscribed in the name of a married woman may be reissued in the name of her husband; and notes inscribed in the name of a parent corporation (defined as a corporation owning more than 50 percent of the stock, with voting power, of another corporation) may be reissued in the name of a subsidiary, and notes inscribed in the name of a subsidiary may be reissued in the name of the parent corporation as so defined. Notes presented for reissue must be accompanied by a request for reissue on Form PD 2483 properly certified in accordance with the instructions thereon.

(2) *Treasury Bonds, Investment Series B-1975–80* may be reissued in the names of State supervisory authorities in pursuance of any pledge required of the owner under State law, or upon termination of the pledge in the names of the pledgors or their successors. Bonds presented for reissue must be properly assigned for that purpose in accordance with subpart F and must be accompanied by specific signed instructions for the issuance and delivery of the new bonds.

SEC. 306.20. *Exchange of Treasury Bonds, Investment Series B–1975–80.*—Bonds of this series presented for exchange for 1½ percent 5-year Treasury notes must be properly assigned in accordance with subpart F to "The Secretary of the Treasury for exchange for the current series of EA or EO Treasury notes to be delivered to ________________," and, for the protection of the owner, the name and address of the person to whom the notes are to be delivered should be inserted. (If the bonds are owned by an organization as fiduciary or in its own right, see sec. 306.76 or 306.80, for evidence required to support assignments for exchange for notes.) The notes will bear the April 1 or October 1 date next preceding the date the bonds are received by the Bureau of the Public Debt or a Federal Reserve Bank or branch, properly assigned and accompanied by all required evidence. If the bonds when received are not properly assigned or are not supported by all required evidence, the notes when issued will bear the April 1 or October 1 date next preceding the date on which the proper assignment or evidence is received by the agency to which the bonds were presented. Interest accrued at the rate of 2¾ percent on the bonds surrendered, from the next preceding interest payment date to the date of exchange, will be credited, and interest at the rate of 1½ percent on the notes for the same period will be charged, to the owner, and the difference will be paid to the owner following the exchange.

Sec. 306.21. *Coupon exchanges (exchanges of coupon bonds for registered bonds).*—Coupon bonds presented for exchange for registered bonds should have all matured coupons detached. All unmatured coupons should be attached, except that if presented when the transfer books are closed (in which case the exchange will be effected on or after the date on which the books are reopened), the next maturing coupons should be detached and held for collection in ordinary course when due, as provided in sec. 306.37 (*b*). If any coupons which should be attached are missing, the bonds must be accompanied by a remittance in an amount equal to the face amount of the missing coupons. Specific signed instructions for the exchange must accompany the bonds presented. (Form PD 1642 may be used.) The new registered bonds will bear interest from the interest payment date next preceding the date on which the exchange is made.

SEC. 306.22. *Denominational exchanges of coupon securities.*—Coupon securities presented for denominational exchange should have all matured coupons detached. All unmatured coupons should be attached, except that unmatured coupons which would mature before the exchange could be completed (allowing for time in transit) should also be detached. If any coupons which should be attached are missing, the securities must be accompanied by a remittance in an amount equal to the face amount of the missing coupons. Specific signed instructions for the exchange must accompany the bonds presented. (Form PD 1827 may be used.) The new coupon securities will have all unmatured coupons attached and all matured coupons detached.

SUBPART D—REDEMPTION OR PAYMENT

SEC. 306.25. *General.*—Bonds, notes, certificates of indebtedness, and Treasury bills, whether in registered or bearer form, are payable in due course at maturity unless they may be and are called for redemption before maturity, in which case they will be payable on the redemption date fixed in the call. The Secretary of the Treasury may provide for the exchange of maturing or called securities for new securities. Instructions with respect to the presentation and surrender of the securities, the assignment or request for payment of registered securities, the adjustment of interest, if necessary, and other details of the transaction will be set forth in the circular authorizing the exchange. Bonds, which, according to their terms, are acceptable for redemption at par and application of the proceeds in payment of Federal estate taxes will be accepted for that purpose upon compliance with the provisions of sec. 306.28.[3] Registered bonds to be submitted

[3] Treasury savings notes to be presented in payment of Federal income, estate, or gift taxes should be forwarded to the District Director of Internal Revenue or deposited with a Federal Reserve Bank or branch and a receipt obtained therefor which should be forwarded to the District Director in lieu of the notes.

for redemption should be presented and surrendered to a Federal Reserve Bank or branch or to the Bureau of the Public Debt, Division of Loans and Currency, Washington 25, D. C. Except as otherwise provided in sec. 306.28, bearer securities should be presented and surrendered to a Federal Reserve Bank or branch or the Treasurer of the United States, Washington 25, D. C. If a bearer security, or a registered security assigned to bearer or so assigned as to become, in effect, payable to bearer, is presented and surrendered for redemption after it has become overdue, the Secretary of the Treasury may require satisfactory proof of ownership. A security shall be considered overdue within the meaning of the foregoing provision after the lapse of the following periods of time from its face maturity date:

(a) One year in the case of bonds.
(b) Six months in the case of Treasury notes and certificates of indebtedness.
(c) Three months in the case of Treasury bills.

Sec. 306.26. *Redemption of registered bonds at maturity or upon prior call.*—Registered bonds of any loan and issue which have become due and payable, whether at maturity or pursuant to call for redemption before maturity, are payable in due course upon presentation and surrender, properly assigned in accordance with subpart F. Assignments for this purpose should be made to "The Secretary of the Treasury for redemption," unless the assignor desires that payment be made to some other person, in which case assignments should be made to "The Secretary of the Treasury for redemption for the account of ________________," inserting the name and address of the person to whom payment is to be made. Assignments in blank or other assignments having similar effect will be accepted, but should be used with caution, see sec. 306.42. Specific instructions for the issuance and delivery of the redemption check, signed by the owner or his authorized representative, must accompany the bonds, unless included in the assignment. (Form PD 1705 may be used.) Payment will be made by check drawn on the Treasurer of the United States to the order of the person entitled and mailed in accordance with the instructions received. Interest payable on the maturity date, or call redemption date unless otherwise provided in the notice of call, will be paid with the principal to the person entitled in accordance with the assignments on the bonds surrendered.

Sec. 306.27. *Redemption of bearer securities at maturity or upon prior call.*—All interest coupons due and payable on or before the date of maturity or date fixed in the call for redemption before maturity, as the case may be, should be detached from coupon securities presented for redemption and should be collected separately in regular course. All coupons bearing dates subsequent to a date fixed in a call for redemption should be left attached to the securities, as, if any such coupons are missing the full face amount thereof will be deducted from the payment to be made upon redemption unless evidence satisfactory to the Treasury Department is submitted, establishing that they have been destroyed. Any amounts so deducted will be held in the Treasury to provide for adjustments or refunds in the event that the missing coupons should be subsequently presented or their destruction is later satisfactorily established. In the absence of other instructions payment of bearer securities will be made by check drawn to the order of the person presenting and surrendering the securities and mailed to him at his address, as given in the advice which should accompany the securities. (Form PD 1704 may be used for the advice.) A Federal Reserve Bank, upon appropriate request, may make payment to a member bank from which bearer securities are received by crediting the amount in the member bank's account.

Sec. 306.28. *Optional redemption of Treasury bonds at par (before maturity or call redemption date) and application of proceeds in payment of Federal estate taxes.*—(a) *General.*—Treasury bonds of certain issues are redeemable at par and accrued interest upon the death of the owner, at the option of the representatives of, or persons entitled to, his estate, for the purpose of having the proceeds applied in payment of the Federal estate taxes on the decedent's estate, in accordance with the terms of the offering circulars cited on the face of the bonds.[4] All bonds to be redeemed for this purpose must be presented and surrendered to a Federal Reserve Bank or branch or the Bureau of the Public Debt, Division of Loans and Currency, Washington 25, D. C. They must be accompanied by Form PD 1782, fully completed and duly executed by the representatives of or persons entitled to the estate, and by proof of their appointment or entitlement. Proof of appointment or entitlement should comply with the provisions of subpart H.

[4] A current list of eligible issues may be obtained from any Federal Reserve Bank or branch or the Bureau of the Public Debt.

Registered bonds must be properly assigned in accordance with subpart F to "The Secretary of the Treasury for redemption, the proceeds to be paid to the District Director of Internal Revenue at ________________ for credit on Federal estate taxes due from the estate of ________________, deceased." Redemption will be made at par plus accrued interest from the last preceding interest payment date to the date of redemption, except that if registered bonds are received by a Federal Reserve Bank or branch or the Bureau of the Public Debt within one month preceding an interest payment date for redemption before that date a deduction will be made for interest from the date of redemption to the interest payment date, and a check for the full 6 months' interest will be paid in due course. The proceeds of redemption will be deposited to the credit of the District Director of Internal Revenue designated in Form PD 1782, the representatives of the estate will be notified of the deposit, and the District Director will in due course forward a formal receipt for the payment.

(b) *Conditions.*—The bonds presented for redemption under this section must have (1) been owned by the decedent at the time of his death and (2) thereupon constituted part of his estate, as determined by the following rules (which are established for the purposes of this section) in the case of partnership, coownership and trust holdings:

(i) *Partnership holdings.*—Bonds held at the time of the decedent's death by a partnership in which he had an interest will be deemed to have met the above conditions to the extent of the fractional share of the bonds so held proportionate to his interest in the assets of the partnership.

(ii) *Coownership holdings.*—Bonds held by the decedent at the time of his death in coownership with another person or persons will be deemed to have met the above conditions to the extent to which they actually became the property of the decedent's estate. They will also be deemed to have met those conditions in an amount not to exceed the amount of the Federal estate tax which the surviving coowner or coowners as such are required to pay.

(iii) *Trust holdings.*—Bonds held in trust at the time of the decedent's death will be deemed to have met the above conditions in an amount not to exceed: the amount of the Federal estate tax which the trustee as such is required to pay under the terms of the trust instrument or otherwise; or, if the trust actually terminated in favor of the decedent's estate, the amount of such tax due from the estate.

(c) *Restriction on amount redeemable; transactions after death of owner.*—The face amount of the bond or bonds which may be accepted for redemption at par, plus any accrued interest thereon, may not exceed the amount of the tax due. The entire proceeds of redemption of bonds at par, including any accrued interest, must be applied in payment of the Federal estate tax, but if the bond or bonds available are in excess of the amount needed in payment of the tax and are not in the lowest authorized denominations, they may be exchanged for bonds of lower denominations in accordance with sec. 306.17 or sec. 306.22, as applicable, in order that the maximum amount may be selected for redemption at par. In addition to such denominational exchange, other transactions in bonds owned by the decedent and constituting part of his estate which may be conducted after the death of the owner without affecting the eligibility of the bonds for redemption at par, if no change of ownership is involved, include (1) exchange of registered bonds for coupon bonds, (2) transfer to the names of the representatives of his estate, and (3) exchange of coupon bonds for bonds registered in the names of the representatives of the estate, but all such transactions must be explained on Form PD 1782 or in a supplemental statement.

SUBPART E—INTEREST

SEC. 306.35. *Computation of interest.*—(a) *Treasury bonds, notes, and certificates of indebtedness.*—The interest on Treasury bonds, Treasury notes, and Treasury certificates of indebtedness accrues and is payable on a quarterly, semiannual, or annual basis. Quarterly, semiannual, or annual interest periods of exactly 3, 6, or 12 months, as the case may be, are used as the basis for computing the amount of the interest accruals. The offering circular and the text of the securities will state on which of these bases the interest accruals on a specific issue are to be computed. If the period of accrual is an exact 3, 6, or 12 months, the interest accrual is an exact one-quarter, one-half, or one full year's interest, without regard to the number of days in the period. If the period of accrual is less than an exact 3, 6, or 12 months, the accrued interest is computed by determining the daily rate

of accrual on the basis of the exact number of days in the full interest period, and multiplying the daily rate by the exact number of days in the fractional period for which interest has actually accrued. A full interest period does not include the day as of which the securities were issued or the day on which the last preceding interest became due, as the case may be, but does include the day on which the next succeeding interest payment is due. A fractional part of an interest period likewise does not include the day as of which the securities were issued or the day on which the last preceding interest payment became due, but does include the day as of which the transaction terminating the accrual of interest is effected. The 29th of February in a leap year is included whenever it falls within either a full interest period or a fractional part thereof. The Appendix contains a complete explanation as to the method of computing the interest on Treasury bonds, notes, and certificates of indebtedness in any given situation, as well as tables for convenience in making such computations. The Appendix also outlines the method of computing the discount rate on Treasury bills.

(b) *Treasury savings notes.*—Interest accrues on Treasury savings notes each month and is paid with the principal upon redemption. The amount of each monthly accrual from the date of issue to maturity is specified in the offering circular and is printed on the reverse of each note. If redemption prior to maturity is made on an interest accrual date, interest will be paid through that date; otherwise, interest will be paid to and including the interest accrual date next preceding the redemption date. If the purchase price of notes is received and deposited on any day after the issue date, interest on such deferred payment is collectible from the purchaser for the actual number of days from but not including the issue date to and including the date the payment is received and deposited. The amount of interest collectible for each day payment is deferred is determined by dividing the amount of the initial monthly interest accrual by the number of days in the initial monthly accrual period, which may be 28, 29, 30, or 31.

SEC. 306.36. *Termination of interest.*—Securities will cease to bear interest on the date of their maturity unless they have been called for redemption prior to maturity in accordance with their terms, in which case they will cease to bear interest on the date fixed for redemption in the call.

SEC. 306.37. *Interest on registered bonds.*—(a) *Method of payment.*—Except as otherwise provided herein, the interest on registered Treasury bonds is payable by checks drawn on the Treasurer of the United States to the order of the respective registered owners. Interest checks are prepared by the Department in advance of the interest payment date and are ordinarily mailed in time to reach the addressee on that date. Upon receipt of notice of the death or incompetency of a registered owner, the removal, resignation or death of a fiduciary or trustee, or a change in name or status of a partnership, corporation (whether as owner, fiduciary or beneficiary), or unincorporated association, delivery of outstanding interest checks on all outstanding bonds will be withheld pending receipt and approval of proper evidence showing who is entitled to receive the interest checks. To facilitate the delivery and endorsement of checks, reissue of the bonds in the names of successors in title is strongly urged. In case of a major error in the inscription of the bonds, delivery of interest checks likewise will be withheld pending reissue of the bonds in the correct registration. (See sec. 306.13.) The final installment of interest will be paid with the principal and in the same manner, at maturity or upon call, unless otherwise provided in the notice of call.

(b) *Closing of transfer books.*—The transfer books of the Treasury Department are closed for one full month preceding interest payment dates for the purpose of preparing interest checks. If the date set for the closing of the transfer books falls on Saturday, Sunday, or a legal holiday, the books will be closed at the close of business on the last business day preceding that date. Interest on outstanding registered bonds is paid on the interest payment date to the owners of record on the closing dates. Transactions in registered bonds of the loans involved, other than denominational exchanges (see sec. 306.17), may not be effected during the closed period, except that exchanges of 2¾ percent Treasury Bonds, Investment Series B–1975–80, for the current series of EA or EO 1½ percent 5-year Treasury notes, as provided in sec. 306.20, or optional redemption of bonds at par as provided in sec. 306.28, may be made at any time. If registered bonds forwarded for transfer or for exchange for coupon bonds or coupon bonds forwarded for exchange for registered bonds are actually received by the Bureau of the Public Debt after the day fixed for closing the books, the transfer or exchange thereof will not be made until the first business day following the date on which interest falls due, when the books are reopened for all purposes.

(c) *Change of address.*—Notice of a change of address for the mailing of interest checks may be given on Form PD 345, or, if that form is not available, by letter, to the Bureau of the Public Debt, Division of Loans and Currency, Washington 25, D. C. In addition to the new address, the notice must contain sufficient information to identify the account, including the old address, the serial number and denomination of each bond, the title of the loan or loans (for example, 2½ percent Treasury bonds of 1967–72, dated October 20, 1941), and the name of the owner as inscribed on each bond. The notice must be signed by the registered owner or his recognized representative. In the case of bonds registered in a trade name under which an individual does business, the notice must be signed by him in substantially the following form: "Doe's Home Appliance Store, by (signed) John Doe, sole owner." Notices on behalf of partnerships must be signed by general partners, in substantially the following form: "Smith & Brown, a partnership by (signed) Charles J. Smith, a general partner." Notices on behalf of corporations, unincorporated associations, and corporate fiduciaries must be signed by authorized officers, in substantially the following forms: "Smith Manufacturing Company, a corporation, by (signed) Charles J. Smith, Vice President"; "Local Union No. 100, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, by (signed) James W. Henderson, Treasurer"; and "Citizens Trust Company of ________________, trustee under the will of Richard Coleman, by (signed) Albert H. Stone, Trust Officer." Notices by legal representatives of the estates of deceased, incompetent or minor owners, or by attorneys in fact, must be supported by proof of their appointment, except in the case of legal representatives of such estates who are named in the registration. (See secs. 306.65, 306.58 (b), 306.57 (d), and 306.59, respectively.) A registered owner may direct that interest checks be sent in care of an attorney in fact, at the latter's address, without submitting the power of attorney to the Department. Notices by testamentary trustees with respect to bonds registered in the names of decedents must be supported by proof of the distribution of the bonds to them in the settlement of the decedents' estates. (See subpart H.) If there are two or more individual coowners, legal representatives, attorneys in fact or fiduciaries, a notice signed by one will be accepted unless another gives conflicting instructions. Notice should be given as promptly as possible in order to allow sufficient time for the account to be identified and the address changed before the next interest checks are prepared. If notice is not received at least 6 weeks before the interest payment dates, no assurance can be given that the checks will be mailed to the new address.

(d) *Endorsement of interest checks in general.*—Interest checks may be collected upon the endorsement of the payee or his authorized representative, in accordance with the regulations governing the endorsement and payment of Government warrants and checks, which are contained in Department Circular No. 21, Revised, as amended. In the case of checks drawn to the order of two or more persons, if "or" is used between the names, provision is made for endorsement by any one payee. If "and" is used, endorsement must be by or on behalf of all while all are living. Provision is also made for the acceptance of an endorsement by an attorney in fact for the payee, upon the guarantee of the presenting bank, without requiring that a copy of the power of attorney be submitted to the Department. See sec. 306.69 for special provisions applicable to small amounts of interest checks belonging to the estates of decedents.

(e) *Endorsement of interest checks by voluntary guardians of incompetents.*—Any checks drawn to the order of an incompetent (as defined in sec. 306.58 (a)) for whose estate no legal guardian or similar legal representative has been or is to be appointed, in payment of interest on bonds registerd in the name of the incompetent, without reference to a voluntary guardian, should be returned to the Bureau of the Public Debt, Division of Loans and Currency, Washington 25, D. C., with a full explanation of the circumstances. If the total face amount of United States bonds registered in the name of the incompetent on which interest is paid currently does not exceed $5,000, the relative responsible for the incompetent's care and support, or some other proper person, may apply on Form PD 1461 for authorization to collect the interest. To facilitate the collection of future interest checks, the applicant may also request the reissue of the bonds in the name of the incompetent, followed by that of the voluntary guardian, in the form "A, an incompetent under voluntary guardianship of B."

(f) *Endorsement of interest checks by natural guardians of minors.*—Any check in payment of interest on bonds registered before the effective date of these regula-

tions in the name of a minor, alone or as coowner, who is not of sufficient age and competency to understand the act of endorsing and giving receipt may be endorsed by either parent with whom the minor resides, or, if the minor does not reside with either parent, by the person who furnishes his chief support. The parent or other person should present with the check a written statement (1) giving the minor's age, (2) setting out the fact that the payee resides with the parent or receives his chief support from the person endorsing in his behalf, and (3) that the proceeds of the check will be used for the minor's benefit, as provided in Section 7 (e) of Department Circular No. 21, Revised, as amended.

(g) *Nonreceipt, loss, theft or destruction of interest checks.*—If an interest check is not received within a reasonable period after an interest-payment date, or if a check is lost, stolen, or destroyed after receipt, the fact of nonreceipt, loss, theft, or destruction should be reported to the Bureau of the Public Debt, Division of Loans and Currency, Washington 25, D. C. This notification should include a description by loan, issue, serial number, denomination, and inscription of the securities upon which the interest check was due. If the check is subsequently received or recovered, advice to that effect should be sent to the Treasurer of the United States, Washington 25, D. C. Substitutes for lost interest checks may be obtained upon compliance with the Treasury Department regulations, as set forth in Department Circular No. 327, Revised.

Sec. 306.38. *Interest on bearer securities.*—Interest on coupon securities is payable upon presentation and surrender of the interest coupons as they mature.[5] Interest on Treasury bills and any other bearer securities which may be issued on a discount basis is represented by the difference between the issue price and the maturity value. Interest on other bearer securities is payable with the principal at maturity, in accordance with the terms of the securities. Interest coupons are payable at the Office of the Treasurer of the United States at Washington or at any Federal Reserve Bank or branch. Banking institutions will usually cash interest coupons without charge as an accommodation to their customers.

SUBPART F—ASSIGNMENTS OF REGISTERED BONDS—GENERAL

Sec. 306.40. *Execution of assignments.*—The assignment of a registered bond must be executed by the owner or his authorized representative in the presence of an officer authorized to witness the assignment. (See sec. 306.43.) The assignor must establish his identity to the satisfaction of the witnessing officer. An assignment by mark (X) must be witnessed not only by a witnessing officer but also by at least one other person, who should add an endorsement substantially as follows: "Witness to the above signature by mark," followed by his signature and address. All assignments must be correctly dated and all signatures must be in ink or indelible pencil.

Sec. 306.41. *Assignment forms.*—Unless otherwise directed by the Treasury Department or a Federal Reserve Bank, all assignments must be made on the backs of the bonds. Where all the assignment forms on the back of a bond have been used or spoiled and further assignment is to be made, a similar form, including the witnessing officer's certificate, may be written, typed, or stamped in any convenient space on the back of the bond. If there is not sufficient space for an additional form, in any particular case, instructions may be obtained from the Bureau of the Public Debt, Division of Loans and Currency, Washington 25, D. C., or any Federal Reserve Bank or branch.

Sec. 306.42. *Form of assignment.*—Assignments of registered bonds may be made to a specified transferee, to the Secretary of the Treasury for exchange for coupon bonds, to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption or for exchange for other securities offered at maturity or upon call, or in blank, as provided in subparts C and D. Assignments to "The Secretary of the Treasury," "The Secretary of the Treasury for transfer," or "The Secretary of the Treasury for exchange" will not be accepted, unless supplemented by specific instructions signed by the assignor. Assignments in blank or to the Secretary of the Treasury for exchange for coupon bonds which do not restrict delivery of the coupon bonds to a designated person destroy the protection of registration and should be avoided unless it is desired to make the registered bonds, in effect, payable to bearer, whereby title thereto may pass by delivery without further assignment.

[5] For information concerning any relief possible on account of the loss, theft, destruction, mutilation, or defacement of detached interest coupons, see sec. 306.115.

SEC. 306.43 *Officers authorized to witness assignments.*—(a) *Officers authorized generally.*—The following officers are authorized to witness assignments:

(1) Certain designated officers of the United States Treasury at Washington, D. C.

(2) Judges and clerks of United States courts.

(3) United States attorneys, collectors of customs, and regional commissioners and district directors of internal revenue.

(4) Officers of Federal Reserve Banks and their branches. (See sec. 306.1 for locations.)

(5) Officers of Federal land banks, Federal intermediate credit banks, production credit corporations, and banks for cooperatives, all located in Springfield (Mass.), Baltimore, Columbia (S. C.), Louisville, New Orleans, St. Louis, St. Paul, Omaha, Wichita, Houston, Berkeley, and Spokane, and the Central Bank for Cooperatives, Washington, D. C.

(6) Officers of Federal Home Loan Banks, located in Boston, New York, Pittsburgh, Greensboro (N. C.), Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago, Des Moines, Little Rock, Topeka, and San Francisco.

(7) Officers of banks and trust companies chartered by or incorporated under the laws of the United States or those of any State, commonwealth, or Territory of the United States who have been authorized generally to bind their respective institutions by their acts, and other officers of such corporations who may be specially authorized by their respective institutions to witness such assignments.

If an assignment is witnessed, under the corporate seal of an institution designated in item (7) above, by the chairman of the board, the president, the assistant to the president, any vice-president or assistant vice-president, the cashier or any assistant cashier, the secretary or any assistant secretary, the treasurer or any assistant treasurer, any trust or assistant trust officer, or the manager or any assistant manager of a branch office, it will be presumed that he was acting within the scope of his authority. If any officer so authorized is not one of those designated in the preceding sentence or does not have access to the seal of the corporation, his signature and authority must be certified to the Treasury Department, under corporate seal, by the cashier, secretary, or other officer having access to the corporate records and will be recognized until notice is received that his authority has terminated. (Form PD 835–B may be used.) The term "officers" will not be construed as including employees bearing such titles as "designated employee," "teller," "accountant" or "bookkeeper."

(b) *Officers having limited authority.*—The following officers are authorized to witness assignments to the extent set forth in connection with each class of officers:

(1) Postmasters, acting postmasters, assistant postmasters, and inspectors-in-charge at any post office, and general superintendents of finance, assistant general superintendents of finance, superintendents of postal finance, and superintendents of money orders at offices designated to receive postal savings deposits but only for assignments of postal savings bonds for any authorized transaction and assignments of securities of any class for redemption for the account of the assignor or for redemption-exchange for securities to be registered in his name.

(2) Notaries public and justices of the peace in the United States, its Territories, or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico for assignments of securities of any class for redemption for the account of the assignor or for redemption-exchange for securities to be registered in his name.

(3) Commissioned officers and warrant officers of the Armed Forces of the United States for assignments of bonds of any class for any authorized transaction, but only with respect to assignments executed by (a) Armed Forces personnel and civilian field employees, and (b) members of the families of such personnel or civilian employees.

(4) Officers of Federal Savings and Loan Associations or other organizations which are members of the Federal Home Loan Bank System who have been authorized generally to bind their respective organizations by their acts, under the corporate seal, for assignments by the organizations or any of their regular customers of bonds of any class for any authorized transaction.

If an assignment is witnessed, under the corporate seal of an organization designated in item (4) above, by the chairman of the board, the president, any vice-president, the secretary or any assistant secretary, or the treasurer, it will be presumed he was acting within the scope of his authority.

(c) *Authorized officers in foreign countries.*—The following officers are authorized to witness assignments in foreign countries:

(1) United States diplomatic or consular representatives.

(2) Managers, assistant managers, and other officers of foreign branches of banks or trust companies chartered by or incorporated under the laws of the United States.

(3) Notaries public and other officers authorized to administer oaths; the official position and authority of any such officer must be certified by a United States diplomatic or consular representative under the seal of his office.

(d) *Special provisions for witnessing assignments.*—The Commissioner of the Public Debt, the Chief of the Division of Loans and Currency, or any Federal Reserve Bank is authorized to make special provisions for any case in which none of the officers authorized to witness certain assignments is readily accessible.

SEC. 306.44. *Duties of witnessing officers and responsibility for their acts.*—The assignor must appear before the witnessing officer, satisfactorily establish his identity, execute the assignment, and acknowledge it to be his free act and deed. The officer must complete the certification provided, by inserting the date, his signature, and his official title and address, and must impress or imprint the proper seal or stamp, if any. An officer of a corporation must use the corporate seal except as provided in sec. 306.43 (a) (7). A clerk or judge of court must use the seal of the court. The signature of any post office official, other than a postmaster, must be in the following form "John Doe, Postmaster, by Richard Roe, Superintendent of Money Orders." Any post office official must use the official stamp of his office. Any other witnessing officer must use his official seal or stamp, if any, but, if he has neither, his official position and a specimen of his signature must be certified by some other authorized officer under official seal or stamp or otherwise proved to the satisfaction of the Treasury Department. No officer of the United States, except a clerk of a United States court, is authorized to charge a fee for witnessing an assignment of a United States bond, and banking institutions generally impose no charge for the service. The witnessing officer, and, if he is an officer of a corporation, the corporation, will be held responsible for any loss which the United States may suffer as the result of his fault or negligence.

SEC. 306.45. *Assignments executed before interested persons.*—Neither the assignor, the assignee, nor any other person having an interest in a bond may act as witnessing officer or as witness to an assignment by mark. For example, the officer of a bank who assigns in the bank's name may not witness the assignment. However, a bank officer may witness an assignment to the bank, or an assignment executed by another officer in its behalf.

SEC. 306.46. *Assignments by assignees and other new owners.*—The regulations governing assignments by or in behalf of registered owners, so far as applicable, shall govern any assignments by their assignees or legal successors.

SEC. 306.47. *Alterations and erasures.*—No alteration or erasure should be made in any part of an assignment. If any such alteration or erasure has been made, an explanation satisfactory to the Treasury Department, usually in the form of an affidavit by the person responsible, will be required.

SEC. 306.48. *Voidance of assignments.*—If an assignment to or for the account of another person has not been and is not to be completed by delivery of the security, the assignment may be voided by obtaining a disclaimer of interest from that person. Unless otherwise directed by the Treasury Department or a Federal Reserve Bank the disclaimer must be written, typed, or stamped on the back of the bond, in substantially the following form:

The undersigned as assignee of this bond hereby disclaims any interest therein.

(Signature)

Personally appeared before me the above-named -------------------------, whose identity is known or proved to me, and signed the above disclaimer of interest, acknowledging the same to be his free act and deed.

(Signature of witnessing officer)

(SEAL)

(Official designation)

(City) (State) (Date)

In the absence of a disclaimer, affidavits should be submitted explaining why a disclaimer could not be obtained, setting forth all other material facts and circumstances relating to the transaction, and stating specifically that the bond

was not delivered to the person named as assignee and that he acquired no right, title, or interest in the bond. If an assignment to or for the account of another person was not properly witnessed or is otherwise imperfect, but has been completed by delivery, it cannot be considered void and must not be altered or erased. A new assignment must be executed in favor of the same assignee, unless the assignment can otherwise be perfected as directed by a Federal Reserve Bank or the Treasury Department.

SEC. 306.49. *Discrepancies in names.*—(a) *Inscription and assignment or supporting evidence.*—Where there is a slight discrepancy between the name of the registered owner as inscribed on the bond and as shown in the assignment or supporting evidence, the Department may require that it be explained by an affidavit by another person familiar with the facts, preferably one having no direct financial interest in the bond. (Fiduciaries may use Form PD 385 for this purpose and other persons may use it as a guide in preparing their affidavits.)

(b) *Signature and supporting evidence.*—Where a slight discrepancy exists between the signature of any person acting in a representative or fiduciary capacity as it appears in the assignment and his name as it appears in the certificate of appointment or other evidence of authority, the Department may require that it be explained by an affidavit by another person familiar with the facts, preferably one having no direct financial interest in the security.

(c) *Bonds variously inscribed.*—Where the variations in the name of the registered owner, as inscribed on bonds of the same or different issues, are such that both may properly represent the same person, for example, "J. T. Smith" and "John T. Smith," no proof of identity will be required if the assignments are signed exactly as the bonds are inscribed and are duly certified by the same witnessing officer.

SEC. 306.50. *Nontransferable securities.*—The provisions of this subpart, with the exception of those of secs. 306.42 and 306.48, shall apply to 2¾ percent Treasury Bonds, Investment Series B–1975–80, and Treasury savings notes, provided, that sec. 306.46 shall apply with respect to assignments of the bonds or requests for payment or reissue of the notes only in the case of legal successors. In applying these provisions to Treasury savings notes appropriate substitutions in terms should be made, as follows: "Note(s)" or "Treasury savings note(s)" for "bond(s)" or "registered bond(s)"; "request(s) for payment or reissue" for "assignment(s)"; "requestor(s)" for "assignor(s)"; "certify" for "witness"; and "certifying officer" for "witnessing officer."

SUBPART G—ASSIGNMENTS BY OR IN BEHALF OF INDIVIDUALS

SEC. 306.55. *Signature, minor errors, and change of name.*—The registered owner's signature to an assignment should be in the form in which his or her name has been inscribed on the face of the bond, unless the name as so inscribed was incorrect or has been changed since the bond was issued. In case of a minor error in inscription (not sufficient to raise any doubt in the mind of the witnessing officer in regard to the identity of the owner), the signature to the assignment should be in the following form, for example, "John Smythe, erroneously inscribed John Smith." In case of a more serious error in inscription, the procedure prescribed in sec. 306.13 should be followed. In case of a change in name, the signature to the assignment should show both names and the manner in which the change was made, for example, "Mrs. Mary Brown, before marriage Miss Mary Jones," or "John Young, formerly John Jung (changed by court order)." In all cases involving change of name satisfactory proof of the change will be required, except that no proof of change of name by marriage will be required if an authorized officer duly witnesses the assignment, thereby certifying that he is satisfied the assignor is the registered owner.

SEC. 306.56. *Assignment of bonds registered in the names of two or more persons.*—(a) *For transfer or exchange.*[6]—The transfer or exchange of bonds registered in the names of two or more persons may be made during the lives of all the coowners only upon assignments by all of them or in their behalf by authorized representatives. Upon proof of the death of one of the coowners, the Treasury Department will accept an assignment by or in behalf of the survivor or survivors, unless the registration includes words which preclude the right of sur-

[6] It should be kept in mind that, unlike United States savings bonds, which are virtually redeemable on demand, transferable securities are redeemable only at maturity or upon prior call by the Secretary for redemption. Before maturity or call for redemption a transferable bond may be "cashed" by sale, either through a bank or broker or direct to a purchaser. In either case the bond must be assigned in accordance with these regulations.

vivorship, or the words "or either of them," in which case, in addition to an assignment by or in behalf of the survivor or survivors, an assignment in behalf of the decedent's estate will be required.

(b) *For redemption or redemption-exchange (registration in alternative).*—Bonds registered in the names of two or more persons in the alternative, as for example, "John Smith or Mrs. Mary Smith," or "John Smith or Mrs. Mary Smith or the survivor," may be assigned by one coowner, at maturity or upon call, for redemption or redemption-exchange (as defined in sec. 306.2 (7)), for his own account or otherwise, whether or not the other coowner or coowners are deceased and, if so, whether or not the Treasury has received notice of their deaths. This provision also applies to bonds registered in the form "John Smith and Mrs. Mary Smith or either of them."

(c) *For redemption or redemption-exchange (joint registration).*—Bonds registered in the names of two or more persons jointly (as distinguished from bonds registered in their names in the alternative), as, for example, "John Smith and Mrs. Mary Smith," "John Smith and Mrs. Mary Smith or the survivor," or "John Smith and Mrs. Mary Smith as tenants in common," may be assigned by one coowner during the lives of all only (1) for redemption at maturity or upon call (and then only for redemption for the account of all coowners) or (2) for exchange for new bonds to be registered in their names in the same registration if new registered bonds are offered in exchange for the maturing or called bonds. Upon proof of the death of one coowner the survivor or survivors may assign bonds so registered for redemption or for redemption-exchange for any account, except that, if the words "as tenants in common" or other words having the same effect appear in the registration, assignment in behalf of the decedent's estate will also be required.

SEC. 306.57 *Minors.*—(a) *Assignments by natural guardians of bonds registered in the names of minors.*—Bonds erroneously registered after the effective date of these regulations in the name of a minor (whether alone or followed by the name of a natural guardian) for whose estate no legal guardian or similar representative has been appointed by a proper court or is otherwise legally qualified will be reissued in the name of a natural guardian of the minor (see sec. 306.11 (2)), upon the request of the purchaser or other person responsible for the error. If the requirements to support such reissue are met, but other disposition is desired, actual reissue will be unnecessary and the bonds may be assigned by the natural guardian in accordance with the provisions of subsection (b) of this section. Bonds so registered in the name of a minor before the effective date of these regulations may be assigned by a natural guardian of the minor only for the purposes and under the conditions described below:

(1) For exchange or redemption, if the total face amount of the Treasury bonds so registered does not exceed $1,000, and if satisfactory proof is furnished that the proceeds of the bonds are necessary and will be used for the support or education of the minor.

(2) For redemption, if the total face amount of called or matured Treasury bonds so registered does not exceed $500 and the minor registered owner is not of sufficient age and competency to sign his name to the assignments and understand the nature of the transaction.

(3) For redemption for reinvestment in other transferable bonds to be registered in the minor's name, if the total face amount of bonds so registered exceeds $500 or if such amount does not exceed $500 but the minor is not of sufficient age and competency to sign his name and understand the nature of the transaction.

For cases arising under (1), (2), or (3) above, Form PD 2481 should be used.

(b) *Assignments by natural guardians of bonds registered in their names.*—Bonds registered after the effective date of these regulations in the name of a natural guardian of a minor may be assigned by the designated natural guardian for any authorized transaction except one for the apparent benefit of the natural guardian. The signature to the assignment should be written as the bonds are inscribed, for example, "John Jones as natural guardian of Henry Jones, a minor." If the natural guardian in whose name the bonds are registered is deceased or is no longer qualified to act as natural guardian, the bonds may be assigned by the person then acting as natural guardian. The assignment by the new natural guardian must be supported by proof of the death or disqualification of the former natural guardian and by satisfactory proof of his own status as natural guardian. Proof of such status may be established through the use of Form PD 2481. No assignment by a natural guardian will be accepted after receipt of notice of the minor's attainment of majority or removal of his disability of minority, the dis-

qualification of the natural guardian to act as such, the appointment of a legal guardian by a proper court, or the death of the minor.

(c) *Assignments by minors.*—Bonds registered, before the effective date of these regulations, in the name of a minor for whose estate no guardian or similar representative has been appointed by a proper court or is otherwise legally qualified, may be assigned by the minor at maturity, or call for redemption, or redemption-exchange, for new bonds to be registered in his name, if the total face amount of matured or called bonds so registered does not exceed $500, and if the minor, in the opinion of the witnessing officer, is of sufficient age and competency to sign his name to the assignments and understand the nature of the transaction. Payment will be made by check drawn to the order of the minor.

(d) *Assignments by legal guardians.*—Bonds registered in the name of a minor (whether alone or with a natural guardian) for whose estate a legal guardian or similar representative has been appointed by a proper court or is otherwise legally qualified may be assigned by the representative for any authorized transaction. The assignment must be supported by a court certificate or a certified copy of the letters of appointment issued by the court making the appointment, under its seal, except that an assignment by the representative for his own apparent benefit must be supported by the evidence required in sec. 306.80. The certificate or certification must be dated not more than one year before the date of the assignment and must contain a statement that the appointment is in full force unless (1) it shows that the appointment was made not more than one year before the date of the assignment or (2) the representative or a corepresentative is a corporation. All corepresentatives must join in any assignment, except as provided in sec. 306.79. An assignment by the representative will not be accepted after receipt of notice of the termination of the guardianship, except for transfer to the former ward.

SEC. 306.58. *Incompetents.*—(a) *Definition.*—For the purposes of this section an incompetent is defined as a person under any legal disability except minority.

(b) *Assignments by legal guardians.*—Bonds registered in the name of an incompetent for whose estate a legal guardian or similar representative has been appointed by a proper court or is otherwise legally qualified may be assigned by the representative for any authorized transaction. The assignment must be supported by a court certificate or a certified copy of the letters of appointment issued by the court making the appointment, under its seal, except that an assignment by the representative for his own apparent benefit must be supported by the evidence required in sec. 306.80. The certificate or certification must be dated not more than one year before the date of the assignment and must contain a statement that the appointment is in full force, unless (1) it shows that the appointment was made not more than one year before the date of the assignment or (2) the representative or a corepresentative is a corporation. All corepresentatives must join in any assignment, except as provided in sec. 306.79. An assignment by the representative will not be accepted after receipt of notice of termination of the guardianship, except for transfer to the former ward.

(c) *Assignments by voluntary guardians.*—Bonds registered in the name of an incompetent for whose estate no legal guardian or similar representative has been appointed by a proper court or is otherwise legally qualified may be assigned by the relative responsible for his care and support or some other proper person as voluntary guardian:

(1) For exchange or redemption if the total face amount of United States bonds so registered does not exceed $1,000 and the proceeds of the bonds are necessary and will be used for the care or support of the incompetent or for the support of his legal dependents; or

(2) For redemption if the bonds are matured or have been called and the proceeds are to be reinvested in other securities to be registered in the incompetent's name followed by that of his voluntary guardian in the form "A, an incompetent under voluntary guardianship of B" and if after completion of the transaction, the total face amount of United States bonds registered in the name of the incompetent on which interest is paid currently would not exceed $5,000.

An application on Form PD 1461 by the person seeking authority to act as voluntary guardian will be required.

SEC. 306.59. *Attorneys in fact.*—Assignments by attorneys in fact for individual owners or coowners will be recognized if supported by adequate powers of attorney. The use of Form PD 1001 or 1002 is suggested but any form sufficient in substance may be used. Every power must be executed in the presence of an officer authorized to witness assignments of the bonds for the desired transactions. A power may be either general or specific, depending on whether the owner desires to

authorize execution of assignments of all his bonds assignable under these regulations or to limit the authority to bonds of designated issues or to certain designated bonds. The original power must be filed with the Treasury Department, except that a photocopy certified by an officer of a Federal Reserve Bank or branch, or by an officer of a bank or trust company under its corporate seal, will be accepted, if the seal on the original power is legible on the copy or is copied by the certifying officer. An assignment by a substituted attorney in fact must be supported by an appropriate power of substitution, which must be supported in turn by an appropriate authorizing power of attorney. The use of Form PD 1005, 1006, 1007, or 1008 (the particular form depending on whether the power is to be general or specific and whether an individual or a corporation is to be named as attorney in fact) is suggested but any form sufficient in substance may be used. An assignment by an attorney in fact or a substituted attorney in fact for the apparent benefit of either will be accepted only if expressly authorized in both the power of attorney and power of substitution. A power of attorney or of substitution will be recognized until, but not after (unless the power is coupled with an interest) the Bureau of the Public Debt, Division of Loans and Currency, Washington 25, D. C., receives proof of revocation or proof of the grantor's death or incompetency, except that a pending transaction will be temporarily suspended on receipt of a request from the grantor of the power, by wire or otherwise, and except further that the Secretary of the Treasury may require evidence in any case that a power is still in full force at the time the Department is requested to act under it. If there are two or more joint attorneys in fact or substitutes all must unite in the assignment unless the power authorizes less than all to act or the bond has matured or been called, in which case less than all may assign for redemption for the account of the bond owner or for redemption and application of the proceeds in payment for new bonds offered in exchange to be registered in the name of the owner.

SEC. 306.60. *Nontransferable securities.*—The provisions of this subpart, except those of secs. 306.56 (a), 306.57 (a) (1) and 306.58 (c) relating to transfers, shall apply to 2¾ percent Treasury Bonds, Investment Series B–1975–80, provided, that the term "exchange" as used in secs. 306.56 (a), 306.57 (a) (1) and 306.58 (c) (1) shall be deemed to refer to the exchange of these bonds for the current series of 1½ percent 5-year Treasury notes. The provisions of this subpart with respect to assignments of bonds, except those of sec. 306.56 and those of secs. 306.57 (a) (1) and 306.58 (c) (1) relating to transfers or exchanges shall apply to requests for payment or reissue of Treasury savings notes, provided, that the term "redemption" as used therein shall refer to redemption at or before maturity and provided further that the term "redemption" as used in secs. 306.57 (a) (2) and 306.58 (c) (2) shall refer to redemption at maturity.

SUBPART H—ASSIGNMENTS IN BEHALF OF ESTATES OF DECEASED REGISTERED OWNERS

SEC. 306.65. *In course of administration.*—A bond belonging to the estate of a decedent which is being administered in a proper court by an executor or general administrator will be accepted for any authorized transaction upon assignment by the qualified representative of the estate. (For temporary or special administrators see sec. 306.66.) Unless the bond is registered in the name and title of the representative, the assignment must be supported by a court certificate of his appointment or a certified copy of the letters of appointment, issued by the court making the appointment, under its seal, except that an assignment by a representative for his own apparent benefit must be supported by the evidence required in sec. 306.80. The certificate or certification, if required, must be dated not more than six months before the date of the assignment and must contain a statement that the appointment is in full force, unless (1) it shows that the appointment was made not more than one year before the date of the assignment or (2) the representative or a corepresentative is a corporation. The proper form of signature to an assignment is, for example, "John A. Jones, administrator of the estate (or, executor of the will) of Henry W. Jones, deceased." All corepresentatives must unite in any assignment except as provided in sec. 306.79. A bond registered in the name of an executor or administrator may be reissued in the name of his successor, upon the request of the designated representative or his successor, supported by proof of successorship, without assignment.

SEC. 306.66. *Temporary and special administrators.*—The Treasury Department will recognize assignments by temporary or special administrators for any author-

ized transaction within the scope of their authority under State law or the orders of the court by which they were appointed. If the amount of bonds presented for any transaction does not exceed $250, the Department will presume that it is within the proper scope, and the assignments need be supported only by evidence of the same nature as that required in support of assignments by a general administrator, as set forth in sec. 306.65. If the amount of bonds presented exceeds $250:

(1) Assignments by a temporary administrator for redemption for his account in his representative capacity, or for redemption and application of the proceeds in payment for new securities to be registered in his name in his representative capacity, must be supported by a certificate of court under its seal showing that the appointment was in full force within 30 days preceding the date of receipt of the bonds or the certificate, whichever is later, except that, if a corporation is the temporary administrator or coadministrator, any acceptable court evidence of appointment may be supplemented by a statement by the corporation on its letterhead showing that the appointment was in force within the specified period;

(2) assignments by a temporary administrator for transfer or exchange (including assignments for redemption for the account of the temporary administrator individually or that of any other person in any capacity) must be supported by a duly certified copy of a special order of court authorizing such action;

(3) assignments by a special administrator must be supported by a duly certified copy of a special order of court authorizing such action, unless it appears from his letters of appointment or the statutes under which the appointment was made that such action comes within the scope of his authority, in which case it must appear from evidence under the seal of the court, or from such evidence and a supplemental statement by a corporate administrator on its letterhead, that the appointment was in full force within six months preceding the date of receipt of the securities or the evidence, whichever is later.

SEC. 306.67. *After settlement through court proceedings.*—Bonds belonging to the estate of a decedent which has been settled in a proper court will be accepted for any authorized transaction upon assignments by the person or persons entitled, as determined by the court. If one person is the sole legatee, or if specific bonds are distributed to any one person, the bonds may be reissued in the name of such person upon instructions from him without assignment. The assignments or instructions for reissue should be supported by a copy, certified under court seal, of the decree of distribution, the representative's final account as approved by the court, or similar court records.

SEC. 306.68. *Without administration.*—When it appears that no legal representative of the estate to which bonds belong has been or is to be appointed, the bonds may be disposed of in any authorized manner pursuant to an agreement and assignment by all persons entitled to share in the bonds under the laws of the State of the decedent's domicile. (Use Form PD 1646.) All debts of the decedent and his estate must be paid or provided for and the interests of any minors or incompetents in the estate must be adequately protected to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 306.69. *Special provisions applicable to small amounts of securities, interest checks, or redemption checks.*—The right to, or the authority to dispose of, a small amount of public debt securities and checks issued in payment thereof or in payment of interest thereon, belonging to the estate of a decedent, may be established through the use of certain short forms, according to the aggregate amount of securities and checks (excluding checks representing interest on the securities) involved in the case, as indicated by the following table:

Amount (dollars)	Circumstances	Form	To be executed by—
25	Estate being administered	PD 2488	Executor or administrator.
25	No administration	PD 2216	Heir or legatee who paid burial expenses.
100	Estate being administered	PD 2488	Executor or administrator.
250	Estate settled	PD 2458A	Former executor or administrator, attorney or other qualified person.

Sec. 306.70. *Nontransferable securities.*—The provisions of this subpart except those of sec. 306.66 (2) relating to transfer shall apply to 2¾ percent Treasury Bonds, Investment Series B–1975–80, provided, that the term "exchange" shall be deemed to refer to the exchange of these bonds for the current series of 1½ percent 5-year Treasury notes. The provisions of this subpart with respect to assignments of bonds shall apply to requests for payment or reissue of Treasury savings notes, provided, that the term "redemption", as used in sec. 306.66 (1), shall be deemed to refer to redemption of Treasury savings notes at maturity, and that the requirements of sec. 306.66 (2) shall apply to requests for redemption of Treasury savings notes before maturity.

SUBPART I—ASSIGNMENTS BY OR IN BEHALF OF FIDUCIARIES AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES

Sec. 306.75. *Individual trustees.*—Bonds registered in the names and titles of individual trustees, as, for example, "Mrs. Mary Smith trustee under the will of John Smith, deceased," or "Henry J. Williams, Edward C. Carter and Charles Jones, trustees under agreement dated October 12, 1954, with Frank H. Woods," will be accepted for any authorized transaction upon assignment by the designated trustees without further proof of their appointment and qualification, except that an assignment by a trustee for his own apparent benefit will be accepted only as provided in sec. 306.80. If one of the designated trustees has died or resigned, or is no longer qualified to act as trustee, and a successor has been appointed, the bonds must be assigned by the surviving or remaining trustee or trustees and the successor trustee, and proof of the death, resignation, removal, or disqualification of the former trustee and of the appointment and qualification of the successor trustee must be furnished. If the appointment of a successor is not required under the terms of the trust instrument or otherwise and is not contemplated, assignments by the surviving or remaining trustee or trustees must be supported by (1) proof of the death, resignation, removal, or disqualification of the former trustee and (2) satisfactory proof that the surviving or remaining trustee or trustees are fully qualified to administer the trust, which may be in the form of a certificate by them showing that the appointment of a successor has not been applied for, is not contemplated and is not necessary under the terms of the trust instrument or otherwise. Proof of successorship, but no assignment, will be required in support of a request for reissue to substitute the name of a succeeding trustee for that of a former trustee. Assignments of bonds registered in the titles, without the names of the trustees, as, for example, "Trustees of the George E. White Memorial Scholarship Fund under deed of trust dated November 11, 1940, executed by John W. White," must be supported by satisfactory proof that the assignors are the qualified and acting trustees of the designated trust estate, unless the trustees are empowered to act as a unit in which case the provisions of sec. 306.76 shall apply. Form PD 2446 may be used to furnish proof of incumbency of trustees. Assignments by trustees of bonds not registered or assigned in such manner as to show that they belong to the trust estate for which the assignors are acting must be supported by satisfactory evidence that the trust estate is entitled to the bonds under these regulations, in addition to any other required evidence. All cotrustees must unite in any assignment except as provided in sec. 306.79.

Sec. 306.76. *Boards of trustees and trustees acting as a unit.*—If the trustees of any organization or trust estate, public or private, constitute a board, committee, or other body which is empowered to act as a unit, bonds registered in its name may be assigned for any authorized transaction by any member, officer or other person authorized to act in its behalf. Except as otherwise provided in this section, the assignments must be supported by a copy of a resolution of the board or other body, certified under its seal, or, if none, sworn to by an officer having access to its records. (Form PD 2495 may be used.) If the resolution is authenticated by the officer who assigns the bonds, another officer must join in the authentication. If the assigning officer is designated in the resolution by title only, his incumbency must be certified by another officer of the board or other body under its seal, or, if none, sworn to by him. (Form PD 2446 may be used.) No evidence will be required in support of an assignment by an officer for redemption for the account of the designated board, committee, or other body, or for redemption and application of the proceeds in payment for new bonds offered in exchange to be registered in the same name. If the trustees of any organization or trust estate are empowered to act as a unit, although not designated as a board,

committee or other body, bonds registered in their names as such trustees, or in their title as such trustees, without their names, may be assigned by any trustee authorized by the group to act in its behalf. The assignments must be supported by a sworn copy of a resolution passed by the group in accordance with the terms of the trust instrument, and proof of the authority of the trustees to act as a unit may be required, except that an assignment by one of the trustees named on the bonds or by one for whom appropriate proof of incumbency is furnished, for redemption for the account of the trustees (by check drawn substantially as the bonds are inscribed) or for redemption and application of the proceeds in payment for new bonds offered in exchange to be registered in the same name, need not be supported by any other evidence. As an alternative, in any case described in this section, assignments by all the trustees, supported by proof of their incumbency, if not named on the bonds, will be accepted.

SEC. 306.77. *Individual guardians.*—Bonds registered in the names and titles of individual legal guardians or similar representatives of the estates of minors or incompetents, may be assigned by the designated representatives for any authorized transaction without further proof of their appointment and qualification, except that an assignment by any such representative for his own apparent benefit will be accepted only as provided in sec. 306.80. Assignments of bonds registered (1) in the titles, without the names, of the representatives, (2) in the names and titles of representatives who are no longer qualified to act or (3) in the names of minors or incompetents must be supported by a certificate of appointment for the representatives, or a certified copy of their letters of appointment executed or certified by the clerk of the court making the appointment, under its seal. The certificate or certification must be dated not more than one year before the date of the assignment, and must show that the appointment is in full force unless (1) the certificate or certification shows that the appointment was made not more than one year before the date of the assignment or (2) the representative or a corepresentative is a corporation. A bond registered in the name of a guardian or similar representative may be reissued in the name of his successor, upon the request of the designated representative or his successor, supported by proof of successorship, without assignment. All joint guardians must unite in any assignment, except as provided in sec. 306.79.

SEC. 306.78. *Corporate representatives and fiduciaries.*—An assignment in behalf of a corporation acting alone or with individuals as executor, general administrator, guardian or similar representative, trustee or attorney in fact, must be supported by the evidence, if any, required in support of assignments by corresponding individual representatives or fiduciaries, except that the evidence of appointment as executor, administrator, or guardian, if required, need not contain a statement that the appointment is in full force nor be dated within any particular period of time preceding the date of the assignment. Satisfactory evidence of the authority of the officer who executes the assignment in behalf of the corporation will be required, unless the assignment is (1) for redemption for the account of, or for redemption and application of the proceeds in payment for new bonds offered in exchange to be registered in the name of, the executors, administrators, guardians, trustees, or grantors, as the case may be or (2) for redemption at par before maturity, in accordance with sec. 306.28. The evidence of the officer's authority, if required, must be in substantially the same form as that required in support of an assignment of a bond registered in the name of the corporation in its own right, as set forth in sec. 306.85, except that the evidence must refer to bonds held in a representative or fiduciary capacity and that reference should be made to Forms PD 1011 and PD 1012 rather than Forms PD 1009 and PD 1010, respectively.

SEC. 306.79. *Joint representatives or fiduciaries.*—If there are two or more joint executors, administrators, guardians or similar representatives, or trustees of an estate, all must unite in the assignment of any bonds belonging to the estate, unless

(1) an express statute, a decree of court, or the instrument under which they are acting provides otherwise or

(2) the bonds have matured or been called, in which case one or more of the representatives or fiduciaries may assign for redemption for the account of, or for redemption and application of the proceeds in payment for new bonds offered in exchange to be registered in the names of, all acting executors, administrators, guardians or similar representatives, or trustees. For assignments by joint attorneys in fact, see sec. 306.59.

SEC. 306.80. *Assignments by representatives or fiduciaries for their own benefit.*—Unless there are two or more representatives or fiduciaries acting and all unite in

the assignment, an assignment by an executor, administrator, guardian or similar representative, trustee, or other representative or fiduciary for his own apparent benefit, including an assignment for transfer to himself individually or an assignment for redemption for his individual account, must be supported by one of the following documents, in addition to any other evidence required under these regulations:

(1) A duly certified copy of an order of a proper court, clearly authorizing the assignment.

(2) In the case of a fiduciary who is not acting under the supervision of a court, a duly certified copy of the governing instrument and any other evidence which may be necessary to show that he is entitled to the bond in his own right.

(3) The consent of all persons having any interest in the bonds, provided they can be identified and are not under any legal disability.

(4) In the case of an executor, administrator or trustee, a duly certified statement on Form PD 2480 or in substantially the same form, satisfactorily establishing that he is entitled to the bond or the proceeds thereof in his own right.

SEC. 306.81. *Attorneys in fact for fiduciaries.*—Assignments by attorneys in fact for legal representatives or fiduciaries must be supported by adequate powers of attorney in addition to any evidence necessary to support assignments by the representatives or fiduciaries. Form PD 1002 or PD 1004 may be used, depending on whether the representative or fiduciary is an individual or a corporation. Powers in other forms may be accepted, but all powers must be executed in the presence of an officer authorized to witness assignments of the bonds. Powers must specifically designate the bonds to be assigned. The original must be filed with the Department, except that a photocopy certified by an officer of a Federal Reserve Bank or branch, or by an officer of a bank or trust company under the corporate seal, will be accepted, if the seal on the original power is legible on the copy or is copied by the certifying officer. An assignment by a substituted attorney in fact must be supported by an appropriate power of substitution, which must be supported in turn by an appropriate power of attorney, and by proof of the representative's or fiduciary's authority, if necessary. Form PD 1006 or PD 1008, whichever is appropriate, may be used for the appointment of a substitute. An assignment by an attorney in fact or a substituted attorney in fact for his own apparent benefit will be accepted only if expressly authorized in the power of attorney or power of substitution, respectively. An assignment by a substituted attorney in fact for the apparent benefit of the attorney in fact will be accepted only if expressly authorized in both the power of attorney and the power of substitution. A power of attorney or a power of substitution will be recognized until, but not after, the Bureau of the Public Debt, Division of Loans and Currency, Washington 25, D. C., receives proof of revocation, unless the power is coupled with an interest, except that a pending transaction will be temporarily suspended on receipt of a request from the grantor of the power, by wire or otherwise, and except further that the Secretary of the Treasury may require evidence in any case that a power is still in full force at the time the Department is requested to act under it.

SEC. 306.82. *Nontransferable securities.*—The provisions of this subpart with respect to assignments are applicable to assignments of $2\frac{3}{4}$ percent Treasury Bonds, Investment Series B–1975–80, and to requests for payment or reissue of Treasury savings notes, except those of sec. 306.78 requiring evidence of authority of the assigning officers to support assignment for an authorized transfer, and as applied to Treasury savings notes relate to requests for redemption before maturity as well as at maturity.

SUBPART J—ASSIGNMENTS IN BEHALF OF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS

SEC. 306.85. *Private corporations and unincorporated associations.*—Bonds registered in the name of a private corporation or unincorporated association in its own right (not a partnership or a business owned by one individual, whether or not operated under a trade name, or an activity conducted by a trustee or trustees) may be assigned in its behalf, for any authorized transaction by any duly authorized officer or officers. Satisfactory evidence that the assigning officers were duly authorized to assign and sell or otherwise dispose of the bonds will be accepted in support of an assignment for any purpose, except that if the assignment is for their own apparent benefit the evidence must expressly authorize such disposition. No evidence will be required in support of assignments for redemption for the account of the corporation or association or for redemption and

application of the proceeds in payment for new bonds offered in exchange to be registered in the name of the corporation or association. The evidence, if required, should ordinarily be in the form of a resolution of the governing body (usually, for a corporation, the board of directors, or for an unincorporated association, the members or a board of trustees). A resolution adopted by an executive committee or other body which is not obviously the governing body must be supplemented by a duly certified copy of the charter, constitution, or bylaws, or an extract therefrom, showing the authority of the body to act for the organization. In any case the resolution may relate to any or all registered bonds owned by the organization, to bonds of any particular loan or issue, or to a particular bond or bonds. A copy of a resolution conferring general authority may be furnished on Form PD 1009, and one conferring limited authority may be furnished on Form PD 1010, or may be in any substantially similar form. In any case the copy must be certified or sworn to in accordance with the instruction on the applicable form. If the officer or officers derive their authority direct from the charter, constitution, or bylaws, a copy or a pertinent extract therefrom, certified under the seal of the organization, or, if it has no seal, sworn to by another officer who has access to its records, will be required in lieu of a resolution. If the resolution or other supporting document shows only the title of the authorized officer, without his name, it must be supplemented by a certificate of incumbency certified under the seal of the organization, or, if it has no seal, sworn to by another officer who has access to its records. (Form PD 1014 may be used.) The signature to the assignment must be in the following form, for example:

> "The Model Manufacturing Co., a corporation (or, an unincorporated association), by (signed) John W. Henderson, *Treasurer*."

The officer in charge of the records and seal of a corporation may properly add the word "attest," followed by his signature and title and an impression of the seal, to the left of the corporate signature, when the organization's requirements so provide, but such endorsement is not required, and will not be accepted in lieu of an authorized witnessing officer's certificate.

SEC. 306.86. *Merger, consolidation, conversion, reincorporation, and change of name of private organizations.*—If a private corporation is succeeded by another corporation by merger, consolidation, conversion, or reincorporation (which do not include a general assignment of assets without legal successorship), its bonds may be assigned for any authorized transaction in behalf of the successor by an authorized officer in accordance with the provisions of the preceding section, or may be reissued in the name of the successor without assignment upon such successor's request and submission of satisfactory evidence of successorship. The evidence must be in the form of a certificate, under seal, by the public official, board, or commission authorized by law to approve the action, or if none, by direct proof of compliance with statutory or other legal requirements, usually in the form of certified copies of resolutions by governing bodies and by stockholders or members, and proof of filing as required by law. The certification of a resolution must show that due notice of the meeting was given, that a quorum was present, and that the resolution was adopted by the necessary majority, and must be signed, under the seal of the corporation, by an officer having access to its records, or, if it has no seal, must be sworn to by such officer. The signature to any necessary assignment must be in the following form, for example:

> "The Twin Cities Printing Corporation, successor to the St. Paul Printing Company, a corporation, by (signed) Carl Johansen, *President*."

Similar evidence of the mere change of name of a corporation will be required to support a request in its behalf for reissue in its new name without assignment or an assignment in its behalf for any authorized transaction. The signature to an assignment after change of name should be in the following form, for example:

> "The National Bank and Trust Company of ____________________, formerly the National Bank of ____________________, by (signed) Theodore R. Stevenson, *Vice President*."

If an unincorporated association changes its name, or is succeeded by another organization, similar evidence, so far as applicable, will be required in support of a request for reissue in the new name or in the name of the successor, an assignment in behalf of the association under its new name, or an assignment by the successor. If the association (such as a local lodge or chapter) exists by reason of a charter issued by another organization, a certificate by the officer in charge of the records of the latter organization, under its seal, to the effect that the subordinate association has reorganized or changed its name in accordance with the constitution and

bylaws of the parent organization, will be accepted in lieu of direct evidence of such action.

SEC. 306.87. *Attorney in fact for a corporation or unincorporated association.*—Bonds registered in the name of a corporation or an unincorporated association may be assigned in its behalf for any authorized transaction by a duly authorized person as attorney in fact. Such assignments must be supported by one of the following documents certified under the seal of the organization, or, if it has no seal, sworn to by another officer who has access to its records:

(1) A copy of a resolution of its governing body authorizing an officer of the organization to appoint an attorney in fact to assign and sell or otherwise dispose of the bonds, as provided in sec. 306.85, and of a general or specific power of attorney by the officer so authorized, executed in the presence of an officer authorized to witness assignments of the bonds for the desired transactions, for which purpose Form PD 1003 or PD 1004 may be used;

(2) A copy of a resolution of its governing body directly appointing an attorney in fact for this purpose; or

(3) A copy of the charter, constitution, or bylaws, or a pertinent extract therefrom, showing the authority of an officer to appoint an attorney in fact, and of a general or specific power of attorney by the officer so authorized, executed as provided in (1) above.

In any case the power may not be broader than the authorizing resolution or other authority and a general power in behalf of a public corporation will be recognized only if authorized by statute. If the power or resolution authorizes the attorney in fact to appoint a substitute attorney in fact, an assignment by the substitute must be further supported by a power of substitution by the attorney in fact, executed in the manner prescribed for the execution of the power of attorney. (Form PD 1005, PD 1006, PD 1007, or PD 1008, whichever is appropriate, may be used for this purpose.) If the resolution or other supporting document shows only the title of the authorized officer, without his name, it must be supplemented by a certificate of incumbency certified under the seal of the organization, or, if it has no seal, sworn to by another officer who has access to its records. (Form PD 1014 may be used.)

SEC. 306.88. *Political entities and public corporations.*—Bonds registered in the name of a State, county, or other political entity, or in the name of an incorporated city, town, village, school district, or other public corporation or body, may be assigned for any authorized transaction by a duly authorized officer or officers in accordance with the provisions of sec. 306.85 so far as applicable, except as otherwise provided herein. If evidence of authority derived from a municipal ordinance, charter of a public corporation, or special act of a State legislature is required, a copy of the pertinent provision must be certified to the Department by the proper public officer under official seal. If evidence of authority derived from a State constitution or from a public law is required, the pertinent provision must be cited. If a certificate of incumbency is required, it must be executed by the proper public officer under official seal.

SEC. 306.89. *Public officers.*—Bonds registered in the title of a public officer who is the official custodian of public funds, for example, "Treasurer, State of North Carolina," may be assigned by the designated officer. No evidence will be required in support of an assignment for redemption for the officer's official account or for redemption and application of the proceeds in payment for new bonds offered in exchange to be registered in his official title or in the name of the political entity or public corporation for which he is acting. Any other assignment must be supported by satisfactory evidence that the assignor is the incumbent of the designated office, except that an assignment for his individual benefit will not be recognized. The evidence must be in the form of a certificate of incumbency executed by the proper public officer under official seal.

SEC. 306.90. *Partnerships.*—An assignment of a bond registered in the name of a partnership must be executed by a general partner in the form, for example:

"Smith and Jones, a partnership
by (signed) John Jones, a partner."

An assignment for the benefit of one of the partners individually must be executed by another partner. Upon the death of a partner and the resulting dissolution of the partnership, assignment by all the surviving partners and by the persons entitled to assign in behalf of the decedent's estate will be required, unless the laws of the particular jurisdiction authorize the surviving partners to assign without regard to the decedent's estate. Upon voluntary dissolution of a partnership, an

assignment by a liquidating partner, as such, must be supported by a duly executed agreement among the partners appointing the liquidating partner.

SEC. 306.91. *Nontransferable securities.*—The provisions of this subpart shall apply to Treasury Bonds, Investment Series B–1975–80, and to requests for payment or reissue of Treasury savings notes, except those of sec. 306.85 requiring evidence of authority of the assigning officers to support assignment for an authorized transfer, and as applied to Treasury savings notes, relate to requests for payment before maturity as well as at maturity.

SUBPART K—CONFLICTING CLAIMS

SEC. 306.95. *Responsibility of Treasury Department.*—(a) *General.*—The Treasury Department assumes no responsibility for the protection of the interest of any person in securities not in his possession, and neither the Department nor any of its agencies will accept notice of any claim or of pending judicial proceedings by any such person, except as specifically provided in these regulations. (See subpart L for information in regard to the conditions under which caveats may be entered against transactions in securities of certain classes and relief granted on account of the loss, theft, or destruction thereof.) These limitations are based on the fact that the ready marketability of the securities depends in part upon the promptness and freedom with which transactions therein may be effected.

(b) *Bearer securities.*—Bearer securities comprise more than 90 percent of the outstanding marketable Government obligations, and transactions therein are concentrated in the twelve Federal Reserve Banks and their branches, and the Treasury Department. The volume of these transactions is so great that the necessity of consulting lists of bearer securities against which caveats (stoppages) may be requested as the result of loss, theft, or destruction before maturity would cause extensive delays in completing such transactions. Moreover, under generally recognized principles of law, good title to unmatured bearer securities will pass by delivery to a purchaser in good faith and for value. Therefore, the entry of caveats against transactions in these securities, upon receipt of reports of loss, theft, or destruction, would be wholly without practical benefit.[7] As purchasers of bearer securities which have been lost or stolen after face maturity would not acquire good title thereto as against the true owners, reports of losses or thefts occurring after face maturity will be recorded and efforts will be made to detect any such securities upon receipt by the Department or a Federal Reserve Bank, with a view to giving the owner an opportunity to establish his right to them. However, such efforts may be unsuccessful, on account of circumstances over which the Department has no control, in which case the Department's responsibility will be limited to notifying the person who reported the loss or theft of the source from which the securities were received, in so far as the information is available.

(c) *Registered securities.*—Both assignment and delivery are necessary to pass good title to marketable securities in registered form. Therefore, the Department will afford registered owners appropriate protection against loss through forged assignments, and so far as possible, against loss through assignments affected by fraud. (See secs. 306.98 and 306.99.) Very little protection can be given owners who lose possession of their bonds after assigning them in blank or for exchange for coupon bonds without restrictions on the delivery of the coupon bonds, as bonds so assigned are, in effect, payable to bearer.

(d) *Interest coupons.*—Interest coupons are payable to bearer; therefore, the Department can assume no responsibility whatever with respect to detached coupons which have been lost, stolen, or destroyed, and will not enter any caveats (stoppages) against payment thereof or undertake to determine whether any particular coupons have been paid.

SEC. 306.96. *Circumstances under which the ownership of securities payable to bearer may be questioned.*—A bearer security or a registered security so assigned as

[7] On April 27, 1867, the Secretary of the Treasury issued the following statement:

"In consequence of the increasing trouble, wholly without practical benefit, arising from notices which are constantly received at the Department respecting the loss of coupon bonds, which are payable to bearer, and of Treasury notes issued and remaining in blank at the time of loss, it becomes necessary to give this public notice, that the Government can not protect, and will not undertake to protect, the owners of such bonds and notes against the consequences of their own fault or misfortune.

"Hereafter all bonds, notes, and coupons, payable to bearer, and Treasury notes issued and remaining in blank, will be paid to the party presenting them in pursuance of the regulations of the Department, in the course of regular business; and no attention will be paid to caveats which may be filed for the purpose of preventing such payment."

to become, in effect, payable to bearer which has been reported lost or stolen may be detected by the Treasury Department upon presentation for payment or other transaction only as the result of (1) the entry of a caveat, in the case of a security reported lost or stolen after maturity, as provided in sec. 306.108, (2) the requirement of proof of ownership, in the case of a mutilated security or one which is presented for payment more than a reasonable length of time after maturity, as provided in sec. 306.25 or (3) presentation by a person claiming to be a finder. If the security is so detected, the Department will call upon the presenter and the person who reported the loss or theft to substantiate their respective claims. If the evidence submitted by either claimant establishes conclusively that he is the owner of the security, payment will be made to him, except that the Department, before making payment, may require a bond of indemnity or other security to protect the United States from any liability to any other person. If payment may not be made under these conditions, the Department will hold the security until the case is settled by agreement or as the result of judicial proceedings in accordance with sec. 306.97.

SEC. 306.97. *Judicial proceedings.*—The Treasury Department will recognize any valid judicial proceedings in a proper court affecting the ownership of or interest in registered securities upon presentation of the securities to the Department bearing appropriate assignments and accompanied by satisfactory proof of the proceedings. If the bonds are registered in the names of two or more persons, the extent of their respective interests in the bonds must be determined by the court in proceedings to which they are parties or must otherwise be validly established. The following evidence will be required in the types of cases designated:

(1) *Judicial transfers.*—An assignment by a transferee through judicial proceedings, as in the case of a divorce decree awarding to one party to the proceedings a bond registered in the name of the other, or any case in which a bond registered in the name of one person is found to be the property of another person, must be supported by a copy of the final judgment or decree and of the record of any necessary supplemental proceedings, duly certified by the clerk of the court under its seal, and, if the judgment or decree was entered more than 6 months prior to the assignment, by a certificate, under court seal, by the clerk, dated within 6 months of the assignment, showing that the judgment or decree is in full force. The signature to the assignment should be in the following form:

"______________________________ by ________________________________,
(Registered owner)
person entitled through judicial proceedings."

(2) *Sales under court orders.*—An assignment by a sheriff, marshal, or other court officer for the purpose of carrying out a sale ordered by the court to satisfy, or apply on, a money judgment must be supported by copies of the court order (writ of execution) and the officer's return thereon, in addition to copies in the judgment and the record of supplemental proceedings, all certified by the clerk of the court under its seal. In the case of a security which has matured or become redeemable pursuant to a call for redemption, in lieu of sale in the usual manner, the officer to whom the order is directed may assign the security to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption and receive payment thereof in his official capacity. The signature to the assignment should be in the following form:

'____________________________, an officer of the ________________________
(Signature and official title)
Court of ____________________________, in the matter of __________________."
(County and State)

(3) *Bankruptcy proceedings.*—An assignment by a trustee in bankruptcy must be supported by the referee's certificate of the trustee's election and qualification, and the incumbency and signature of the referee must be certified by the clerk of the court under its seal. The signature to the assignment should be in the following form:

"__________________________, Trustee in Bankruptcy of the estate of______
______________________________."

(4) *Receivers.*—An assignment of a registered bond by a receiver of the property of the owner, or by a similar officer, must be supported by a copy of an order of court certified by the clerk of the court under its seal, authorizing the assignment and sale or transfer of the bond, except that, in the case of a statutory officer, the assignment must be supported by proof of compliance with the

statutory requirements. The signature to the assignment should be in the following form:

"______________________________, by ___________________________,
(Registered owner)
Receiver (or other official title), under order of the ______________________
Court of ________________________, in the matter of ___________________."
(County and State)

The Department will also recognize a determination by a proper court with respect to the ownership or right to possession of securities in either registered or bearer form which may be held by the Department subject to such determination. The evidence required will be similar to that prescribed in paragraph (1) of this section.

SEC. 306.98. *Assignments affected by fraud.*—If a registered bond has been transferred, exchanged, or redeemed in reliance upon an apparently valid assignment, and a claim that the assignment was obtained by fraud is subsequently received, the Treasury Department can grant no relief. If a claim of this kind is received before the bond is transferred, exchanged, or redeemed, the Department will call upon the registered owner to substantiate his claim, and if he does so the Department will enter a caveat (stoppage) against the bond. When a bond against which a caveat has been so entered is received, the Department will call upon the presenter to explain the circumstances under which he acquired the bond. If it appears from all the evidence submitted that the presenter acquired the bond in good faith, for value, without notice or knowledge of the alleged fraud, the Department will then give the registered owner a reasonable period of time in which to institute judicial proceedings against the presenter to establish his right to the bond in accordance with sec. 306.97; if he fails to institute appropriate proceedings within the prescribed period of time or is not successful, the Department will recognize the assignment. If it does not appear that the presenter acquired the bond in good faith, for value, without notice or knowledge of the alleged fraud, the Department will take the position of a stakeholder with respect to the bond until the case is settled by a disclaimer of interest by one of the parties, by an agreement between them, or by judicial proceedings between them in accordance with sec. 306.97. In any case in which the transfer, exchange, or redemption of a bond is withheld pending the receipt of evidence requested or the outcome of judicial proceedings, or while the Department is acting as a stakeholder with respect to the bond, any interest to which the presenter might be entitled will be withheld, and when the case is settled any interest so withheld will be paid to the person found to be entitled to the bond, unless otherwise determined by agreement of the parties or by the court.

SEC. 306.99. *Forged assignments.*—No title can be acquired through a forged assignment of a registered bond, even by a purchaser in good faith, for value, without notice or knowledge of the forgery. An assignment of a registered bond against which a caveat (stoppage) has been entered in accordance with sec. 306.108 will not be accepted unless it is determined that the assignment is genuine. If the assignment is found to be a forgery, the Treasury Department will grant appropriate relief to the true owner. If an assignment has been honored before the receipt of notice of the loss or theft of the bond, and it is found upon investigation that the assignment is a forgery, the Department will grant appropriate relief to the true owner and proceed against those responsible for the loss resulting from the first transaction, including (1) the person committing the forgery, (2) the witnessing officer or the corporation of which he is an officer (see sec. 306.44) and (3) the person presenting the bond to the Department or a Federal Reserve Bank for transfer, exchange, or payment, who thereby gives an implied warranty of title to the United States.

SEC. 306.100. *Nontransferable securities.*—The provisions of this subpart, with the exception of those of secs. 306.95, 306.96, and 306.98, shall apply to Treasury Bonds, Investment Series B–1975–80, provided, that the reference in sec. 306.97 (2) to assignment by a sheriff, marshal, or other court officer, a trustee in bankruptcy or a receiver or similar officer, other than for redemption, shall be deemed to refer to assignment of the bonds for exchange for 1½ percent 5-year Treasury notes of EA or EO series, and that the reference in sec. 306.99 relating to transfer of title and to an implied warranty of a presenter is not applicable. The provisions of this subpart, with the exception of those of secs. 306.95, 306.96, and 306.98, shall apply to Treasury savings notes, provided, that reference to assignment in sec. 306.97 as used in (1) shall be deemed to refer to a request for payment or reissue, and as used in (2), (3), and (4) shall be deemed to refer to a request

for payment only, and that the reference in sec. 306.99 relating to transfer of title and to an implied warranty of title by the presenter is not applicable.

SUBPART L—RELIEF ON ACCOUNT OF LOSS, THEFT, DESTRUCTION, MUTILATION, OR DEFACEMENT

SEC. 306.105. *Statutory authority and requirements.*—Section 8 of the act of July 8, 1937 (50 Stat. 481), as amended (31 U. S. C. 738a), provides for relief, under certain conditions, on account of the loss, theft, destruction, mutilation, or defacement of United States interest-bearing securities. The statute defines interest-bearing securities as direct obligations of the United States issued pursuant to law for valuable consideration which by their terms bear interest or are issued on a discount basis, but includes excess profits tax refund bonds which bear no interest. To obtain relief the securities must be identified by description and number, and the pertinent facts must be clearly proved to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury. Except in certain specified types of cases or under certain specified circumstances, the law requires a bond of indemnity in such form and amount and with such surety, sureties, or security as the Secretary shall require. For detailed information concerning bonds of indemnity see sec. 306.113. If relief is authorized on account of a security which has not matured or become redeemable pursuant to a call, a substitute security bearing the same issue date, marked "Duplicate" and showing the serial number of the original security, will be issued; if relief is authorized on account of a security which has matured or become redeemable pursuant to a call, payment will be made.

SEC. 306.106. *Securities to which this subpart applies.*—This subpart applies to all securities for which relief may be given under authority of the statute cited in sec. 306.105 (except United States savings bonds, which are governed by separate regulations) or under the authority of any government or any organization of the United States for which the Treasury Department acts as transfer agency.

SEC. 306.107. *Reports of disappearance or recovery.*—The loss, theft or destruction of a security should be reported to the Bureau of the Public Debt, Division of Loans and Currency, Washington 25, D. C., as promptly as possible, except that if Treasury savings notes are involved the report should be sent to the issuing agency. The report must include the following information or as much thereof as possible: (1) the identification of the security by the complete title of the loan including the interest rate, date of issue and series, and by the serial number and denomination, and, in the case of registered securities, the exact form of inscription and a full description of any assignment, endorsement, or other writing thereon; (2) the name and present address of the owner, and his address at the time the securities were issued, and, if the report is made by any other person, the capacity in which he represents the owner; and (3) a brief statement of the circumstances under which the security disappeared. Upon receipt of the report an appropriate form for use in applying for relief will be furnished. The receipt of a report of loss, theft, or destruction of a registered security on which interest is payable periodically will not affect the payment of the interest. If any report of loss, theft, or destruction is found to have been made in error, or if any security reported as lost or stolen is recovered before relief has been authorized, the Bureau of the Public Debt should be notified to that effect, with references to the description of the security and the date of the original report. If any security for which relief has been granted is recovered, it must be surrendered as the property of the United States to the Bureau of the Public Debt, Division of Loans and Currency, Washington 25, D. C.

SEC. 306.108. *Caveats (stoppages).*—Upon receipt of a report of the loss, theft or possible destruction of a registered security, a caveat (stoppage) will be entered to suspend any transaction therein not specifically authorized by the owner, except in the case of a transferable security which (1) had been assigned to bearer or so assigned as to become, in effect, payable to bearer (as explained in sec. 306.42) and (2) had been lost, stolen, or possibly destroyed before its face maturity. In the case of a bearer security or a registered transferable security which had been assigned to bearer or so assigned as to become, in effect, payable to bearer, a caveat will be entered only in the event it satisfactorily appears that the loss, theft, or possible destruction occurred after the face maturity of the security (see sec. 306.95). However, if Department records show that the security has already been presented and honored, the owner or his authorized representative will be advised to that effect and furnished such information as may be available regarding the source of receipt. If, after the receipt of an application for relief

on account of the loss, theft, or possible destruction of a bearer security, or a registered security assigned to bearer or so assigned as to become, in effect, payable to bearer, it is determined that the security has been presented and honored, the applicant will be similarly informed.

SEC. 306.109. *Destruction or partial destruction of bearer securities.*—An application for relief on account of the partial or total destruction of a bearer security should be made on Form PD 1022. Any portion or portions not destroyed must be submitted to the Treasury Department in support of the application; if in a charred or fragile condition, they should be packed in cotton to prevent further damage in transit. When a substitute is issued to replace a coupon security which has not matured or become redeemable pursuant to a call for redemption, it will be of the same loan and date of issue and have attached coupons corresponding with those shown to have been attached to the security at the time it was destroyed or partially destroyed, except that any coupons which have matured will be paid by check. When relief is granted on account of a security which has become redeemable pursuant to a call, the redemption check will not include payment for any coupons dated after the redemption date.

SEC. 306.110. *Loss or theft (including possible destruction) of bearer securities or registered securities so assigned as to become, in effect, payable to bearer.*—Relief may be granted on account of the loss or theft of a bearer security, or of a registered security assigned to bearer or so assigned as to become, in effect, payable to bearer, if it was lost or stolen under such circumstances, and has been missing for such period of time after it matured or became redeemable pursuant to a call for redemption, as in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury would indicate that the security (1) has been destroyed or has become irretrievably lost, (2) is not held by any person as his own property, and (3) will never become the basis of a valid claim against the United States. The application for relief should be made on Form PD 1022 in the case of bearer securities and on Form PD 1025 in the case of registered securities. If relief is granted the redemption check will not include payment for any interest coupons claimed to have been attached to the security.

SEC. 306.111. *Loss or theft of registered securities not so assigned as to become, in effect, payable to bearer.*—An application for relief on account of the loss or theft of a registered security not assigned to bearer or not so assigned as to become, in effect, payable to bearer should be made on Form PD 1025. If the security was lost or stolen after it had been assigned and delivered by the registered owner to a transferee, the application must be executed by the transferee and must be supported by an assignment by the registered owner. The Treasury Department will supply an appropriate form for this purpose. The fact that a security alleged to have been lost or stolen is in the possession of a known person who refuses to surrender it will be considered as evidence that the security is held by such person as his own property. In the case of lost or stolen Treasury savings notes, which are not assignable, application for relief should be made on Form PD 2382. Relief will not be granted in any case before the expiration of six months from the date of loss or theft.

SEC. 306.112. *Destruction or partial destruction of registered securities.*—An application for relief on account of the destruction of a registered security, whether or not assigned in any manner, should be made on Form PD 1025. If the security was destroyed after it had been assigned and delivered by the registered owner to a transferee, the application must be executed by the transferee and must be supported by an assignment by the registered owner. The Treasury Department will supply an appropriate form for this purpose. In case of partial destruction the portion or portions not destroyed must be submitted to the Department in support of the application; if in a charred or fragile condition they should be carefully packed in cotton to prevent further damage in transit. In the case of destroyed Treasury savings notes, which are not assignable, application for relief should be made on Form PD 2382.

SEC. 306.113. *Bonds of indemnity.*—(a) *When required.*—A satisfactory bond of indemnity in an amount sufficient to cover any loss which the United States may incur as the result of granting relief will be required before relief may be granted, except as specifically provided in this section. Upon approval of the application for relief, subject to the submission of a bond of indemnity, the Treasury Department will supply an appropriate form for this purpose. A bond of indemnity executed on any other form will not be accepted. In the case of bearer securities or registered securities assigned to bearer or so assigned as to become, in effect, payable to bearer, the destruction of which has not been proved, and for

which relief may be granted under the provisions of sec. 306.110, a bond of indemnity with a corporate surety qualified under the provisions of the act of July 30, 1947, Chapter 390, Section 1 (61 Stat. 646; 6 U. S. C. 6–13) will be required. A bond of indemnity with either a corporate surety so qualified or two satisfactory individual sureties will be required in the case of securities for which relief may be granted under the provisions of sec. 306.109, 306.111, or 306.112, unless in the case of unassigned registered securities or destroyed bearer securities the Secretary of the Treasury is satisfied that the interests of the United States may otherwise be adequately protected.

(b) *When not required.*—A bond of indemnity will not be required in any of the following classes of cases, unless the Secretary of the Treasury deems it essential to the public interest in any particular case:

(1) If the Secretary of the Treasury is satisfied that the loss, theft, destruction, mutilation, or defacement, as the case may be, occurred without fault of the owner and while the security was in the custody or the control of the United States (not including the Postal Service when acting solely in its capacity as the public carrier of the mails), or of a person thereunto duly authorized as lawful agent of the United States, or while it was in the course of shipment effected pursuant to and in accordance with the regulations issued under the provisions of the Government Losses in Shipment Act;

(2) If substantially the entire security is presented and surrendered by the owner and the Secretary of the Treasury is satisfied as to the identity of the security presented and that any missing portions are not sufficient to form the basis of a valid claim against the United States;

(3) If the lost, stolen, destroyed, mutilated, or defaced security is one which by the provisions of law or by the terms of its issue is transferable only by operation of law;

(4) If the owner or holder is the United States or an officer or employee thereof in his official capacity, a State, the District of Columbia, a Territory, or possession of the United States, a municipal corporation or political subdivision of any of the foregoing, a corporation the whole of whose capital is owned by the United States, a foreign government, or a Federal Reserve Bank.

Sec. 306.114. *Mutilated or defaced securities.*—If a mutilated or defaced security is presented to the Treasury Department for any authorized transaction and the Secretary of the Treasury is satisfied as to the ownership and identity of the security and that any missing portions are not sufficient to form the basis of a valid claim against the United States, its value to the owner will not be considered as impaired, and it will be honored accordingly. Mutilated or defaced securities should be forwarded to the Bureau of the Public Debt, Division of Loans and Currency, Washington 25, D. C. No allowance will be made for missing interest coupons. If the security has been mutilated or defaced to the extent that its value to the owner must be considered impaired, relief may be possible under sec. 306.109 or sec. 306.112.

Sec. 306.115. *Loss, theft, destruction, mutilation, or defacement of detached interest coupons.*—There is no authority of law for relief on account of the loss, theft, or destruction of detached interest coupons. Paid interest coupons are not assorted or recorded by the serial numbers of the bonds to which they relate. Accordingly, the Treasury Department can not enter any stoppages against payment of lost, stolen, or destroyed detached coupons, and can not undertake to advise the owner whether any such coupons have been paid. In cases where interest coupons have been partially destroyed, mutilated, or defaced, but the remaining portions can be fully identified by loan, interest, due date, and amount, and the missing fragments could not by any possibility form the basis of a valid claim against the United States, relief may be granted upon the surrender of the remaining portions of the coupons to the Treasurer of the United States, Washington 25, D. C., accompanied by satisfactory proof as to the ownership of the coupons.

Sec. 306.116. *Loss, theft, or destruction of restrictively endorsed bearer securities.*—Relief on account of the loss, theft, or destruction of bearer securities which have been restrictively endorsed by banks strictly in accordance with the provisions of the regulations in Department Circular No. 853 [8] (31 CFR, 1954 Supp., 328) will be given pursuant to an application therefor on Form PD 2211. Banks, as therein defined, are authorized to place restrictive endorsements on the face of bearer securities owned by themselves or their customers but only in connection with the presentation thereof to a Federal Reserve Bank or the Treasury Department for

[8] These regulations have no application whatever to registered securities.

payment at maturity or pursuant to a call for redemption or for exchange pursuant to an optional exchange offering. A bond of indemnity will be required as a condition of relief on account of the loss, theft, or destruction of the securities, but surety thereon will ordinarily be dispensed with if the bond is executed by the presenting bank.

SEC. 306.117. *Nontransferables.*—The provisions of this subpart, with the exception of those of secs. 306.109, 306.110, 306.115, and 306.116, shall apply to Treasury Bonds, Investment Series, and to Treasury savings notes, provided, that the references in secs. 306.111 and 306.112 relating to transfer and delivery are not applicable and the references to assignment as applied to 2½ percent Treasury Bonds, Investment Series A–1965, and to Treasury savings notes shall be deemed to refer to a request for payment or authorized reissue, and provided further, that sec. 306.113 (b) (3) does not apply to Treasury Bonds, Investment Series B.

SUBPART M—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

SEC. 306.120. *Additional requirements.*—In any case arising under these regulations the Secretary of the Treasury may require such proof, additional proof, or bond of indemnity with satisfactory surety, as may in his judgment be necessary for the protection of the interests of the United States.

SEC. 306.121. *Waiver of regulations.*—The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right, in his discretion, to waive or modify any provision or provisions of these regulations in any particular case or class of cases for the convenience of the United States or in order to relieve any person or persons of unnecessary hardship, if such action would not be inconsistent with law, would not impair any existing rights, and if he is satisfied that such action would not subject the United States to any substantial expense or liability.

SEC. 306.122. *Forms.*—The forms mentioned in these regulations are those currently provided for the purposes specified. The references to certain forms shall be construed to apply to any forms which may hereafter be provided for the same purposes.

SEC. 306.123. *Acceptance of securities of the United States as security for public purposes.*—Regulations prescribed pursuant to law governing the acceptance of designated classes of securities of the United States by public officers of the United States for certain purposes are set forth in other Treasury Department circulars, as follows:

(1) As security for special deposits of public moneys, in Circular No. 92 (revised).

(2) As security for deposits of public moneys in general depositaries and limited depositaries, in Circular No. 176, as amended.

(3) In lieu of surety or sureties on penal bonds required by the laws of the United States, in Circular No. 154 (revised).

SEC. 306.124. *Repeal of previous circulars subject to existing rights.*—Treasury Department Circular No. 300, dated July 31, 1923, as amended and supplemented, and Department Circular No. 666, dated July 21, 1941, are hereby repealed and superseded, except that nothing contained in these regulations shall be construed to limit or restrict any existing rights which holders of securities heretofore issued may have acquired under the circulars offering such securities for sale or under the regulations in force at the time of acquisition.

SEC. 306.125. *Supplements, amendments, or revisions.*—The Secretary of the Treasury may at any time, or from time to time prescribe additional, supplemental, amendatory, or revised rules and regulations with respect to United States securities.

W. RANDOLPH BURGESS,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

APPENDIX.—COMPUTATION OF INTEREST ON TREASURY BONDS, TREASURY NOTES, AND TREASURY CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, AND COMPUTATION OF DISCOUNT ON TREASURY BILLS

TREASURY BONDS, TREASURY NOTES, AND TREASURY CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS

Computation of interest on an annual basis, one day's interest is 1/365 or 1/366 of 1 year's interest

Computation of interest will be made on an annual basis in all cases where interest is payable in one amount for the full term of the security, unless such

term is an exact quarter-year (3 months) or an exact half-year (6 months), when it is provided that interest shall be computed on a quarterly or semiannual basis, respectively.

If the term of the securities is exactly one year, the interest is computed for the full period at the specified rate, regardless of the number of days in such period.

If the term of the securities is less than one full year, the annual interest period for purposes of computation is considered to be the full year from but not including the date of issue to and including the anniversary of such date.

If the term of the securities is more than one full year, computation is made on the basis of one full annual interest period, ending with the maturity date, and a fractional part of the preceding full annual interest period.

The computation of interest for any fractional part of an annual interest period is made on the basis of 365 actual days in any such period, or 366 days if February 29 falls within such annual period.

Computation of interest on a semiannual basis, one day's interest is 1/181, 1/182, 1/183, or 1/184 of 1/2 year's interest

Computation of interest will be made on a semiannual basis in all cases where interest is payable for one or more full half-year (6 months) periods, or for one or more full half-year periods and a fractional part of a half-year period. A semiannual interest period is an exact half-year or 6 months, for computation purposes, and may comprise 181, 182, 183, or 184 actual days.

An exact half-year's interest at the specified rate is computed for each full period of exactly 6 months, irrespective of the actual number of days in the half-year.

If the initial interest covers a fractional part of a half-year, computation is made on the basis of the actual number of days in the half-year (exactly 6 months) ending on the day such initial interest becomes due. If the initial interest covers a period in excess of 6 months, computation is made on the basis of one full half-year period, ending with the interest due date, and a fractional part of the preceding full half-year period.

Interest for any fractional part of a full half-year period is computed on the basis of the exact number of days in the full period, including February 29 whenever it falls within such a period.

The number of days in any half-year period is shown in the following table.

For the half-year		Number of days	
Beginning from the 1st or 15th day of—	Ending on the 1st or 15th day of—	Regular year	Leap year
January	July	181	182
February	August	181	182
March	September	184	184
April	October	183	183
May	November	184	184
June	December	183	183
July	January	184	184
August	February	184	184
September	March	181	182
October	April	182	183
November	May	181	182
December	June	182	183
One year (any 2 consecutive half-years)		365	366

Computation of interest on a quarterly basis, one day's interest is 1/89, 1/90, 1/91, or 1/92 of 1/4 year's interest

Computation of interest will be made on a quarterly basis in all cases where interest is payable for one or more full quarter-year periods, or for one or more full quarter-year periods and a fractional part of a quarter-year period.

A quarter-year interest period is an exact quarter-year of three months, and may comprise 89, 90, 91, or 92 days. An exact quarter-year's interest is computed

for each full quarter-year period irrespective of the actual number of days in the quarter-year. For a fractional part of any quarter-year, computation is on the basis of the actual number of days in such quarter-year (February 29 being included if it falls within any such quarter-year). If the initial interest covers a fractional part of a quarter-year (preceding a full quarter-year period), computation is on the basis of the actual number of days in the quarter-year (exactly 3 months) ending on the day such initial interest becomes due; if the final interest covers a fractional part of a quarter-year (following a full quarter-year period), computation is on the basis of the actual number of days in the quarter-year beginning on the day such final interest begins to accrue and ending exactly three months thereafter. The number of days in any quarter-year period is shown in the following table.

For the quarter-year		Number of days	
Beginning from the 1st or 15th day of—	Ending on the 1st or 15th day of—	Regular year	Leap year
January	April	90	91
February	May	89	90
March	June	92	92
April	July	91	91
May	August	92	92
June	September	92	92
July	October	92	92
August	November	92	92
September	December	91	91
October	January	92	92
November	February	92	92
December	March	90	91
One year (any 4 consecutive quarters)		365	366

USE OF INTEREST TABLES

In the appended tables decimals are set forth for use in computing interest for fractional parts of interest periods. The decimals cover interest on $1,000 for one day in each possible quarterly (table I), semiannual (table II), and annual (table III) interest period, at all rates of interest, in steps of ⅛ percent, from ⅛ to 6 percent. The amount of interest accruing on any date (for a fractional part of an interest period) on $1,000 face amount of any issue of Treasury bonds, Treasury notes, or Treasury certificates of indebtedness may be ascertained in the following way:

(1) The date of issue, the dates for the payment of interest, the basis (quarterly, semiannual, or annual) upon which interest is computed, and the rate of interest (percent per annum) may be determined from the text of the security, or from the official circular governing the issue.

(2) Determine the interest period of which the fraction is a part, and calculate the number of days in the full period to determine the proper column to be used in selecting the decimal for one day's interest.

(3) Calculate the actual number of days in the fractional period from but not including the date of issue or the day on which the last preceding interest payment was made, to and including the day on which the next succeeding interest payment is due or the day as of which the transaction which terminates the accrual of additional interest is effected.

(4) Multiply the appropriate decimal (one day's interest on $1,000) by the number of days in the fractional part of the interest period. The appropriate decimal will be found in the appended table for interest payable quarterly, semiannually, or annually, as the case may be, opposite the rate borne by the security, and in the column showing the full interest period of which the fractional period is a part. (For interest on any other amount, multiply the amount of interest on $1,000 by the other amount expressed as a decimal of $1,000.)

TREASURY BILLS

The methods of computing discount rates on U. S. Treasury bills are given below:

Computation will be made on an annual basis in all cases. The annual period for bank discount is a year of 360 days, and all computations of such discount for a fractional part of a year will be made on that basis. The annual period for true discount is one full year from but not including the date of issue to and including the anniversary of such date. Computation of true discount for a fractional part of a year will be made on the basis of 365 days in the year, or 366 days if February 29 falls within the year.

Bank discount

The bank discount rate on a Treasury bill may be ascertained by (1) subtracting the sale price of the bill from its face value to obtain the amount of discount; (2) dividing the amount of discount by the number of days the bill is to run to obtain the amount of discount per day; (3) multiplying the amount of discount per day by 360 (the number of days in a commercial year of 12 months of 30 days each) to obtain the amount of discount per year; and (4) dividing the amount of discount per year by the face value of the bill to obtain the bank discount rate.

For example:

91-day bill—dated April 1, 1954—due July 1, 1954:

Principal amount—maturity value	$100.00
Price at issue—amount received	99.50
Amount of discount	.50

$\$0.50 \div 91 \times 360 \div \$100 = 1.978$ percent.

True discount

The true discount rate on a Treasury bill may be ascertained by (1 and 2) obtaining the amount of discount per day by following the first two steps described under "Bank discount"; (3) multiplying the amount of discount per day by the actual number of days in the year from date of issue (365 ordinarily, but 366 if February 29th of a leap year falls within the year from date of issue) to obtain the amount of discount per year; and (4) dividing the amount of discount per year by the sale price of the bill to obtain the true discount rate.

For example:

91-day bill—dated April 1, 1954—due July 1, 1954:

Principal amount—maturity value	$100.00
Price at issue—amount received	99.50
Amount of discount	.50

$\$0.50 \div 91 \times 365 \div \$99.50 = 2.016$ percent.

TABLE I.—*Decimal for 1 day's interest on $1,000 at various rates of interest, payable quarterly, or on a quarterly basis, in regular years of 365 days and in leap years of 366 days*

Rate per annum	Interest period ending on the 1st or 15th of—			
	Quarter-year of 92 days	Quarter-year of 91 days	Quarter-year of 90 days	Quarter-year of 89 days
	Regular year January February June August September October November	Regular year July December Leap year March April	Regular year March April Leap year May	Regular year May
Percent				
1/8	$0.003 396 739	$0.003 434 066	$0.003 472 222	$0.003 511 236
1/4	.006 793 478	.006 868 132	.006 944 444	.007 022 472
3/8	.010 190 217	.010 302 198	.010 416 667	.010 533 708
1/2	.013 586 957	.013 736 264	.013 888 889	.014 044 944
5/8	.016 983 696	.017 170 330	.017 361 111	.017 556 180
3/4	.020 380 435	.020 604 396	.020 833 333	.021 067 416
7/8	.023 777 174	.024 038 462	.024 305 556	.024 578 652
1	.027 173 913	.027 472 527	.027 777 778	.028 089 888
1 1/8	.030 570 652	.030 906 593	.031 250 000	.031 601 124
1 1/4	.033 967 391	.034 340 659	.034 722 222	.035 112 360
1 3/8	.037 364 130	.037 774 725	.038 194 444	.038 623 596
1 1/2	.040 760 870	.041 208 791	.041 666 667	.042 134 831
1 5/8	.044 157 609	.044 642 857	.045 138 889	.045 646 067
1 3/4	.047 554 348	.048 076 923	.048 611 111	.049 157 303
1 7/8	.050 951 087	.051 510 989	.052 083 333	.052 668 539
2	.054 347 826	.054 945 055	.055 555 556	.056 179 775
2 1/8	.057 744 565	.058 379 121	.059 027 778	.059 691 011
2 1/4	.061 141 304	.061 813 187	.062 500 000	.063 202 247
2 3/8	.064 538 043	.065 247 253	.065 972 222	.066 713 483
2 1/2	.067 934 783	.068 681 319	.069 444 444	.070 224 719
2 5/8	.071 331 522	.072 115 385	.072 916 667	.073 735 955
2 3/4	.074 728 261	.075 549 451	.076 388 889	.077 247 191
2 7/8	.078 125 000	.078 983 516	.079 861 111	.080 758 427
3	.081 521 739	.082 417 582	.083 333 333	.084 269 663
3 1/8	.084 918 478	.085 851 648	.086 805 556	.087 780 899
3 1/4	.088 315 217	.089 285 714	.090 277 778	.091 292 135
3 3/8	.091 711 957	.092 719 780	.093 750 000	.094 803 371
3 1/2	.095 108 696	.096 153 846	.097 222 222	.098 314 607
3 5/8	.098 505 435	.099 587 912	.100 694 444	.101 825 843
3 3/4	.101 902 174	.103 021 978	.104 166 667	.105 337 079
3 7/8	.105 298 913	.106 456 044	.107 638 889	.108 848 315
4	.108 695 652	.109 890 110	.111 111 111	.112 359 551
4 1/8	.112 092 391	.113 324 176	.114 583 333	.115 870 787
4 1/4	.115 489 130	.116 758 242	.118 055 556	.119 382 022
4 3/8	.118 885 870	.120 192 308	.121 527 778	.122 893 258
4 1/2	.122 282 609	.123 626 374	.125 000 000	.126 404 494
4 5/8	.125 679 348	.127 060 440	.128 472 222	.129 915 730
4 3/4	.129 076 087	.130 494 505	.131 944 444	.133 426 966
4 7/8	.132 472 826	.133 928 571	.135 416 667	.136 938 202
5	.135 869 565	.137 362 637	.138 888 889	.140 449 438
5 1/8	.139 266 304	.140 796 703	.142 361 111	.143 960 674
5 1/4	.142 663 043	.144 230 769	.145 833 333	.147 471 910
5 3/8	.146 059 783	.147 664 835	.149 305 556	.150 983 146
5 1/2	.149 456 522	.151 098 901	.152 777 778	.154 494 382
5 5/8	.152 853 261	.154 532 967	.156 250 000	.158 005 618
5 3/4	.156 250 000	.157 967 033	.159 722 222	.161 516 854
5 7/8	.159 646 739	.161 401 099	.163 194 444	.165 028 090
6	.163 043 478	.164 835 165	.166 666 667	.168 539 326

Table II.—*Decimal for 1 day's interest on $1,000 at various rates of interest, payable semiannually or on a semiannual basis, in regular years of 365 days and in leap years of 366 days*

Rate per annum	Interest period ending on the 1st or 15th of—			
	Half-year of 184 days	Half-year of 183 days	Half-year of 182 days	Half-year of 181 days
	Regular year January February September November	Regular year October December Leap year April June	Regular year April June Leap year March May July August	Regular year March May July August
Percent				
⅛	$0.003 396 739	$0.003 415 301	$0.003 434 066	$0.003 453 039
¼	.006 793 478	.006 830 601	.006 868 132	.006 906 077
⅜	.010 190 217	.010 245 902	.010 302 198	.010 359 116
½	.013 586 957	.013 661 202	.013 736 264	.013 812 155
⅝	.016 983 696	.017 076 503	.017 170 330	.017 265 193
¾	.020 380 435	.020 491 803	.020 604 396	.020 718 232
⅞	.023 777 174	.023 907 104	.024 038 462	.024 171 271
1	.027 173 913	.027 322 404	.027 472 527	.027 624 309
1⅛	.030 570 652	.030 737 705	.030 906 593	.031 077 348
1¼	.033 967 391	.034 153 005	.034 340 659	.034 530 387
1⅜	.037 364 130	.037 568 306	.037 774 725	.037 983 425
1½	.040 760 870	.040 983 607	.041 208 791	.041 436 464
1⅝	.044 157 609	.044 398 907	.044 642 857	.044 889 503
1¾	.047 554 348	.047 814 208	.048 076 923	.048 342 541
1⅞	.050 951 087	.051 229 508	.051 510 989	.051 795 580
2	.054 347 826	.054 644 809	.054 945 055	.055 248 619
2⅛	.057 744 565	.058 060 109	.058 379 121	.058 701 657
2¼	.061 141 304	.061 475 410	.061 813 187	.062 154 696
2⅜	.064 538 043	.064 890 710	.065 247 253	.065 607 735
2½	.067 934 783	.068 306 011	.068 681 319	.069 060 773
2⅝	.071 331 522	.071 721 311	.072 115 385	.072 513 812
2¾	.074 728 261	.075 136 612	.075 549 451	.075 966 851
2⅞	.078 125 000	.078 551 913	.078 983 516	.079 419 890
3	.081 521 739	.081 967 213	.082 417 582	.082 872 928
3⅛	.084 918 478	.085 382 514	.085 851 648	.086 325 967
3¼	.088 315 217	.088 797 814	.089 285 714	.089 779 006
3⅜	.091 711 957	.092 213 115	.092 719 780	.093 232 044
3½	.095 108 696	.095 628 415	.096 153 846	.096 685 083
3⅝	.098 505 435	.099 043 716	.099 587 912	.100 138 122
3¾	.101 902 174	.102 459 016	.103 021 978	.103 591 160
3⅞	.105 298 913	.105 874 317	.106 456 044	.107 044 199
4	.108 695 652	.109 289 617	.109 890 110	.110 497 238
4⅛	.112 092 391	.112 704 918	.113 324 176	.113 950 276
4¼	.115 489 130	.116 120 219	.116 758 242	.117 403 315
4⅜	.118 885 870	.119 535 519	.120 192 308	.120 856 354
4½	.122 282 609	.122 950 820	.123 626 374	.124 309 392
4⅝	.125 679 348	.126 366 120	.127 060 440	.127 762 431
4¾	.129 076 087	.129 781 421	.130 494 505	.131 215 470
4⅞	.132 472 826	.133 196 721	.133 928 571	.134 668 508
5	.135 869 565	.136 612 022	.137 362 637	.138 121 547
5⅛	.139 266 304	.140 027 322	.140 796 703	.141 574 586
5¼	.142 663 043	.143 442 623	.144 230 769	.145 027 624
5⅜	.146 059 783	.146 857 923	.147 664 835	.148 480 663
5½	.149 456 522	.150 273 224	.151 098 901	.151 933 702
5⅝	.152 853 261	.153 688 525	.154 532 967	.155 386 740
5¾	.156 250 000	.157 103 825	.157 967 033	.158 839 779
5⅞	.159 646 739	.160 519 126	.161 401 099	.162 292 818
6	.163 043 478	.163 934 426	.164 835 165	.165 745 856

TABLE III.—*Decimal for 1 day's interest on $1,000 at various rates of interest, payable annually or on an annual basis, in regular years of 365 days and in leap years of 366 days*

Rate per annum	Regular year, 365 days	Leap year, 366 days
Percent		
1/8	$0.003 424 658	$0.003 415 301
1/4	.006 849 315	.006 830 601
3/8	.010 273 973	.010 245 902
1/2	.013 698 630	.013 661 202
5/8	.017 123 288	.017 076 503
3/4	.020 547 945	.020 491 803
7/8	.023 972 603	.023 907 104
1	.027 397 260	.027 322 404
1 1/8	.030 821 918	.030 737 705
1 1/4	.034 246 575	.034 153 005
1 3/8	.037 671 233	.037 568 306
1 1/2	.041 095 890	.040 983 607
1 5/8	.044 520 548	.044 398 907
1 3/4	.047 945 205	.047 814 208
1 7/8	.051 369 863	.051 229 508
2	.054 794 521	.054 644 809
2 1/8	.058 219 178	.058 060 109
2 1/4	.061 643 836	.061 475 410
2 3/8	.065 068 493	.064 890 710
2 1/2	.068 493 151	.068 306 011
2 5/8	.071 917 808	.071 721 311
2 3/4	.075 342 466	.075 136 612
2 7/8	.078 767 123	.078 551 913
3	.082 191 781	.081 967 213
3 1/8	.085 616 438	.085 382 514
3 1/4	.089 041 096	.088 797 814
3 3/8	.092 465 753	.092 213 115
3 1/2	.095 890 411	.095 628 415
3 5/8	.099 315 068	.099 043 716
3 3/4	.102 739 726	.102 459 016
3 7/8	.106 164 384	.105 874 317
4	.109 589 041	.109 289 617
4 1/8	.113 013 699	.112 704 918
4 1/4	.116 438 356	.116 120 219
4 3/8	.119 863 014	.119 535 519
4 1/2	.123 287 671	.122 950 820
4 5/8	.126 712 329	.126 366 120
4 3/4	.130 136 986	.129 781 421
4 7/8	.133 561 644	.133 196 721
5	.136 986 301	.136 612 022
5 1/8	.140 410 959	.140 027 322
5 1/4	.143 835 616	.143 442 623
5 3/8	.147 260 274	.146 857 923
5 1/2	.150 684 932	.150 273 224
5 5/8	.154 109 589	.153 688 525
5 3/4	.157 534 247	.157 103 825
5 7/8	.160 958 904	.160 519 126
6	.164 383 562	.163 934 426

Taxation Developments

Exhibit 19.—Extract from the Budget Message of the President, January 17, 1955, on tax policy

Last year we made great progress in reducing tax burdens and improving the tax structure. Total tax reductions of 7.4 billion dollars became effective. This was the largest tax reduction in any single year in the country's history. It was made possible only by large cuts in Government expenditures. The basic tax law was revised to relieve hardships for millions of individuals and to reduce tax barriers to economic growth.

The budget would have been balanced for the current fiscal year if there had been no tax cuts. However, it was desirable to share the benefits from the large expenditure reductions. This enabled the people to have the extra money to spend for themselves which they retained because of the reduction in their taxes.

In view of the prospective deficit, we cannot afford to have any further loss of revenue this year through reductions in taxes. The corporate tax rate would be automatically reduced under existing legislation from 52 to 47 percent on April 1 with a revenue loss of about 2 billion dollars for a full year unless extended. Under existing law, the excise taxes on liquor, tobacco, gasoline, and automobiles would also be automatically reduced on April 1, with a revenue loss of 1 billion dollars unless appropriate legislation is enacted by the Congress extending them.

In the fiscal year 1956, there will be an automatic revenue reduction (as compared with 1955) of almost 2 billion dollars under existing law, wholly apart from any changes in tax rates. The principal reason is the completion of the plan adopted 5 years ago under which payments of corporate taxes have been moved forward into earlier fiscal years. Fortunately, this reduction in 1956 will be more than offset by increases in revenue due to the economic growth of the country.

Because we must keep our existing revenues intact, I have already recommended to the Congress in my State of the Union Message that existing rates on both excises and corporate incomes be extended for 1 year. Any other course of action would result in either (1) inadequate expenditures for national security, or (2) inflationary borrowing.

During the past year the Treasury Department has continued to examine possible changes in the tax laws concerning which no recommendations were made in the revision of the tax laws last year. As final conclusions are reached by the Department they will be sent to the Congress.

I have also directed the Secretary of the Treasury promptly to make recommendations for any other changes in the laws which may be found necessary to prevent anyone from avoiding his fair share of the tax burden.

The present tax take of nearly one-fourth of our national income is a serious obstacle to the long-term dynamic growth of the economy which is so necessary for the future. There must be the means for providing more and better jobs not only for those who are working today but also for the millions of young people who will come of working age in future years. The stimulus of further tax reductions is necessary just as soon as they can properly be made.

We must always make adequate provision for our security and other essential services, and further tax reductions can only be made as savings in governmental expenditures or increased revenues resulting from growth in our economy are in sight.

However, further tax reduction remains a firm goal of this administration, and our policy is directed to achieving both the savings in expenditures and the economic growth that will make such reductions possible.

I hope that tax reductions will be so justified next year. If so, I shall recommend a reduction in taxes to spread the relief fairly among all taxpayers in a way which will be the most effective to relieve individual tax burdens and to increase incentive for effort and investment.

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Exhibit 20.—Statement by Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey, February 28 1955, before the Senate Finance Committee urging rejection of the $20 tax cut proposal

I am very glad to appear before your committee on this very important matter. I have a short statement, and then I will be prepared to try to answer such questions as may occur to members of the committee.

Your committee has before it this morning a $20 tax cut which was suddenly sprung on the Ways and Means Committee and hurriedly passed through the House of Representatives last week by a scant margin of only five votes with only a limited hearing and no time for thoughtful consideration.

I strongly urge the Senate Finance Committee to reject this proposal as completely contrary to the public interest.

President Eisenhower asked the Congress to continue responsible financial management of the Government's affairs by extension of (1) the corporate income tax rate of 52 percent and (2) the excise taxes on tobacco, liquor, et cetera, both of which otherwise would go down automatically on April 1. These two extensions will give the Government $2.8 billion in revenue and will help to continue the progress toward lower deficit financing and a balanced budget.

The $20 proposal has been hastily tacked on as an amendment to this sound bill.

This $20 proposal would give every taxpayer a reduction of $20 for himself, his wife, and each dependent. It would take about 5 million taxpayers completely off the Federal income tax rolls. And it would lose about $2.3 billion of revenue in a full year.

Now, why is this $20 proposal contrary to the public interest? It is contrary to the public interest because it means reversing the successful trend during the past 2 years in cutting deficits and working toward a balanced budget. The budget deficit for fiscal year 1953 was almost $9½ billion and a deficit projected for fiscal year 1954 was nearly $10 billion.

We cut planned spending in fiscal year 1954 by more than $10 billion. We cut the deficit in fiscal 1954 by more than $6 billion and so moved two-thirds of the way toward a balanced budget. With these spending cuts firmly in sight we cut taxes by $7.4 billion, the largest single tax cut in history.

This administration advocated further tax cuts but only at such times as we can see them justified by further cuts in spending and increased revenues from economic growth that broadens the tax base.

The President said in his State of the Union Message, "I am hopeful that such reductions can be made next year." Both the President's budget message and his economic report also expressed hope for a tax reduction next year but only if expressly justified by spending cuts and increased income from economic growth.

To vote a $20 tax cut now, before we know we can afford it next year, and without any indication of where the money is coming from is nothing but an irresponsible gesture. It is based only on hopes as yet entirely unrealized which may well turn out to mean heading back into heavy deficit financing, with all the inflationary dangers that such borrowing means for the American people.

There has been some misleading talk about justifying the $20 proposal on the ground that the "little folks" have been entirely neglected. Let's look at the record. The $7.4 billion tax cuts last year included an income tax cut for every taxpayer in America. The cut averages about 10 percent for all the lower income taxpayers but was scaled down to only about 2 percent for the highest bracket incomes. These reductions applied to every single taxpayer in this Nation.

Excise taxes were cut by a billion dollars on goods of everyday use. And millions upon millions of Americans got tax reductions in relief provisions for retired people, widows, working parents, and the sick or hospitalized. These reductions were predominantly in the low-income group.

But even more important is the fact that this administration has been slowly getting the Government's financial affairs under control to help the economy expand and so make constantly more and better jobs.

A job is more important than a tax cut.

The investment of money in tools, plants, and equipment which makes jobs has been stimulated. Confidence has increased in the Government and in the maintenance of sound policies in the future as well as in the ability of our free economy under such policies to constantly develop more and better jobs, better

living, and more security for all. The economic gains we are now enjoying are firm evidence of the fact that this confidence is justified.

This proposed tax cut is entirely unjustified by firm evidence at this time. If it is paid out of borrowed money requiring additional deficit financing, which is all that is in sight at this moment, it can start us right back on the reckless road of inflation with all its cruel thievery.

Inflation, rampant for several past years, has been checked. The cost of living has not increased now for over 2 years as compared with the fact that it almost doubled in the 15 previous years. This has been worth billions of dollars to millions of Americans.

This checking of inflation has protected not only the full purchasing value of peoples' current earnings but has insured the full worth of their savings in savings accounts, insurance policies, pension funds, et cetera, with which they are trying to provide for their own and their loved ones' futures.

And let us always remember this: that it is not the rich who need protection against inflation. It is the little folks who suffer the most when inflation takes hold in a land.

I hope the committee will vote out a bill excluding the $20 tax cut proposal.

Exhibit 21.—Statement by Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey, March 14, 1955, concerning the tax bill pending in the Senate

The United States Senate now appears to have definitely abandoned the original straight $20 Democratic tax cut plan and I am encouraged to believe that it will reject the unsound $20–10 compromise tax cut proposed in connection with the proper extension of the increased corporation and excise taxes.

As Government spending is being reduced, this administration has taken many steps to help the economy make the transition from high to lower Government spending. One of the principal ways in which our economy is being helped to make that transition successfully was the enactment of last year's tax program, giving tax relief to every taxpayer. We are now on the way up on a broad front. To repeal, as this quickie compromise now proposes, some of the important tax changes which have been helping to make new jobs and better times in this recovery would certainly not be in the best interests of the people.

The American people can be seriously harmed by unwise political tinkering with a tax program which has helped set the present economic recovery in motion. It is entirely misleading to argue that this newest proposal which works against the making of new and better jobs is really in the interests of the "little folks."

Their claims of increased revenue to help to balance this year's budget are fantastic. You don't help pay your way this year by proposing to collect more taxes in the future two or three years from now. You don't help to increase the purchasing power of the "little folks" by repealing the laws which are helping to make their jobs and then claiming to increase their purchasing power by $10 and $20 a year tax reductions which they don't even begin to get until nearly a year from now and then at the rate of but a few cents a week for only part of the people.

Confidence in the Government's handling of its financial affairs in a sound and healthy way is far more important to the people, both to the "little people" they talk so much about and to the great middle class of fine Americans who are the great majority of our total population, than any political quickie gimmick can possibly be.

I hope that the administration's request for extension of both increased corporation and excise taxes will be approved without addition of this latest misleading compromise proposal as a crippling amendment.

Exhibit 22.—Statement by Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey, May 11, 1955, before the Senate Finance Committee urging the repeal of Sections 452 and 462 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am here today to urge the repeal of Sections 452 and 462 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

The original objective of these two sections, which cover prepaid income and reserves for estimated expenses, was simply to conform tax accounting with

business accounting. It was never intended that these provisions would result in any substantial loss of revenue or result in windfalls to taxpayers. A review of the consideration of this subject by this committee will confirm the impression held at the time by lawyers, accountants, and businessmen that the basic motive for these provisions was simplification of tax accounting procedures, and not radical tax reductions.

This tax law became effective on August 16, 1954. During the fall, as the knowledge of its provisions increased, there began to be rumors that these particular provisions might not work as originally intended.

Before the end of the year, studies by the Treasury staff, working with the staff of your committee, were undertaken to see if the threatened situation could properly and effectively be cured by regulation. Proposed regulations were issued on January 22. However, until the time came when these provisions began to be put into actual practice by taxpayers preparing their income tax returns and the 30 days expired for protests against the proposed regulations, there was not much reliable information available.

It then developed that there is a sharp difference of opinion between taxpayers and the Government as to the scope of these sections. The tentative regulations issued by the Treasury on January 22, in order to carry out the provisions of the law, have come under strong attack as being too restrictive in limiting the intended application of the sections. Taxpayers have already served notice that they intend to litigate this restriction. Should they be successful in the courts, the revenue loss under the law might be far in excess of anything contemplated by the Congress. As soon as the checks were sufficiently conclusive to satisfy the staff that the original objective might not be carried out and that the situation could not be adequately corrected by regulation, they reported their findings and we promptly called the matter to the attention of the Congress.

The original estimate for several so-called bookkeeping items, of which Sections 452 and 462 were the principal revenue items, was $47 million. The limited check that we have made around the country indicates that the loss would be substantially greater than the original estimates. How much greater it might be we cannot now say because we simply do not have the information as to what the bulk of taxpayers concerned might claim should these provisions remain in the law. And with the litigation that would surely be involved in many cases should the provisions remain, we might not have the final figures on the loss for years to come.

Repeal of these two provision will reinstate the legal rights of everyone just as they were under the old law prior to last August and protect the Government from revenue loss which was never intended by the Congress.

The objective of trying to conform tax accounting with business accounting is still a sound one. In trying to do this, however, a serious mistake was made in not sufficiently limiting the application of the provisions and restricting the revenue impact of the changes as enacted. That is why repeal is required rather than amendment, so as to be sure that in any new approach to the original objective the revenue is adequately protected.

We have studied many proposals to correct the situation by amendment of the sections rather than repeal, but we have found no proposal which we can be sure will accomplish the original objective without giving some taxpayers an unintended advantage or producing very involved technical problems creating uncertainty and litigation.

The Treasury Department is firmly opposed to any tax legislation which gives any American an unfair advantage over another taxpayer. We will always recommend prompt action be taken to correct any situation which can result in windfalls to any taxpayer. To firmly follow out our policy of being as fair and just to all taxpayers as is humanly possible, I am urging outright repeal of the two sections which would have resulted in some taxpayers getting a break over others.

As the chairman knows, I sent the chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee last week a letter stating that none of the other approximately 70 suggestions for perfecting the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 require immediate legislation. With this the chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee agreed in a letter which was made public last Friday along with my letter to him. All of the suggestions considered by the staffs of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, the Ways and Means Committee, and the Treasury, are wholly noncontroversial. More than half are clerical errors, such as misprints, misspelling, bad punctuation, and like errata with no legal significance. Other suggestions pertain to items on which the Treasury could issue better regulations

if somewhat more precise statutory language were adopted. The revenue effect of the suggestions is insignificant, if indeed they have any overall revenue effect.

That completes my statement, Mr. Chairman, except for one thing. I want to say that we are continuously studying the effect of this law as it moves into practice, as the various changes are worked out by the taxpayers in filing their returns. We are keeping very close track of them. And if and when at any time if appears that the intent of Congress is not being carried out as orignally intended, we will be back with suggested amendments.

Exhibit 23.—Letter of Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey, July 26, 1955, to the Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee suggesting changes in the tax treatment of cooperatives and their patrons

My Dear Mr. Chairman: Recent court decisions have made it clear that certain tax legislation which the Congress enacted in 1951 is not working out as the Congress intended.

Public Law 183, 82d Congress, First Session (now embodied in Sections 521 and 522 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954) eliminated the tax exemption of cooperatives which had existed previously. A study of the legislative history of this law shows that it had the clearly intended objective of taxing all cooperatives' income in the year earned, either to the cooperative or to the individual member.

Prior law had permitted cooperatives to accumulate necessary reserves tax free. In the 1951 law the Congress removed the allowance for tax-free reserves and provided that cooperatives were to be taxed on earnings at the regular corporate rates. However, in computing taxable income they were allowed deductions not only for cash distributions to their patrons but also for allocations made to patrons of their proportionate shares of the income of the cooperative. The allocations could take any of many forms, including certificates of beneficial interest, and promissory notes with or without due dates or interest.

In taking this action in 1951, the Congress apparently relied on rulings of the Internal Revenue Service that patronage allocations were taxable to patrons when made, regardless of their form. Accordingly, the 1951 act made no specific reference to the taxability of refunds in the hands of patrons. Congress apparently assumed that the rulings of the Internal Revenue Service were valid, that cash refunds would be taxable currently to the patrons in full, and that noncash allocations, in whatever form, also would be taxable currently to the patrons at face amounts.

It thus was intended in 1951 that the cooperative income should be taxable as it was earned either to the cooperative itself, or to its members. Such income was to be taxable to the cooperative as a corporation unless paid in cash or otherwise allocated as patronage refunds, in which cases it was assumed to be taxable to the patrons or members.

However, several courts now have held that when allocation certificates issued to patron-members have no fair market value, they are not properly includible in the taxable income of the patron-members when issued. Notwithstanding the nontaxability of these allocations to the members, they remain currently deductible by the cooperative under the clear terms of the 1951 act. It therefore is possible for cooperatives to take current tax deductions for certificates which are nontransferable, nonredeemable, and noninterest bearing, and not taxable to anyone. Cooperatives thereby may retain earnings, for indefinite periods of time, with no liability for income tax by either the cooperative or its members. Thus, the 1951 act has failed to accomplish its purpose and, contrary to congressional intent, in at least some instances cooperatives may retain earnings with no tax imposed either on them or their members.

The general plan of the 1951 legislation, to tax all income from cooperatives' operations as it is earned either to the cooperative or to its patron-members, might now be made effective by appropriate action of Congress in the following manner.

It could be provided that cooperatives could take deductions in computing their taxable income only for (a) cash distributions and (b) noncash allocations issued in such form or under such circumstances as would make then currently taxable to the patron-members receiving them, and (c) the amount deductible by the cooperative itself should not exceed the amount so currently taxable to patron-members.

This would not interfere with the proper function or financing of cooperatives, but would make it certain that all income is taxed in one place or the other as it is earned. The traditional handling of cooperative affairs would not be impeded.

Some difficulties are involved in requiring patron-members to pay tax currently on noncash allocations. Where the patron-member gets no cash distribution, he may not have funds to pay the tax. The Internal Revenue Service has received numerous complaints from individual patron-members who object to paying tax on noncash allocations. Many people naturally consider only cash receipts and expenditures in making their income tax returns.

These difficulties can be eliminated by the adoption of a withholding system comparable to that on wages and salaries. The tax could be withheld at the bottom rate for individuals (now 20 percent). As in the case of wages and salaries, refunds automatically would be made to those entitled to them and additional taxes paid by those subject to higher tax rates. Withholding-at-source would help both patron-members in payment of their taxes and the Treasury in its enforcement and administration problems.

The preceding changes would implement the intent and purposes of the act of 1951. They would make it sure that noncash allocations would be taxable, and that tax would actually be paid on behalf of the recipients. Further wholly tax-free additions to the capital of cooperatives would be prevented.

Cooperatives still would be able to retain for their business use the entire amount of their earnings, subject only to the 20 percent withheld and paid on the tax liabilities of patron-members, by allocating all earnings to their patron-members in the form of taxable certificates. At some appropriate time your committee may desire to undertake a careful study to determine whether or not this result is in the public interest, in view of the alleged competitive situation existing between cooperatives in competition with corporate businesses which can expand their activities by retained earnings only after paying tax at the full corporate rate, or by sale of securities to the investing public.

The Treasury Department will be glad to be of such assistance as we can to you and your staffs in any consideration that you may give to the various aspects of this subject.

Sincerely,

G. M. Humphrey,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Exhibit 24.—Statement by Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey, June 27, 1955, before the House Ways and Means Committee on the Individual Retirement Act of 1955 (H. R. 10)

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to accept your invitation to discuss the proposals to allow self-employed people to postpone payment of income tax on a part of their current earnings which they set aside to provide retirement income in later years. The purpose of such a tax allowance would be to give the self-employed opportunities to build up retirement incomes somewhat comparable to those which employees can now receive through pension plans, financed in whole or in part by their employers. Employee pension plans, if arranged on a nondiscriminatory basis, now receive favorable tax treatment.

The Treasury Department has made an extended study of various proposals for special tax treatment of savings by self-employed people to provide themselves with retirement income. We have prepared a report covering what we deem to be the major problems involved in these proposals, and an analysis of their potential effects on the revenue, which Mr. Williams will present to you. This report summarizes our views and suggestions.[1]

In view of the difference of treatment under the present law between self-employed individuals and employees, the Department would be sympathetic to a limited form of special allowances when general tax relief is possible in the future. The self-employed who might qualify for such treatment would be necessarily limited and might well be defined as those who are then covered on a mandatory basis under the social security system. Self-employed groups who are now excluded from social security should have the opportunity to come under the system at the same time as tax provisions for retirement income of self-employment are established.

[1] This report appears in Hearings before the House Committee on Ways and Means, *Individual Retirement Act of 1955*, 84th Congress, 1st session, pp. 7-33.

As you will see from the analysis of the problems which will be given to you by Mr. Williams, there are many important points to be considered and resolved before any practicable plan can be evolved. We will welcome the opportunity to assist your committee in its further studies of the subject.

However, in view of the revenue loss involved in even a restricted plan, the Treasury Department does not now favor the adoption this year of any plan giving tax exclusions for savings for retirement income to self-employed people.

At this point, I would like to ask Mr. Williams to take up his detailed study and present it to you.

Exhibit 25.—Letter of Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey, July 27, 1955, to the Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee submitting a suggested draft of legislation relative to the taxation of corporate business income earned abroad

My Dear Mr. Chairman: Last year, your committee and the House of Representatives included as part of the tax revision bill new provisions giving a lower rate of tax on corporate business income earned abroad, somewhat similar to that available since 1942 to income earned in the Western Hemisphere. Provision also was made for postponement of taxes on the income of foreign branches until it was removed from the country where it was earned, a treatment somewhat comparable to that now given to the income of foreign subsidiaries. These sections were omitted from the bill as reported by the Senate Finance Committee, but the report of that committee stated the hope that provisions along these lines might be developed in the conference between the House and the Senate before final passage of the tax bill. This was not done. The Treasury Department has continued to examine the problem since that time.

I now submit to you a suggested draft of legislation designed to secure the results which were sought and apparently desired last year.[1] This is in accord with the President's recommendation in 1954, which was reaffirmed in his message on foreign economic policy on January 10 of this year.

The purpose of this recommended legislation is to facilitate the investment abroad of capital from this country. At present, our business firms are at a disadvantage in countries with lower taxes than our own when they have to compete with local capital, or capital from countries which impose lower taxes on foreign income than we do. Foreign countries are also under an incentive to increase taxes on United States enterprises up to the level of United States tax rates.

Capital investment will aid in the economic development of foreign countries. Participation by United States enterprises will encourage development along the lines we have followed in this country which are especially helpful in raising living standards, through high wages and mass markets, and which will promote the flow of international trade with the United States.

The Treasury staffs and I will be glad to be of such assistance as we can to you, your committee, and your staffs in any consideration which you may wish to give to the taxation of foreign business income. A memorandum explaining our analysis of three of the problems we have considered in this area is enclosed.

Sincerely,

G. M. Humphrey,
Secretary of the Treasury.

MEMORANDUM ON PROBLEMS IN TAXATION OF FOREIGN INCOME

The principal problem in developing recommendations for new legislation on taxation of income from foreign sources has been in the definition of foreign business income. Some argue for a broad definition, which would include not only income earned from significant business activity actually conducted abroad but also income from products made here and merely sold for delivery abroad. Others favor a definition related to a "permanent establishment" abroad, or to the existence of a business activity subject to taxation in the country where it is conducted. Still others prefer a specific listing of designated activities which

[1] The draft of suggested legislation is omitted from this exhibit. The suggestions are contained in the bill H. R. 7725 introduced in the House of Representatives, July 29, 1955, by Mr. Cooper, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means.

are deemed to be of particular importance. Naturally, the representatives of almost every particular industry or activity argue that they should not be left out of any group which receives favorable tax treatment.

In our analysis of the problems of definition, the following principles have seemed important: (1) As a matter of national policy, it would not be desirable or wise for this country to subsidize exports by taxing profits from exports at a lower rate than profits from domestic sales. For this reason, a definition based on ultimate destination, or place of delivery of goods produced, would not be satisfactory. (2) Small business should have the same potential advantages as larger businesses. (3) The standard selected should not be subject to manipulation by arrangements, for example, to rent an office or pay a small tax abroad to qualify for a substantial tax advantage at home.

The definition of foreign income suggested in the attached draft legislation revolves around the active conduct of a trade or business abroad, with the exception of export trade. It is a broad concept, related to economic activities which often involve capital investment and typically involve full participation and integration in the economy of the country where it is carried on. To avoid any tax motivation for companies to shift to foreign countries their production of goods intended for our own home market, the importation to the United States of any substantial part of the products manufactured abroad would disqualify a company for the special tax treatment.

Inevitably there will be difficulties in administering this or any other definition of foreign income. In some instances it will be difficult to draw the dividing line between manufacturing which would qualify for the lower tax and minor assembly or repackaging which would not qualify. Such difficulties, however, should not stand in the way of an attempt to foster economic development through private capital investment.

Two problems, of more limited scope, exist in connection with the postponement of tax on income earned by foreign branches.

First, under present law the income from a foreign subsidiary corporation is not taxed until it is received by the domestic parent company. There is no legal basis for taxation by this country of such income so long as it is held abroad by the foreign subsidiary, regardless of how it is reinvested or shifted from the country where it is earned to other foreign countries. It has been proposed that foreign branches of United States corporations be given similar latitude to shift funds between countries with no intervening tax imposed by the United States until foreign income is finally repatriated.

A deferral of tax on foreign income until it is repatriated would give the maximum encouragement to foreign investment. However, such a provision would be subject to abuse. There could be indefinite postponement of tax by shifting profits earned in high-risk areas to low-risk investments in other places. The diversification and growth of foreign investment among firms already operating profitably abroad would receive greater benefit than that of firms presently operating solely in the United States. It therefore seems preferable to adopt deferral of tax on branch income on a limited basis, at least in the first instance.

The second problem concerns the simultaneous allowance of both a deduction and a credit for foreign taxes on income received through foreign subsidiaries. At present the earnings of a foreign subsidiary corporation, when received as dividends by the parent corporation here, are subject to the regular United States corporation income tax, but a credit is allowed against the United States tax for any foreign income tax paid by the subsidiary. The United States tax is imposed only on the subsidiary's net earnings after payment of the foreign income tax. The combined effect of the credit and deduction (under some combinations of rates) is a somewhat lower total tax, foreign and domestic, than the United States tax would be by itself. For example, when the foreign corporate tax rate is one-half our rate (26 percent against our 52 percent), the combined effective tax on the foreign income (foreign and domestic) works out to only a little over 45 percent. This feature of the foreign tax credit was adopted in the Revenue Act of 1918. No recommendation has been made to change it, presumably because it has not seemed desirable to increase, directly or through technical changes, the present tax on foreign business income.

A similar treatment of foreign income taxes is suggested in the proposed taxation of income from foreign branches. This is not a necessary or essential part of the program, and is included only to secure similarity with the taxation of income from subsidiaries, along the lines established by the 1918 Revenue Act.

Exhibit 26.—Statement by Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey, July 18, 1955, before the Subcommittee on Legal and Monetary Affairs of the House Government Operations Committee on accelerated amortization for certain emergency facilities

I welcome this opportunity to appear before you and to express the point of view of the Treasury Department on the provisions in our tax laws which allow accelerated amortization for income tax purposes of the cost of certain "emergency facilities."

I want to make it clear that I am not urging repeal. Final decisions on the scope of the program should not be made until the studies now being made by the Defense Mobilization Board have been completed. I wish at this time simply to make certain suggestions which I believe should be carefully considered in any study of the matter.

The "crash" defense program which was initiated in connection with the Korean War has been substantially completed.

Emergency amortization served a useful purpose during the early phases of rebuilding and expanding defense plant capacity to meet that emergency. However, the accelerated tax writeoff is an artificial stimulus of a dangerous type. Its indefinite continuance involves the very real danger that interests receiving the benefits of it come to rely upon it to the detriment of others who are not so favored. A defense mobilization program on a substantial scale may be essential for years to come. Expansion of our defense facilities should be an integral part of our broad, orderly, long-range, natural economic growth. Our basic defense capacity cannot soundly be separated from the broad base of productive capacity in general on which our Nation relies for its economic strength. Artificial stimulants may well become artificial controls. Because this one is not of universal application but is bestowed only upon some who especially qualify as against others who do not, it could become a hindrance to sound, balanced, vigorous growth of our whole free economy. It is not the American way.

Moreover, I think it important to remember, in any consideration of the problem, that several recent changes in the tax laws have substantially altered the tax picture which existed when accelerated amortization of emergency facilities was first adopted. Then we had an excess profits tax which took up to 82 percent of the profits from corporate business, and thereby tended to discourage large expenditures for new plant facilities. That tax was repealed as of January 1, 1954. The new liberalized depreciation methods under the 1954 Internal Revenue Code now permit faster capital recovery by all taxpayers equally and meet the basic needs of the whole economy. This reduces the need for singling out particular taxpayers or particular facilities for more favorable treatment than others receive.

A highly selective program may well have merit if it is strictly limited to very special cases: where there is present and pressing need for goods that would be a "must" in time of war and which cannot be met by present facilities and where Government contribution is necessary to meet those goals. I suggest, however, that the broader the program, the more it extends into areas other than the direct production of goods that are directly needed for war, the more difficult it becomes to administer wisely, without essentially arbitrary or discriminatory results.

Indeed, the very existence of such a program may lead some taxpayers to construct facilities deliberately colored to meet supposed defense needs. The tax benefits often could more than absorb the waste and extra expense to the taxpayer, but it hardly would be good for the economy.

The revenue effects of the program are significant. I shall present three statistical tables to the committee. They have been prepared by the Treasury staffs. These tables will give you the facts, and our estimates of the direct dollar impact of the present program on the revenue. You will note that the estimated revenue loss this fiscal year will be 880 million dollars. With our budget not in balance, this figure gives us serious concern. Extension of the program well may stand in in the way of future more general tax reductions for all taxpayers which would be of important assistance to all business and to our continued economic growth and expansion.

Finally, I should like to speak very frankly about this use of the tax laws to further special programs and accomplish purposes other than simply the collecting of taxes. The power to tax is the power to destroy and revenue laws should be used only to equitably raise revenue, not for other indirect purposes. It is dangerous to use the tax laws for social purposes, to favor one citizen or group of citizens over others, to exercise economic controls, or to indirectly subsidize any segment of our economy.

If, in the wisdom of the Congress, such subsidies or assistance to special communities or for special purposes are desired, then appropriations should be made for the purpose which can be submitted to the Congress through regular channels where the amounts will be well known and where the Congress specifically can vote in favor of or in opposition to special treatment for any group. Under this program of tax reduction in special cases, our net revenues can be reduced and our deficits increased without formal action or appropriations by the Congress. This use of the tax laws, where the stimulants are applied by men, not by law, is appropriate only in an emergency or under special conditions under rigid restrictions when usual procedures are inadequate for our protection.

Rapid amortization unquestionably was of real assistance in expediting preparation for the war and still can be useful if limited strictly and exclusively to that end. It induced the investment of large sums of private means for production that was made available under private management far better and far quicker than otherwise would have been obtained. It kept the investment of public funds to a minimum and it left no great burden of public properties to be disposed of when their war purposes had been served.

The Office of Defense Mobilization has recently requested the agencies that make recommendations to it such as the Departments of Commerce and Interior and the Defense Transport Administration, to review all existing expansion goals with the following points in mind:

1. Evaluate goals on the basis of defense need. The need for additional expansion shall be quantitatively measured in terms of wartime supply and requirements.
2. Expansion goals shall be based upon shortages which, in the judgment of the delegate agency, will not be overcome without the incentive of tax amortization.

When the Defense Mobilization Board has completed its review of the program in the light of these criteria, and made its recommendations to the Director of Defense Mobilization, it is expected that the program for the future will be on a proper basis.

This is not critical of the past. Nor is it thought best to abandon the practice entirely. But its usefulness in the future will be greatest for the good of the Nation as a whole if from now on it is used only sparingly and very rigidly and strictly confined to direct war-requirements applications.

Effect of allowance of emergency amortization certificates: based on certificates of $30,521 million issued through June 29, 1955

[In millions of dollars]

Calendar year	Value of completed projects [1]	Amount subject to accelerated amortization	Normal depreciation [2]		Accelerated amortization	Excess of accelerated amortization		Decrease in tax liabilities under accelerated amortization [3] as compared to	
			Straight line	Declining balance		Straight-line depreciation	Declining-balance depreciation	Straight-line depreciation	Declining-balance depreciation
1950	700	420	6	6	21	15	15	7	7
1951	4,167	2,500	87	87	292	205	205	113	113
1952	9,683	5,810	249	249	831	582	582	308	308
1953	16,000	9,600	463	463	1,541	1,078	1,078	593	593
1954	22,000	13,200	684	787	2,280	1,596	1,493	798	747
1955	26,594	15,956	875	1,132	2,895	2,020	1,763	1,010	882
1956	28,244	16,946	987	1,279	2,999	2,012	1,720	931	796
1957	29,479	17,687	1,038	1,289	2,633	1,595	1,344	718	605
1958	30,521	18,313	1,079	1,279	2,060	981	781	441	351
1959	30,521	18,313	1,098	1,228	1,383	285	155	128	70
1960	30,521	18,313	1,098	1,146	743	−355	−403	−160	−181
1961	30,521	18,313	1,098	1,080	372	−726	−708	−327	−319
1962	30,521	18,313	1,098	1,037	200	−898	−837	−404	−377
1963	30,521	18,313	1,098	1,000	63	−1,035	−937	−466	−422
1964	30,521	18,313	1,098	967	----------	−1,098	−967	−494	−435

[1] End of year. These estimates are based on the O. D. M. reported figures, but are modified in order to reconcile with corporate amortization deductions for 1951 and 1952.

[2] Straight-line depreciation rate assumed is 6 percent. Amounts shown for declining-balance depreciation assume that all certificate holders use this method for assets acquired after January 1, 1954, switching to straight-line when it becomes advantageous.

[3] Computations based on effective tax rates reflecting rate decrease on April 1, 1956, scheduled under present law. Minus figures indicate tax liability increase.

Effect of allowance of emergency amortization certificates

[In millions of dollars]

Fiscal year	Decrease in tax collections [1]	Fiscal year	Decrease in tax collections [1]
1951	4	1959	370
1952	77	1960	87
1953	266	1961	−167
1954	569	1962	−310
1955	776	1963	−374
1956	880	1964	−420
1957	810	1965	−434
1958	625		

[1] Assumes certificate holders use declining-balance method for assets acquired after January 1, 1954. Minus figures indicate tax collection increases.

Tax amortization applications and certifications

[Money figures in millions of dollars]

Period [1]	Applications filed during period [2]		Certificates issued (net) during period [2] [3]		Certificates outstanding at end of period [3]	
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
1950	1,014	3,923	149	[4] 1,330	149	[4] 1,330
1951	15,909	23,161	5,322	10,104		
1st quarter	6,941	12,695	788	[4] 3,040	937	[4] 4,370
2d quarter	4,030	5,566	1,385	[4] 3,135	2,322	[4] 7,505
3d quarter	2,853	2,628	1,767	[4] 1,805	4,089	[4] 9,310
4th quarter	2,085	2,272	1,382	[4] 2,124	5,471	11,434
1952	7,036	8,101	9,544	12,649		
1st quarter	2,517	2,924	3,267	[4] 5,375	8,738	[4] 16,809
2d quarter	1,802	2,073	3,350	[4] 4,225	12,088	[4] 21,034
3d quarter	1,417	1,559	1,913	[4] 1,825	14,001	[4] 22,859
4th quarter	1,300	1,545	1,014	[4] 1,224	15,015	24,083
1953	3,426	5,765	3,617	4,942		
1st quarter	1,022	1,355	1,176	1,599	16,191	25,682
2d quarter	1,108	1,844	1,235	1,627	17,426	27,309
3d quarter	664	1,503	681	830	18,107	28,139
4th quarter	632	1,063	525	886	18,632	29,025
1954	1,500	2,643	756	635		
1st quarter	374	736	359	477	18,991	29,502
2d quarter	434	609	−107	−568	18,884	28,934
3d quarter	375	917	282	678	19,166	29,612
4th quarter	317	381	222	48	19,388	29,660
1955:						
1st quarter	370	920	223	372	19,611	30,032
2d quarter	660	3,012	350	489	19,961	30,521

Source.—Office of Defense Mobilization.
[1] Based on biweekly progress reports that may not coincide exactly with calendar years or calendar-year quarters.
[2] Derived from cumulative data which reflect revisions, adjustments, and amendments; decumulated data for certain periods may reflect revisions pertaining to other periods.
[3] Data reflect the net effect of certificates issued and canceled; cumulative data reflect revisions, adjustments, and amendments.
[4] Rough approximations.

Exhibit 27.—Letters of Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey, July 7, 1955, to the Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee concerning the taxation of life insurance companies

My Dear Mr. Chairman: I attach a copy of the letter which we originally had intended to send to you on the proposed bill on taxation of life insurance companies. Since the letter was prepared, the bill has been limited to one year only and I have discussed it with Mr. Mills and Mr. Curtis who assure me of their

concurrence with our view that the whole problem should have further study, and that further legislation should be developed for enactment next year.

Since the bill contains substantial improvements over the law in effect last year and since the suggestions embodied in the attached letter will have your careful study in connection with next year's legislation, we withdraw our objection to H. R. 7201 and approve its enactment.

Sincerely yours,

G. M. Humphrey,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The letter which was attached to that letter and went to the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee with it is as follows:

My Dear Mr. Chairman: I regret that the Treasury Department cannot unqualifiedly endorse H. R. 7201, which provides a new method for the taxation of life insurance companies, even though it will be effective only for the years 1955 and 1956.

The bill would make desirable improvements in the definition of income. It would limit abuses by investment companies which do a small amount of insurance business, and by certain casualty companies which inflate their life insurance business by means of policy loans, to qualify for favorable tax treatment. The bill would be fairer than the present law because it would treat the group annuity business of the life insurance companies more like tax-exempt qualified pension trusts with which they compete. It also properly would eliminate duplication of the 85 percent intercorporate dividend credit and the proposed 85 and other percentage credits for reserve and other policy interest. The proposed segregation and separate taxation of their cancellable health and accident business, on a basis comparable to mutual fire and casualty companies in the same line of business, seems sound, though the wisdom of not taxing substantial amounts of the profits of some of the companies should have further study.

However, the proposed exclusion from the tax base of a flat 85 percent of investment income for ordinary life insurance business does not appear to be justified. The resulting tax currently seems inadequate.

Our estimates indicate that, on the basis of present earnings and contracts with policyholders, the life insurance companies will need only slightly over 75 percent of their 1955 investment income to meet their required reserve and policy interest, as compared with the 85 percent allowance in the bill. On these facts, it does not seem fair to the Government to adopt a formula which will permit the companies to go untaxed on investment income which is not needed under their contracts with their own policyholders. The total annual investment income of life insurance companies now exceeds $3 billion. The corporate tax on almost 10 percent of that total is a very large sum.

Since 1921, life insurance companies have been taxed only on their free investment income, that is, their investment income in excess of the amounts they were committed or required to set aside as reserves under their policy contracts. Their income from other sources has gone untaxed.

The 1942 law assumed that the companies would be required to earn 3¼ percent on a major part of their investments to meet their policy requirements, and determined their taxable free investment income on that assumption. As the companies wrote policies on the basis of lower interest rates, this high assumption of required earnings was so unrealistic that the companies would not have been required to pay any tax at all for several years, even though they actually had very substantial investment income over their contractual needs.

In 1950 a taxing method was adopted under which the tax was based on the actual free investment income for each year. Though probably not ideal (other income continued untaxed; the individual companies were taxed on an industry average of their investment income), this method at least provided a logical basis for taxation. The life insurance industry accepted this method, and even urged its adoption on a long-range basis.

In 1951 the policy requirements were about 87½ percent of actual earnings, which left a free investment income of 12½ percent. The 52 percent corporate tax on 12½ percent of earnings was about equal to 6½ percent on the entire investment income. A 6½ percent tax was imposed on all investment income, and was successively extended through 1954. This taxing method had no logical basis of its own, other than as a short-cut method of computation.

In the years since 1951 the companies' actual free investment income has increased steadily. It is estimated that for 1955 they need only 75.5 percent of

their investment income to meet their policy requirements. If determined in the same way as was done in 1951, the comparable tax rate on all investment income would have to be almost doubled (increased to 12.7 percent) in 1955.

The Treasury Department has reviewed carefully the history and problems of taxation of life insurance companies. The valuable material in the hearings and the staff studies of the subcommittee of the Ways and Means Committee, published last year and earlier this year, has been examined. On the basis of our review and examination, I suggest that an attempt be made to develop a method of taxing life insurance companies like other business, on the basis of their entire income from all sources, with appropriate deductions for their expenses and additions to their reserves against their policy contracts. The reliance on free investment income alone ignores income and losses from mortality experience, the relation between loading charges and operating costs, and capital gains—which may be quite substantial.

Life insurance companies were taxed like other corporations on the basis of their entire net income until 1921, when the tax base was confined to free investment income. At that time, income taxation was still so new and undeveloped that it was found to be extremely difficult to deal adequately with the specialized problems of the life insurance industry. Substantial advances have been made since that time in tax administration, and the methods and techniques of income measurement. It should now be possible to develop a fairer basis for taxation which will include all of the income and deduction items which properly reflect the earnings position of a life insurance company.

The development of a satisfactory formula for taxing insurance companies on a comprehensive concept of income will take time. In the meantime, the 1950 formula (taxation of actual free investment income) gives a logical standard for measuring free investment income and the industries' capacity to pay. We estimate that this formula for taxing insurance companies would produce revenue of \$368 million for this year, as against \$189 million under the 6½ percent rate in effect from 1951 through 1954, and \$215 million under H. R. 7201. In the absence of any legislation this year, the 1942 formula will become applicable again and produce revenue estimated at \$274 million, as compared to \$215 million under H. R. 7201 and \$368 million under the 1950 formula.

The Treasury is impressed with the need for a fair and sound approach to the taxation of life insurance companies. A satisfactory solution must recognize the special situation of the life insurance industry and its responsibilities to policyholders. At the same time, it should impose a tax which is fairly distributed among the companies and fair in relation to the tax burdens of other savings institutions and taxpayers generally.

I and the Treasury Department staffs will be glad to be of such assistance as we can to your committee and staffs in any further examination of this subject which you choose to undertake.

Sincerely yours,

G. M. Humphrey,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Exhibit 28.—Statement by Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey, July 12, 1955, before the House Committee on Public Works in support of the President's road program

I am pleased to appear before you today in support of the President's road program and to discuss means and methods of financing that program.

When I previously appeared on the same subject, first before the Senate Committee on Public Works and then before your committee, I strongly recommended the creation of a governmental authority with power to issue revenue bonds to finance the highway expenditures which would be paid, both principal and interest, from a dedication of gasoline and diesel fuel taxes over a period of years.

I still favor that proposal over any other that has been presented.

You have asked me today to discuss a plan that has recently been proposed for your consideration, suggesting in lieu of the governmental authority and the revenue bonds that certain taxes be increased which, together with certain existing similar taxes, would provide funds to pay the cost of highway construction as currently incurred.

This proposal plans for a Federal expenditure for highways, both for the interstate system and matching funds for local roads, totaling approximately \$37 billion over 15 years.

The taxes suggested include additional gas, diesel fuel, tire, tube, and truck taxes.

It is estimated that, taking into account the growth in the need for and use of highways by automobile and truck traffic, this combination of taxes will produce approximately $33 billion in revenue and will be available, generally speaking, to pay for the proposed highway expenditures approximately as currently made.

I do not think that the general revenues of the Government, outside of the amounts to be raised by the specific taxes previously listed, should be depleted and used for the construction of this highway system. The Treasury must oppose any plan to the extent that the taxes levied by it are insufficient to pay for the expenditures authorized, unless a governmental authority is created to provide for any deficiency in the necessary funds by an issue of bonds.

However, as I testified in my previous appearances both before the Senate and House Committees, the Treasury cannot object to any equally effective program which the Congress sees fit to adopt for the construction of highways with sufficient additional taxes levied to pay as we go.

I would point out most emphatically, however, that when the President presented his plan to Congress he had in mind the need of the States for revenue and the fact that the Governors' Conference had approved and urged his financing plan, which holds the Federal tax take at the present levels and leaves the field thereafter open to the States.

The Federal Government is vitally concerned with the interstate system of roads, and equally concerned that the States should have sufficient ability to provide increased and improved primary and secondary road systems for greater safety and dispatch for both interurban and farm market needs. The President's proposal continues to provide the Federal aid system at an alltime high level and, practically speaking, takes the States out of the interstate program, relieving them of great expense in that field. This would enable the States to devote greater attention to their own road programs with their tax field unimpaired.

Improved highway transportation is one of the great necessities of our times. A large part of our commerce and industry depends upon it. Our farms require it. The jobs of millions of men and women in this country depend upon it, in going to and from their work. The further growth of the great automotive industry and all its ramifications in the use of steel, fuel, rubber, and thousands of products from hundreds of sources cannot continue to develop at its present pace unless our highway systems concurrently develop proportionately. This is a case where time is of the essence. We are already lacking in adequate facilities and further rapid improvement should not be postponed.

These important considerations were all pointed out by the President when he submitted his proposal for your consideration, and in conclusion he said:

"A sound Federal highway program, I believe, can and should stand on its own feet, with highway users providing the total dollars necessary for improvement and new construction. Financing of interstate and Federal-aid systems should be based on the planned use of increasing revenues from present gas and diesel oil taxes, augmented in limited instances with tolls.

"I am inclined to the view that it is sounder to finance this program by special bond issues, to be paid off by the above-mentioned revenues which will be collected during the useful life of the roads and pledged to this purpose, rather than by an increase in general revenue obligations.

"At this time, I am forwarding for use by the Congress in its deliberations the report to the President made by the President's Advisory Committee on a National Highway Program. This study of the entire highway traffic problem and presentation of a detailed solution for its remedy is an analytical review of the major elements in a most complex situation. In addition, the Congress will have available the study made by the Bureau of Public Roads at the direction of the 83d Congress.

"These two documents together constitute a most exhaustive examination of the national highway system, its problems and their remedies. Inescapably, the vastness of the highway enterprise fosters varieties of proposals which must be resolved into a national highway pattern. The two reports, however, should generate recognition of the urgency that presses upon us; approval of a general program that will give us a modern safe highway system; realization of the rewards for prompt and comprehensive action. They provide a solid foundation for a sound program."

Everyone wants roads, more and better roads. And it is for the Congress to say how the Federal Government will participate, how rapidly Federal roads

should be constructed, and how they should be paid for. The President's original program is effective and sufficient to accomplish the purpose proposed. It is not the only way that the very desirable road construction can be accomplished but after the most thorough and extensive study of the entire subject by large groups of competent people, it still offers the best method for quickest construction of the greatest mileage of necessary and desirable highways throughout the entire country.

Exhibit 29.—Remarks by Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey, October 1, 1954, before the Tax Institute of the University of Texas School of Law on the tax program

Tax program benefits every American

I am very happy to be a part of this four-day institute given over to study of the tax revision law passed by the last Congress and signed into law by President Eisenhower in August.

In addition to the privilege of being in the great State of Texas, I always consider it a privilege to talk about anything as important and vital to our Nation as I think this tax revision law is.

I realize that most of you people here tonight are experts or near-experts on the tax laws of our country. But notwithstanding your special knowledge in this field, I hope you will bear with me if I do not try to get too technical but merely give you some of the basic philosophy which is back of this vital piece of legislation.

The tax revision law, or the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, is one of the most important of our time because it sets a trend that will lead to greater economic progress for the country as well as bring relief to millions of individuals who have suffered specific hardships under the old tax code.

As you people well know, this is the first time in some 75 years that there has been a major revision of the whole Federal tax structure. In addition to reducing restraints on business and removing hardships on individuals, this revision has attempted to make the tax laws more simple and certain and also to close loopholes under which some persons could have avoided their fair share of the tax burden.

The provisions in the law which remove hardships from individuals provide direct benefits which our citizens will note as they come to pay their income taxes next spring. Incidentally, they also will notice the benefits of the rest of the administration's tax program, which in this calendar year has made effective tax cuts totaling $7.4 billion, the largest dollar tax cut in the history of this or any other country. But from the new Internal Revenue Code specifically, tax pressures will be eased where they have hurt millions of taxpayers severely in bygone years. Among those who will benefit are working mothers; parents of children who are helping to pay their way through school; retired policemen, firemen, teachers, and their widows; families with heavy medical expenses; farmers who want to buy new equipment; people with sick and accident policies; taxpayers with nonrelative dependents; farmers doing soil and water conservation; and many, many others.

And in connection with these individual changes, you people here tonight probably already are aware of the work that the Treasury and the Internal Revenue Service are doing to acquaint the taxpayer with his rights under the new law. Big and numerous as the changes are, we expect that many citizens will have to keep going to the Internal Revenue offices for help in large numbers in the year ahead. Regulations are being rewritten and simplified and forces are being prepared and trained to help.

Helpful as these direct benefits are, they can in no way compare in my mind with the indirect benefits which will flow from the tax revision law. By removing restraints, this new law will release new energies throughout our economy. These energies work quietly but steadily to create new enterprises, more and better jobs, new productive efficiencies, larger payrolls, and rising standards of living for all the 160 million people of this Nation. It is these indirect but dynamic benefits which I should like to talk about mainly tonight.

First, however, I would like to say a word about the background of the new law and about the work that went into revising it.

The tax structure that we found on coming to Washington had grown up haphazardly and illogically. In the past 20 years, most of the changes in the tax

laws were put into effect under the pressure of crisis of war or depression. The Congress reached for income where it could find it. In the process of imposing new taxes to meet new emergencies, stifling burdens were placed upon those very parts of the Nation which provide for progress.

The main purpose of the tax revision bill is to rearrange the tax burden to make it easier for the economy to move forward.

For years America's economy was stimulated by war and inflation, stimulants which concealed the deadening features of our tax structure. Thoughtful people were predicting that such restrictions would rise to plague us as the artificial stimulants were withdrawn. And for ten years or more, congressional committees, including both Democrats and Republicans alike, urged revision of our cumbersome tax structure so as to free normal incentives to business progress. In addition to the congressional committees, such groups as taxpayer organizations, bar associations, farm associations, labor unions, small businessmen, accountants, and many more made demands for tax revision. Among the many recommendations made, there was wide agreement, but little happened. Tax revision became like the weather, which everybody talked about but nobody did anything about.

When this administration came in office, we were told that getting a major tax revision bill adopted early in our administration was simply impossible. The experts said it was so technically difficult and cumbersome that we had better not set our hopes too high.

But President Eisenhower himself had become deeply convinced of the need of tax reform. Also, President Eisenhower has a very deep suspicion about the word "impossible." Very soon after taking office, he instructed the Treasury to proceed with the basic job of recommending tax revision, and he always helped when the going was tough. Last March, in a nationwide television broadcast, he described his tax proposals as "the cornerstone" of the administration's entire effort. This appeal contributed mightily to final congressional approval of the tax revision bill.

In the Treasury proper, the work of producing tax revision recommendations was headed by Under Secretary Marion Folsom, a man of wide experience in business and tax matters, who brought to work with him two other outstanding tax authorities—Dan Throop Smith, Professor of Finance at Harvard; and Kenneth Gemmill, a Philadelphia tax attorney.

Tax revision was also lucky in the leadership on Capitol Hill. Russell Train, the able Clerk of the House Ways and Means Committee, told you on Wednesday of this week of the progress of the tax revision bill through the Congress. As most of you know, a most vital force back of the drive to get tax reform was Chairman Dan Reed of the Ways and Means Committee, an ardent and courageous leader in the tax field. In the Senate, likewise, tax revision came under the wise handling of Eugene Millikin, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee.

Both the House and the Senate committees, of course, had superb technical assistance from the staff headed by Colin F. Stam, a Government tax man who has been giving expert guidance in this field since the 1920's.

As you gentlemen well know, the tax reform law was a result of very intensive study and hearings conducted for almost a year and a half. More than five thousand pages of testimony were taken, and hundreds and hundreds of witnesses were listened to. Then their suggestions were gone over by teams of experts from both the congressional and the Treasury-Internal Revenue staffs.

Throughout all of this, we tried to keep focused on one basic premise: Are we changing the law so as to help the economy to grow and so create more and better jobs and better living for everyone?

In addition, of course, we tried to see if we couldn't put more certainty into the law. Economic progress and clarity do have a real connection. As you gentlemen also know, many of our tax laws have been vague and ambiguous This meant that an individual considering a new venture could not figure for sure just what his tax liability would be. Likewise, because of vagueness, the tax liability might be changed, subject to the personal judgment of a tax official. We feel that more certainty is going to permit hundreds of new ideas to be put into actual business practice.

Most significant are substantive changes which we have made in the Internal Revenue Code designed to restore more of the normal incentives to business and individual progress. Probably the most controversial of these has been the provision which partially eases the double taxation of dividend income. Despite

the political heat which has been kindled by the opposition on this point, it is my sincere opinion that the whole country will benefit from this provision.

Risk capital has made possible the phenomenal growth of our Nation, and dividends are the incentives which make people take risks with their capital. Without this risk capital we never could have developed the wildernesses as we have done. We couldn't have developed the mines, drilled for the oil, built the factories, and done all the things which over the years have led to more and better jobs and higher wages.

During the New Deal of the midthirties the provision for double taxation of dividend income crept into the tax law. Thus the citizen who provided risk capital was tapped twice for taxes. The company earnings bore the full brunt of the corporate income tax and when what was left reached the individual as dividends, it was subject to a second tax, this time the full personal income tax.

Without thinking of the personal injustice of this, let's take a quick look at the effect on the economy. It takes a good deal of money to make a job. A recent survey of one hundred of the largest manufacturing corporations in the United States showed an average of nearly $15,000 of risk capital back of each job. In the development of most of our natural resources it can be much more.

The double taxation of dividends has made it increasingly difficult to attract risk capital to make these jobs. So, more of our business capital has come from borrowing rather than from sale of stock. Companies which are heavy with bonded debt have to move more slowly and carefully than a company which is financed with risk capital, and in times of economic decline companies with a heavy debt burden are less likely to keep their heads above water.

Another most noteworthy change is the provision which provides more flexible allowance for depreciation. Some 600,000 corporations and nearly 10 million individuals, especially farmers and small businessmen, will benefit from this. But the greatest long-term benefit will be to the whole Nation by the stimulation of plant expansion, the buying of more efficient machinery, all-around modernization, and so cheaper products and more and better jobs.

While tax experts talk about "depreciation," I like to think of it more as amortization. Under the new law, a man pays the same total tax but he can get his equipment paid for more quickly. Then he is in a position to look about for something newer and better and the quicker writeoff helps him to finance his new purchase of better, more modern equipment. In other words, the impulse is forward. This is certainly in the best interests of all Americans.

In many other ways the new tax revision law encourages enterprise to go ahead. By removing barriers, it permits greater rewards for successful inventions and for those who develop them. It provides more liberal treatment for research and development expenditures to create new, better, and cheaper products for everyone to enjoy. It gives more leeway to small companies which want to retain earnings for future expansion, which would create new jobs and better things for better living. This removal of barriers to incentive pervades the whole new law, even down to such things as encouraging youngsters who forward their own education by outside work.

The tax reform law does one other thing which is generally overlooked by our critics. It helps the security of our Nation against any potential aggressor. It does this by helping the modernization of our industrial base, upon which all our military strength ultimately rests. This is particularly true in this day when new weapons and techniques are developed with amazing speed. We have no way of knowing what the decisive weapons may be a few years from now. But we have to make sure that our industrial strength is modern and ready to keep abreast.

The tax revision law is not perfect. In spite of all the care, we know that as time goes by we are bound to discover errors and better ways of doing things. There are also additional items in the code which must be the subject of further study before we can come forward with recommendations.

The new law is only a great first step.

But moving beyond the tax revision law itself, I would be the first to admit that there is much left to be done in the whole tax field. Our tax rates are too high. But they must remain relatively high as long as so much of our income has to go for the protection of our Nation against a possible enemy. We will, however, continue to pass on to the taxpayer promptly the benefits of any spending reductions which can be achieved while always giving first priority to our national security.

Before closing I would like to say something about "who has benefited most" from the whole tax program of this administration.

There has been a good deal of nonsense and misinformation in recent weeks falsely suggesting that the administration's tax program might not be in the best interest of all of our citizens. Such nonsense seems to increase in inaccuracy the closer we get to November.

I would like to explain why this program is in the best interest of every American:

First, every taxpayer in America has benefited directly from the tax cuts totaling $7.4 billion, the largest dollar tax cut in any year in the Nation's history, and possible only because of cuts in spending made by this administration.

Second, 62 cents of each dollar of the $7.4 billion goes to individuals—and almost 25 cents of each dollar to taxpayers with income of less than $5,000 a year. This leaves 38 cents of each dollar tax cut going to corporations.

Third, there is nothing un-American about helping the economy make more and better jobs, which is what our whole tax program is doing. As we cut Government spending by more than $10 billion, we had to help the private economy make jobs for people who used to get their living from Government spending. The tax reductions and the tax revision bill, about which we have been talking, are removing the barriers to business expansion, the starting of new businesses, and so the creation of new and cheaper products and more and better jobs.

What is important is that this administration's tax program has and will continue to help bridge the transition from high to lower Government spending by helping the economy make new jobs.

American citizens are likely to understand that a program which helps make jobs is a program they should support. Despite the erroneous arithmetic of our critics, the average American, who is a very intelligent person, is likely to realize that more jobs and better jobs are more important to him and his family than any amount of political oratory and promises. This is the philosophy that this administration has operated on. It is the philosophy back of the tax revision law and our whole tax program. It is the philosophy which we must continue to follow to help promote ever-increasing propserity for all.

The administration's tax program, with the tax revision law as one of its vital parts, is a mighty effort to bring our tax laws closer to the needs of a modern America. These tax efforts will help foster and maintain a high level of economic activity in this country; activity which means so much in the way of prosperity for all, as well as greater security for our country and peace in the world.

Exhibit 30.—Miscellaneous revenue legislation enacted by the Eighty-fourth Congress, First Session

Public Law 1, January 20, 1955, amends Section 7237 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 by correcting a technical error made in the drafting of the 1954 Code, relating to penalties for violation of the narcotics laws.

Public Law 9, March 2, 1955, amends Section 7443 (c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 by increasing the salaries of Tax Court judges from $15,000 to $22,500.

Public Law 66, June 8, 1955, continues until June 30, 1956, the suspension of duties and import taxes on metal scrap.

Public Law 91, June 21, 1955, continues until June 30, 1958, the suspension of certain import taxes on copper.

Public Law 216, August 3, 1955, extends the Renegotiation Act of 1951 for two years to December 31, 1956. This law also directs the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation to make a study as to the necessity of extending the act beyond December 31, 1956, and to make a report of the results of such study to the Congress not later than May 31, 1956.

Public Law 299, August 9, 1955, amends Section 37 (f) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 by extending the retirement income tax credit to members of the Armed Forces who retire before the age of 65.

Public Law 303, August 9, 1955, amends Section 3416 (a) (2) of the 1939 Code by extending from August 1, 1954, to October 8, 1955, the period for filing claims for floor stocks refunds on refrigerators, quick-freeze units, and electric, gas, and oil household appliances authorized by the Excise Tax Reduction Act of 1954.

Public Law 306, August 9, 1955, amends Section 3402 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that an employer shall not be required to deduct or

withhold taxes on noncash remuneration paid retail salesmen who ordinarily are paid for their services by way of cash commissions. This amendment is applicable to remuneration paid after August 9, 1955, the date of enactment of this act.

Public Law 310, August 9, 1955, provides that if refund or credit of an overpayment resulting from the application of Section 345 of the Revenue Act of 1951 (relating to abatement of tax on certain trusts for members of the Armed Forces dying in service during the period December 7, 1941, to January 1, 1948) was barred by the operation of any law or rule of law (other than a closing agreement or compromise), credit or refund is nevertheless to be allowed if the claim is filed within one year after the date of enactment of this act. No interest is to be allowed or paid on such refunds or credits. Under the 1951 act such refunds or credits could not be granted if barred by the expiration of the period of limitations, by prior court decisions, or for other similar reasons.

Public Law 317, August 9, 1955, amends Sections 4216 and 4217 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the maximum tax imposed on the leasing of certain passenger automobile trailers and semitrailers is to be an amount equal to the applicable tax rate multiplied by the fair market value of the trailer at the time of the initial lease. The taxpayer is given the option to pay the tax in full at the time of the initial lease or to spread the tax payments over the period of the lease payments. Prior to this change, if a manufacturer leased articles subject to a manufacturers' excise tax, such tax applied to the amount of each lease payment on the same basis as if it were a sale.

Public Law 321, August 9, 1955, amends Section 3401 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that an employer (other than the United States Government) need not withhold income tax on remuneration paid to a United States citizen for services performed in a possession of the United States if the employer is required by the law of any foreign country or possession of the United States to withhold income tax on the remuneration. Under the law prior to this amendment, the wages of a United States citizen employed in a possession of the United States might, for example, be subject to withholding for both the income tax of the possession and the Federal income tax.

Public Law 333, August 9, 1955, amends Section 25 (b) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 to permit a taxpayer to claim as a dependent a child born to him, or legally adopted by him, in the Philippine Islands if the child is a resident of the Philippines and the taxpayer was a member of the United States Armed Forces at the time the child was born or legally adopted. This provision applies to all taxable years beginning after December 31, 1946, to which the 1939 Code applies. However, the amendment does not open up years for which the statute of limitations has run. Public Law 333 also amends Section 152 (b) (3) of the 1954 Code to permit a taxpayer to claim as a dependent a child born to him, or legally adopted by him, in the Philippine Islands before January 1, 1956, rather than July 5, 1946. This amendment applies for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1953, and ending after August 16, 1954.

Public Law 354, August 11, 1955, amends Section 4233 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt from the admissions tax admissions to athletic events conducted by the United States Olympic Association, or authorized in advance by such association to be conducted for its benefit, if all the proceeds inure exclusively to the benefit of the association. This exemption applies to amounts paid on or after September 1, 1955, for admissions on or after that date.

Public Law 355, August 11, 1955, amends Sections 4091 and 4092 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a tax of 3 cents a gallon on cutting oils, effective October 1, 1955. Prior thereto the tax was 6 cents a gallon but not more than 10 percent of the manufacturer's sale price. The act also defines cutting oils as "oils sold for use" in cutting and machining operations on metals rather than as oils "used primarily" in cutting and machining operations. Public Law 355 adds a new subparagraph (I) to Section 6416(b)(2) of the 1954 Code, providing for a credit or refund not to exceed 3 cents a gallon in the case of lubricating oil on which a tax of 6 cents a gallon was paid if such oil was used or resold as cutting oil on or after October 1, 1955.

Public Law 363, August 11, 1955, provides for a refund or credit to distillers, winemakers, or rectifiers for the amount of excise tax and customs duties paid on distilled spirits and wines lost, rendered unmarketable, or condemned by a duly authorized health official by reason of the hurricanes of 1954.

Public Law 366, August 11, 1955, adds a new Section 1304 to the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and renumbers the former Section 1304 as Section 1305.

This new section provides that the tax attributable to the inclusion in gross income of an amount which represents compensatory damages received or accrued as a result of a judgment for infringement of a United States patent shall not be greater than the aggregate of the increases in taxes which would have resulted if such amount had been included in gross income in equal installments for each month during which the infringement occurred. The amendment is applicable to taxable years ending after August 11, 1955, but only with respect to amounts received or accrued after that date as the result of awards made after that date.

Public Law 367, August 11, 1955, amends the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 as follows:

(1) The first section of this act amends Sections 4063(b), 4112, 4113, 4218(a)(1) and (b), and 4220, to provide for tax-free sales of automotive parts or accessories, refrigerator components, radio and television components, and camera lenses subject to manufacturers' excise taxes if sold to a manufacturer for incorporation in other articles, regardless of whether such other articles are taxable. Section 6416(b)(3)(B) is amended to provide a credit or refund of any tax paid on such components to a manufacturer who purchased and used them in the manufacture of, or as component parts of any article.

(2) Section 2 of the act amends Section 4141 to limit the excise tax on radio and television receiving sets, automobile radio or television sets, phonographs, and combinations of any of these, to entertainment-type sets. The special exemption in Section 4143 and the special credit or refund in Section 6416(b)(2)(G) for communication, detection, and navigation receivers sold to the United States Government are repealed.

The amendments made by the first and second sections of this act generally take effect on September 1, 1955.

(3) Section 4 of Public Law 367 amends Section 354 to make the rule for shifting the burden of proof in cases involving the penalty tax on corporations improperly accumulating surpluses applicable to cases governed by the 1939 Code which are tried on the merits after August 11, 1955.

Public Law 370, August 11, 1955, amends Section 223 of the Revenue Act of 1950 by extending the exclusion from personal holding company income of rents received for use of corporation property by shareholders in certain business operations to taxable years ending after 1945 and before January 1, 1954. Prior to this amendment, the exclusion applied to taxable years ending after 1945 and before January 1, 1950.

Public Law 379, August 12, 1955, amends Section 4061(a)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal the excise tax on motorcycles and on parts and accessories therefor, effective September 1, 1955.

Public Law 383, August 12, 1955, amends the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 and the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act to restore retroactively the exemption of railroad retirement and railroad unemployment insurance benefits against attachment or other legal process in connection with the collection of Federal taxes. This exemption had been eliminated when the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 was enacted.

Public Law 384, August 12, 1955, amends Section 112 (n) (8) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 to remove a discrimination against those in the Armed Forces of the United States who sold or exchanged their residences before 1954. For such persons, but not for those who have sold such residences since that time, the suspension of time restrictions for replacing the residences without tax consequences ended as of December 31, 1953. The new law provides that the replacement period under the 1939 Code, as is presently provided under the 1954 Code, is to be available to those on active duty with the Armed Forces during a period when an induction law is in effect but not for more than 4 years.

This act also adds to the 1954 Code a new section, Section 1342 which provides that where a taxpayer recovers in a fraud case involving patent infringement an amount of $3,000 or more, the tax for the year of recovery shall be the lesser of: (1) The tax computed by including the recovered item in the income of the recovery year; or (2) the tax computed by excluding the recovered item from the recovery year's income and adding to the tax so computed the increase in tax (including interest) of the prior year resulting from the restoration of the amount deducted in the prior year.

Public Law 385, August 12, 1955, amends the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 by making Section 542 (a) (2), which provides for treating as "individuals" certain charitable foundations or trusts in applying the stock ownership test for personal holding companies, inapplicable to long-established charitable founda-

tions meeting certain conditions so that they may retain the tax status under which they have operated for many years.

Public Law 385 also amends Section 1233 of the 1954 Code relating to gains and losses from short sales. The amendment makes the short sales rules of subsection (b) (2) of Section 1233 inapplicable in certain arbitrage transactions.

International Financial and Monetary Developments

Exhibit 31.—Remarks by Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey, November 23, 1954, at the meeting of Ministers of Finance and Economy, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

I am happy to participate in this meeting of Ministers of Finance and Economy. Many of us have met on other occasions, most recently at the annual meetings of the International Bank and International Monetary Fund two months ago. I am delighted to extend my acquaintance with you and to meet with you here.

Just before leaving Washington we discussed with President Eisenhower the views of the United States delegation on the problems we shall discuss here. He emphasized to us his deep interest in this historic meeting and asked that we convey a personal message to our colleagues here. With your kind permission I shall read it:

"I am very pleased to send greetings and best wishes to the meeting of Ministers of Finance and Economy of the American family of nations, convened in Rio de Janeiro, the capital of our great sister nation, Brazil. I am happy to send this message through our Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Humphrey, who, as Chairman of the United States delegation, speaks for our Nation and will authoritatively present our policies.

"I am confident that this conference will advance still further the unique relationships which have developed among the peoples and nations of this hemisphere. As those relationships evolved and grew, the people of the United States learned to call their own attitude toward their sister nations the policy of the good neighbor. Today, the bonds which unite us as sovereign equals who are working side by side for the betterment of all of us, nations and citizens, have elevated this neighborly relationship to one of genuine partnership.

"No longer is it sufficient to maintain the mutual respect and cordiality of neighbors, useful and pleasant as that is. In the world of today, the well-being and the economic development, as well as the security, of all peace-loving nations are so closely interrelated that we must be partners. If this is true in the larger context, it is especially true among the American republics where we share the same traditions and many of the same favorable circumstances for progress.

"As the conference discusses a wide variety of measures for economic and financial cooperation in this hemisphere, and endorses those that are sound and durable, I earnestly hope that the meeting as a whole may join with the delegation of the United States in common dedication to the policy of the good partner.

"To this may I add my best wishes for the success of the conference and warm personal greetings to each of its members."

Let me say that every member of the United States delegation shares those convictions.

While this gathering was called in response to a resolution of the Tenth Inter-American Conference held in Caracas earlier this year, this conference is in reality the realization of a desire expressed repeatedly throughout the rise and development of the inter-American system. It is the desire to strengthen the continental economy so as to benefit all the nations that share the hemisphere.

That desire was first manifested in the act of the United States Congress that convened the first Pan American Conference in Washington 65 years ago. The same desire created the Pan American Union, which has now become the Organization of American States. Today it finds expression in the statutes of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council which provide that it shall "promote the economic and social welfare of the American nations through effective cooperation among them for the best utilization of their natural resources."

We are not gathered here, then, because of an emergency situation, nor is this meeting an impulse of the moment. It is not an isolated or disconnected event in inter-American relations; but it is a new endeavor, one more step in the search for economic cooperation and solidarity toward which your countries and mine will continually strive.

We have come here with the same spirit of cordial solidarity with which the delegates of our nations arrived in this city of proverbial hospitality for the Third Pan American Conference. To describe it I shall borrow the eloquence of a great fellow countryman, Elihu Root, at that time Secretary of State, who said: "I bring from my country a special greeting to her elder sisters in the civilization of America . . . there is not one of all our countries that cannot benefit the others; there is not one that cannot receive benefit from the others; there is not one that will not gain by the prosperity, the peace, and happiness of all."

And so it is today. Our country is part of the inter-American system; our Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, recently affirmed that this is the cornerstone of our foreign policy.

We take our places with pride in this association of States which has established the complete equality of all members, has consecrated the principle of nonintervention, and has built a juridical system that has put an end to war among American nations.

We have bound ourselves, moreover, by pacts that stipulate that an attack on one American nation is an attack on all of them, and that any threat to the political integrity of one is a threat to all.

Our presence here at this conference is a declaration that we also consider economic solidarity as part of the common defense.

None of us expects that we can at this meeting solve all of the economic problems of a hemisphere. But we can confidently expect that 21 nations, each motivated by a deep and brotherly interest in the welfare of every other, can accomplish enough here to convince us all that our efforts were richly rewarded, that our accomplishments justify our looking forward to future meetings.

We all have our own ideas as to how the economic interests of the entire continent could be promoted. We in the United States naturally subscribe to those principles that in our own country have proved effective in raising the living standards of the people and promoting the prosperity of the Nation. We shall present them here with the same friendly frankness with which we are ready to listen to the opinions of other delegations.

No one of us alone has the wisdom and experience necessary to solve all our problems. That is what this conference is for; to exchange ideas, to draw closer together, to arrive at a promising and practical basis for cooperation and to pave the way for constructive steps toward our goals.

It is with that spirit that my country's delegation has come to this conference. We look forward with great interest to hearing your views and we welcome the opportunity to lay before you our ideas on the problems that now engage our mutual attention.

But we shall never lose from sight the hemispheric interest, the welfare of the American family of nations, the need to fortify the inter-American system that past generations have bequeathed to us and that it is our duty to pass on, intact and improved, to future generations. When we shall have finished our work here it should be possible to speak of this meeting in the same words as those used by a great American, the Baron of Rio Branco in commenting on the Third Pan American conference, when he said:

"Here concessions represent conquests of reason, amicable compromises, or compensations counselled by reciprocal interests."

We would first hope for a clear definition of the economic goals toward which we shall press. We are profoundly aware that we are here not so much as representatives of political entities; instead we are here as the spokesmen for 330 millions of men, women, and children whose problems, whose sufferings, and whose aspirations must constantly be present in our thoughts and in our deliberations. When we speak of economic development, international trade, and the other subjects of our agenda, we must be mindful that each is significant only in so far as it has a direct relation to our peoples, to their families, to their homes, and to their work.

I believe that we are capable of putting into words here at this meeting just what it is that our people would have us accomplish, and I believe that we can adopt that definition as our goal. It seems to us that the men and women of the Americas, living as they do among our mountains, on our plains, and along our sea coasts are united and clear in their aspirations. They do not ask the impossible, but they do demand of us, who as Government officials are their servants, that we promote those conditions which will give maximum assurance that everywhere in our Americas man has an opportunity to better himself, give his children even greater opportunities, and enjoy meanwhile those freedoms

which we have achieved in the Americas and which are denied to so many millions elsewhere in the world.

I believe that we must face another problem in which our people are vitally interested. All of us are exposed to an insidious disease that stealthily robs us of our strength. It is the evil of inflation which makes the prices of food, of clothing, of all the necessities of life climb upward in a grim spiral which again and again snatches away the benefits of progress.

Our goal must be twofold: To unite our efforts to achieve the kind of economic development that means higher living standards for our people, and to take those wise and prudent measures which will avoid the evil of inflation. If here we make progress toward these goals, we shall have earned the gratitude of our people.

This is a goal that is achievable in the Americas. God has endowed this hemisphere with abundant and varied natural resources, with vast and fertile lands that are capable of affording an ever better life to our rapidly multiplying peoples; there is peace throughout our hemisphere. In a troubled world ours is a situation so privileged, so favorable that it becomes our duty to examine critically the responsibilities that must accompany such advantages. Each of us singly and all of us jointly must strive to accomplish those things which will best and most effectively employ these lands and those resources to benefit our peoples.

Our agenda is admirably fashioned to help us appraise not only our place today on the road which has already brought us so far toward our goal, but also the measures which we can take jointly and severally to hasten our progress on that road. It is our conviction that to accomplish this purpose two basic principles should underlie all our thinking. The first is our belief that the road which will lead most surely and most directly to the goals which we seek is that of the vigorous, free enterprise system. This system in its modern form builds new industries, new enterprises, and opens new areas to development. And it does all these things without endangering those free institutions which are the very foundation of the social and human progress which we have achieved in this hemisphere.

The other is our belief that we as governments should reduce to a minimum the scope and the duration of our own intervention in the fields of commerce and industry. We best serve our people when we encourage them to produce the goods and services required for our progress, when we stimulate them to bring new regions and new resources into productive use, rather than when we compete with them or otherwise take over the functions of private enterprise. Government intervention deprives the people of the full benefits of their earnings. Experience has demonstrated that almost without exception, in my own country and elsewhere, such intervention lowers production and raises costs.

We shall support and defend the right of every state to define its own economic course. Our own belief in the principles I have stated derives from the fact that wherever they have been applied in the Americas and elsewhere in the world they have brought improvement in the lives of our peoples, improvement that can be measured in terms of lower costs, greater per capita income, higher production, improvement that is visible in new factories, industries, and increased agricultural production and intensified conversion of idle and undeveloped natural resources into jobs and usable wealth. These are the marks of vigorous, expanding, and self-reliant economies. These are the economic ends that we pursue.

The detailed discussion of each agenda item is the function of our committees. I would like, however, to say a word or two regarding our views on some of the more vital ones.

The first is international trade. We intend to the utmost of our ability to maintain a strong, healthy economy in the United States. This will insure a growing volume of trade with your countries at a steadily increasing level of demand. This will help sustain a high level of demand for the world's goods and so foster trade on a mutually beneficial basis. My Government is convinced that a strong, stable, and expanding international trade is the best single guarantee of economic strength in our hemisphere.

We are happy to see that our trade with each other is a most important and growing factor in the international commerce of every American state. It is in the interest of each of us that this wholesome interchange be strengthened and expanded. For your economic development you count heavily upon markets in the United States for your products. We value just as highly the strong markets which you afford for our own agricultural and manufactured exports. We hope to see our inter-American trade which has increased so greatly in recent years, further expanded, and the markets available to producers in all our countries

strengthened by the gradual elimination of those artificial barriers that hinder access to them. Such a trade policy will increase mutually beneficial trade. This emphasis on expanding trade opportunities continues to be a fundamental part of President Eisenhower's foreign economic program, which it is his announced intention to press in the forthcoming session of the Congress in January.

Our tariffs on imports from Latin America are low. Two-thirds of all our imports from this area are on the free list and tariffs on the remaining third are among the lowest in the world.

We have also made marked progress in freeing imports into the United States from unnecessary and cumbersome customs requirements. Our Congress passed Customs Simplification Acts in 1953 and again in 1954. The first authorized the Treasury to eliminate many technical requirements which were a burden on imports. The act passed this year continued this program and also directed the Tariff Commission to undertake a study of our complicated tariff classification structure with a view to its clarification.

These congressional steps have been accompanied by an intensive management improvement program and by administrative simplification within the framework of existing law, both contributing to speedier customs action. We are continuing our efforts along these lines and plan to submit to the next Congress further legislative proposals consistent with the President's program of last March. As an example of the progress we are making, just a few weeks ago we announced a further relaxation of requirements for consular invoices, an action made possible by the 1953 Simplification Act.

The problem of international trade is closely related to that of prices. We are aware of your intense and very understandable interest in this problem as it relates to the prices for your products sold in world markets. We share that interest, not only because of the importance to you of adequate and stable prices, but also because our own producers suffer when the prices of their exports fluctuate widely.

Our experience convinces us that if we as governments follow policies which will give our producers everywhere maximum assurance that consumption of their products will enjoy a steady and healthy growth and that their access to international markets will be facilitated, then we will have gone far toward solving this basic problem of prices which so concerns us all.

The subject of financing for economic development is one of the most important which we shall consider. My Government has devoted much study to its policies in this field and within the framework of the general principles to which I have referred, has reached certain decisions of whose nature you are already aware and whose effect we believe will prove to be far reaching.

When we speak of the great need for economic development financing in this hemisphere, what we are really saying is that throughout our countries there are profitable and attractive opportunities for the establishment of productive enterprises that will provide steady employment to our people; that will provide more of the goods and services which we need for higher standards of living and that will diversify our economies. These opportunities cannot be converted into realities without capital, technical knowledge, and experience. As governments, we owe it to our people to promote those conditions which will help make available the capital and technical knowledge required.

I think that every one of us here can agree that in this field our greatest opportunity and our greatest responsibility lie in creating in our several countries those conditions which will give maximum access to the great reserves of private investment capital that are available throughout the world. The reason is obvious. The aggregate amount of private capital that is available today in your countries, in mine, and in the rest of the world is many times greater than any that we as governments could possibly provide. Economic development in those countries which have successfully established access to the world's supplies of private capital is going ahead with a rapidity that is astonishing.

We all recognize that the movement of private capital cannot be forced; that private investors of all nationalities enter only where the circumstances are attractive. So numerous are the investment opportunities throughout the free world today that he who seeks investment capital must compete for it. But here again the position of Latin America is privileged and fortunate. Throughout your countries there are challenging and attractive opportunities for new investments such as are found only in young and rapidly developing economies. These factors give you very real advantages in competing for investment capital.

It is easy to understand, therefore, why the American states whose governments have established those conditions which have always proven attractive to private investors everywhere in the world have experienced little difficulty in finding ample supplies of capital, both domestic and foreign. This has been demonstrated so dramatically that there can be no longer any doubt but that in this favored area of the world, where nature has done its part so well, each government can, if it will, attract a volume of private investment that will compare most favorably with that of any other area of the world.

One of the things which our governments must do to encourage free enterprise is to insure that those projects necessary for economic development, but for which private capital is not reasonably available, are adequately supported by public investment. We view this as a necessary support to an economy which relies principally upon private enterprise as supplementing and encouraging, rather than as displacing free enterprise. I am sure that each government will shoulder as much of their burden as it reasonably can, but we agree with you that substantial foreign lending will be necessary if we are to achieve our goals in this hemisphere. We shall do our part generously and loyally in meeting that need.

To that end we have reviewed the whole scope of our public lending policies and have arrived at certain changes which we consider significant.

The first relates to the United States Export-Import Bank whose activities are to be intensified and expanded.

This past summer, the Congress of the United States by specific legislation increased the lending authority of the bank from $4.5 to $5 billion, in anticipation of its increased lending activity. In his report to the Senate on this legislation, Senator Capehart, Chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, stated:

"The Export-Import Bank has played an important role in our foreign economic policy and must continue to do so on an activated scale. Promotion of trade among the free nations of the world, and in particular, with the nations of the western hemisphere, is of utmost importance to the common welfare, the common defense, and the solidarity of the free world."

Within the last few months the Export-Import Bank has authorized loans of $130 million to nations in this hemisphere and other important loans are under consideration. The loans which have been authorized will help two important Latin American cities develop municipal waterwork systems and will make possible the development of one of the world's largest copper deposits. The bank has made loans to finance the sale in Latin America of machine tools, of aircraft, of electric equipment, of textile equipment, and of wheat. It has facilitated the development of sulphur production. The range of its activities has been as wide and varied as the production process itself, from the extraction of basic materials to the fabrication of complex industrial products. Since its organization the Export-Import Bank has authorized loans in excess of $2 and ¼ billion to Latin America.

Within the past few weeks, the Export-Import Bank has opened up new sources of credit for the countries of Latin America that wish to import equipment from the United States. With the assistance of lines of credit from the Export-Import Bank, United States exporters will be able to offer medium-term credit on equipment of a productive nature. This program will be in addition to long-term capital and should help to accelerate the flow of trade and ease temporary credit problems.

In addition, a large New York bank announced last week that it proposes to form a multimillion dollar export financing company. The Export-Import Bank will also participate in this new venture. This enterprise will add further to the supplies of medium-term credit available to Latin American importers of capital goods.

In the field of economic development, of course, the International Bank has a primary role to play in helping to promote the economic growth of the American republics. Most of the countries represented here were founding fathers of the International Bank. Your countries and my own participated in its establishment and we have contributed importantly to its personnel and capital. The International Bank is our common institution. It was established to carry the major burden of financing reconstruction and development loans at a governmental level. While the International Bank in the early postwar years was primarily concerned with reconstruction, it has accelerated the tempo of its operations and has, more recently, concentrated its major efforts on economic development. The

International Bank has financed a steady succession of high priority development projects in Latin America. The total now exceeds $500,000,000 for the last five years. Its first development loan was in Latin America, and today its investment in this hemisphere is greater than in any other developing area. Its loans have been made primarily for basic facilities and public works on which further fruitful investment depends: for electric power, for transportation, and for communication facilities. The loans of the International Bank are important not only in themselves but in their secondary effects. Electric power installations, new road and communication systems, new port facilities, all have encouraged new industries and lowered costs. Development is a cumulative process, setting in motion innumerable individual efforts with multiplying effect.

In his report to the conference, Eugene Black, President of the Bank, states:

"It is my personal judgment that, given a continuance of present trends in Latin America, there is every reason to expect expanded lending activity by the bank in that area during the period which lies ahead. The bank has the resources to do so and it has the will to do so. The extent to which it may be able to translate its will into action depends largely on conditions within the control of the Latin American countries themselves."

At the meeting of the Board of Governors of the International Bank last September, representatives from many of the American republics strongly urged support for the establishment of an international finance corporation to encourage private investment. The subject has been under study for several years.

The matter has been given most careful consideration by the United States Government, and we are going to ask the Congress to support United States participation in such a corporation. We have in mind an institution organized as an affiliate of the International Bank, with an authorized capital of $100 million to be contributed by those members of the International Bank who wish to subscribe.

The corporation would be able to make loans without the guarantee of member governments. It would not directly provide equity financing. It would, however, be empowered to hold securities bearing interest payable only if earned, as well as debentures convertible into stock when purchased from the corporation by private investors. In that way it would operate in the area of venture capital without holding equity right of control. It would not compete with the International Bank, or the Export-Import bank and indeed it would facilitate private investment.

If the international finance corporation is established, we shall then have three major financial institutions to help promote economic development. We shall have the Export-Import bank that has had a long history of useful work in Latin America and whose activities are to be intensified. We shall have the International Bank, in which we are partners, to help finance basic resource development. We shall have an international finance corporation in which we would work together to assist and encourage private enterprise.

In the spirit of the resolution on private investment and taxation adopted at the Caracas conference, the United States continues to explore feasible measures to remove tax impediments to increased foreign investments. The administration and the Congress, as well as numerous private groups in the United States, have given the matter intensive study. This has disclosed the complexity of the problems involved. In the light of this experience, the administration will again submit to the Congress proposals with respect to the reduction of taxation of foreign income along the general lines recommended by the President last year. We trust these proposals will find acceptance by the Congress.

We desire to complement these unilateral legislative steps with bilateral tax treaties. To that end, we are prepared to explore with individual countries the possibilities of the tax treaty as a medium for creating a more favorable tax climate for international trade and investment. For example, one of the matters which might be considered in treaty discussions is how the United States might give recognition to tax concessions made to foreign capital by the country where the investment is to be made. Under proper safeguards, we would be prepared to recommend giving credit for general foreign income taxes which are waived for an initial limited period as we now grant credit for taxes which are imposed. Such a measure as this will give maximum effectiveness to your own laws designed to encourage new enterprises.

Our agenda includes the subject of programming. Individual nations will no doubt continue to develop their overall approaches to their own economic development problems. If any such nations wish to exchange views on their

plans with other nations undertaking similar development plans, it may well be that this organization can provide such a meeting place.

We recommend that each of us expand and further diversify our joint activities in the vital field of technical cooperation. The interchange of people under this program draws us closer together and provides a better understanding of each other's problems. Through technical cooperation we pool our accumulated experience and knowledge to utilize the human and natural resources available to us as we seek to match resources against our needs. The enormous mutual benefits already produced by our efforts in this field justify our confidence in its future expansion.

We approach our talks here together with a sense of mission, which I am sure is common to us all. The challenge of the years ahead is a tremendous one. How we meet it may determine our place in history. We have great faith and confidence in the peoples and the lands that share this hemisphere. The human and physical resources are here out of which to build a glorious future.

The President of my country has very rightly called us partners in this great enterprise. He has declared the policy of our Government to be that of the good partner.

I know that the American states can be good partners, determined to work for the betterment of all our people. If we are energetic and practical, I am confident that we stand on the threshold of a great tomorrow. As good partners we can make this coming together at Rio a momentous one in the bright and lengthening record of inter-American relations.

Exhibit 32.—Statement by Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey, March 3, 1955, before the Senate Finance Committee on the trade agreements program

In my contacts over the past two years with foreign financial officials I have been impressed with two major principles in our economic relations.

First, the importance of keeping our own economy strong and dynamic and sound. Our policies are directed toward economic strength and growth, toward greater freedom from governmental interference and control. Our policies aim at encouraging initiative and freedom and maintaining economic progress and a high level of economic activity at relatively stable prices. Such a condition helps international trade in both directions. A strong internal economy helps to keep us competitive and makes our goods attractive to foreign buyers. It also promotes a high level demand for imports. With high levels of business activity the capacity of our economy to absorb imports is enormous, particularly imports of raw materials.

Maintaining the strength and value of the United States dollar is a vital part of our contribution to international monetary stability, for the United States dollar is the yardstick for all of the currencies of the free world. The free world's vigorous economic growth must rest on a sound financial basis. What is essential for our own strength at home is equally essential for the other free nations of the world. Many countires, I am glad to say, are appreciating the importance of keeping their financial houses in order not only to strengthen their internal economies but also to keep their foreign payments and receipts in balance. I am encouraged by the progress many of these nations have made toward more internal stability and toward convertibility of their currencies.

Convertibility will be encouraged by a balanced development of world trade; and, in turn, will contribute to such a development. Progress toward convertibility means and is measured by progress in removing trade and exchange restrictions.

The second point which has impressed me in my contacts abroad is the concern of foreign countries with the broad direction of our commercial policy. Foreign countries do not expect us to lower our tariffs drastically. They want to have, however, assurance of continuity in our policies and they watch for moderate steps in the direction of our objectives. This suggests the desirability of a three-year extension of the Trade Agreements Program. A three-year period would provide reasonable assurance of such continuity.

The bill before you is moderate. It preserves all existing safeguards for our domestic producers. It does not contemplate any drastic changes which would adversely affect sizeable groups of our citizens.

I would like to mention one other broad principle in connection with the bill. From the budgetary viewpoint, the President's trade program should help to reduce Government expenditures for foreign aid over a period of time. I believe it is best, where possible, for foreign countries to earn their way, rather than receive aid from the United States Treasury. This bill is a further step in that direction.

The Treasury Department is actively working on other aspects of the President's program to promote foreign trade and investment. Among these is a proposal revising somewhat earlier Treasury recommendations which have previously been presented to the Congress and which have not been finally considered because of the lack of time.

The proposal will provide for the amendment of the standards governing the valuation of imported articles, for the conversion of currency into dollars for customs valuation, and for the repeal of certain obsolete provisions in the customs laws. The revision of the complex valuation provisions of the present law to make the process of appraisal more prompt and efficient as well as more commercially realistic is particularly important.

Our program for customs simplification and management improvement, begun by the Customs Simplification Acts of 1953 and 1954, will continue. We expect to have some additional proposals for administrative improvement to make to the Congress during the present session.

In the field of taxation consideration is again being given to certain changes in the revenue laws with respect to taxation of income earned abroad, so as to tax corporate business income from foreign subsidiaries or branches at a rate 14 percentage points lower than the rate on corporate domestic income, and to defer tax on foreign branch income until it is removed from the country where earned. This rate is already effective for Western Hemisphere trade corporations.

These proposals are not large or costly but are designed to encourage sound private United States investment abroad.

Another important part of the administration's program on which the Treasury is working is the proposal for an International Finance Corporation to be established as an affiliate of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The purpose of the Corporation will be to stimulate private investment in underdeveloped countries by providing venture capital through loans without government guarantees, thus filling a need which is not being met by any existing organization. The preparation of a charter for the Corporation is proceeding steadily in the International Bank.

While all of these proposals are important, the Reciprocal Trade Agreements legislation now before you is desirable because its enactment will permit the United States to follow a sound trade policy consistent with both our domestic and our international needs.

In conclusion, I cannot emphasize too strongly the importance of maintaining a high level of employment and economic activity right here in the United States upon which the whole world depends. Serious reversals here would have serious unfortunate effects throughout the entire world.

Exhibit 33.—Statement by Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey July 11, 1955, before the House Committee on Banking and Currency on the International Finance Corporation

President Eisenhower on May 2 recommended action by the Congress to authorize United States membership in the proposed International Finance Corporation. I am here this morning to support the President's recommendation. Appropriate bills, H. R. 6228 and H. R. 6229, have been introduced in the House and are pending before your committee. A similar bill, S. 1894, recently passed the Senate.

As you know, the IFC will be an international effort to cooperate with private capital in both the capital exporting and the capital importing countries to set up new enterprises, or in some cases expand or modernize existing enterprises, particularly in the less developed countries of the world.

In recent years there has been a great deal of discussion here and abroad about the need for more investment in such countries. They are anxious to secure capital, to build up their economic development, and to raise the standards of living of their people. This is an objective with which the United States Gov-

ernment has always had great sympathy. Increased capital investment will aid the growth of world trade, and thus be beneficial to us as well as other countries.

Private American investors are today placing new capital abroad and reinvesting their earnings from previous investments abroad at about twice the rate of loans made by the International Bank and the Export-Import Bank. This private investment, however, has been largely concentrated in a few lines: Oil, mines, and to a lesser extent various manufacturing and merchandising enterprises. It has also been pretty heavily centered in Canada and some countries in Latin America and in the Middle East. These investments have played an important part in developing the countries involved. But a more diversified form of investment would contribute significantly to the progress of the less developed countries.

The International Finance Corporation has been proposed as one way of encouraging new foreign private investment. The IFC is to serve as a catalyst in stimulating private investment. It is not another type of government-to-government aid. Instead, by assisting private ventures on a business basis, the IFC will give concrete expression to the basic American conviction that economic development is best achieved through the growth of private enterprise.

The IFC will, we hope, generate an increased flow of private capital not merely by providing financial support but also by giving additional confidence to American and other firms that are interested in going abroad but are deterred by lack of knowledge and experience. I am convinced that there are many companies, mostly middle-sized and small firms, that will engage in overseas operations if they can get IFC participation, but which would not do so solely on their own. I also believe that the proposed clearing-house function of the IFC, bringing investment opportunities in capital importing countries to the attention of potential investors in the more advanced countries, may prove to be a very important service.

The Corporation will perform a different job from that now being done so well by the Export-Import Bank and the International Bank in financing trade and economic development. The two banks do not advance venture capital. They make loans at fixed rates of interest and agreed schedules of amortization. Before the banks make loans they must have reasonable assurance of repayment. Moreover, in the case of the International Bank the guarantee of the government of the country concerned is required for each loan. The IFC, on the other hand, will provide venture capital on flexible terms and will operate without government guarantee.

The IFC will not compete with private capital. Its job will be to join with private partners in financing productive enterprises. These partners may be local firms or they may be foreign investors, or both. The private interests will supply the management and the bulk of the capital for each enterprise, while the Corporation will furnish only the margin needed to complete the financing. Where private capital can do the whole job, the Corporation will not enter into the financing at all.

When the IFC project was first talked about, investment in equities was one of the proposed methods of operations. We in the Treasury did not think it would be desirable or feasible for an international governmental corporation to invest in common stock and to take the management responsibility which stock ownership entails. The present plan has eliminated the equity investment and management feature. The administration believes this is a great improvement and supports the project fully in its present form.

Although the Corporation will not hold stock, it will advance capital in various forms appropriate to new enterprises. Its investments in some instances may take the form of obligations with set interest rates, and in others with income dependent upon the earnings of the local concern. This may mean, sometimes, that securities will bear interest only to the extent that the local concern earns enough to pay, and in other instances it may mean that the Corporation will participate in additional earnings over and above a fixed rate. It may also take obligations which could be converted into stock when sold to private investors by the IFC. The particular form of securities will have to be tailored to the special problems of the particular investment. In all cases it will be expected that private investors will provide the major share of the capital as well as take management responsibility.

Moreover, the IFC is not intended to be an international holding company. When an enterprise gets on its feet and the Corporation finds that it can advan-

tageously sell off its investment, it will do so. It will use the proceeds for investment in new enterprises. In this way a capital of $100 million, which the governments are now asked to provide, will be turned over, we hope, many times in the course of the coming years.

The Corporation will come into existence after 30 countries, with subscriptions of at least $75 million, have accepted membership. All subscriptions will be paid in full in gold or dollars. The United States subscription is slightly over $35 million. This amount has been included in the President's budget. Forty-two countries have informed the International Bank of their intention to initiate the necessary steps to become members, and 15 of these have already signed the Articles of Agreement, subject to legislative approval.

The IFC, though financially independent of the International Bank, will be affiliated with it. The Bank's Board of Directors will serve as the Board of Directors of the Corporation. The Bank's President will be the Corporation's chairman. Thus the Corporation will have the benefit of the experience and sound judgment which have distinguished the management of the Bank. Operating economy will also be assured.

The provisions of the Corporation's Articles of Agreement are based largely on the relevant provisions of the Bank's Articles. The legislation proposed for United States membership follows substantially the provisions of the Bretton Woods Agreements Act, which were worked out ten years ago in this Committee.

The Corporation is not an answer to all the problems facing the private investor going abroad. Much will depend upon the attitudes of the host countries to new private investment. We hope the Corporation will be able to influence these countries to take favorable attitudes toward investors. While no governmental guarantee of its investments is desirable or will be requested, the Corporation obviously can operate in any country only if the government is favorable to its activities and to other private investments. In substance it will operate under the same conditions as private investors do in these counries.

In the present state of international affairs, it is vital that the United States and the other capital exporting countries maintain good economic relations throughout the free world. This should be done as far as possible by the investment of private capital. While the International Finance Corporation is an experiment, it offers a worthwhile chance to increase the role of private investment. I hope that this committee will give favorable consideration to the proposed legislation.

Exhibit 34.—Statement by Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey as Governor for the United States, September 12, 1955, at the opening joint session of the Boards of Governors of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund, Istanbul, Turkey

On behalf of the United States delegation I should like to express our great pleasure at being in this vigorous and interesting country with its roots deep in history and its sturdy people building for an even brighter future. We are sincerely grateful to the Turkish Government for inviting the Bank and Fund to Istanbul for this tenth annual meeting. We are also indebted to the Rector and the faculties of the University for the arrangements they have made for us.

This tenth annual meeting to which we are pleased to welcome Afghanistan and the Republic of Korea as new members provides a suitable opportunity for reviewing the work and accomplishments of the Fund and the Bank, and for considering the problems that lie ahead. Both institutions have come to occupy an increasingly significant role in the world. They have played an important part in facilitating investment of capital in sound reconstruction and development and in fostering a more realistic and freer system of international payments and mutually beneficial trade.

The Bank has steadily increased its lending activities, attracted a growing volume of private capital participation, and provided valuable technical assistance and advice to its members. With the past record year during which $410,000,000 of loans were authorized, the Bank's total loan commitments for the reconstruction and the economic development of its members for higher standards of living have reached more than $2,300,000,000. While the major responsibility for economic development necessarily rests with the member countries, the Bank's lending and advisory activities have supplemented and stimulated a great volume of constructive and balanced investment in better

living for hundreds of millions of people. The Directors and management of the Bank are to be congratulated for their successful work of the past and we offer them our best wishes for the future.

Perhaps the most interesting development in this year of the Bank's history has been the drafting and submission to governments of the Articles of Agreement for the proposed International Finance Corporation When this project was first broached a few years ago, my Government entertained doubts about some aspects of the proposal then being discussed, particularly the suggestion that the Corporation be authorized to invest in stocks and possibly to manage enterprises. With the amendments to the proposal which were suggested last fall to eliminate these stock and management features, my Government was happily able to resolve its doubts and lend its support to the drafting of the Articles of Agreement.

The President and Executive Directors have since produced a charter which offers a workable scheme by which private investment in productive private enterprises can be stimulated, particularly in the less developed countries, in a way which can be beneficial to all concerned. Although we view the International Finance Corporation as an experiment, we believe it is a very hopeful experiment in getting private investors to join as partners in providing an enlarged flow of venture capital to private enterprises in the member countries.

I am very happy to report that the United States Government has completed all the steps necessary to authorize its acceptance of the Articles of Agreement and membership in the International Finance Corporation. It is our hope that other member countries of the Bank will take action as soon as possible so that the Corporation can begin its useful work within the next few months.

Significant progress has also been made during these last ten years, and during this last year, toward the objectives of the International Monetary Fund. The period since World War II has not been an easy one. We have had our ups and downs. But anyone looking objectively at present conditions must be impressed with what has been achieved in these ten years. Business activity is at record levels throughout most of the world. World trade is at a high and healthier volume. Prices are more stable. The gold and dollar assets of other countries are substantially higher. Currencies of the world have become stronger. With the quiet and effective work of the Fund in its annual consultations with members, there has been a sharp reduction in governmentally imposed barriers to financial and trade transactions. Genuine progress has thus been made during these ten years toward the Fund's objectives of strengthening economies, removing restrictions, and promoting a more realistic and freer system of healthy exchange and trade.

The past year has been marked by further progress. We all have our problems and it is natural we should all proceed with prudence and with due regard for our individual domestic interests. But progress has been made and the momentum carries forward. In the United States we have enacted a three-year extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Program, permitting a gradual and realistic approach to increasing mutually beneficial trade. Further steps to reduce unnecessary restrictions have been taken in our customs practices. Most important of all, we have strengthened and increased the high level of economic activity in the United States and thus provided an increased and high level of demand for the world's goods.

Thus, the value of our total imports of goods in 1954 was more than 60 percent above the 1947–49 level, and in 1955 our imports are still higher. The proportion of our total imports represented by finished manufactures has been rising in each year since 1950. Moreover, the overall supply of dollars to foreign countries from our imports of goods and services, capital exports and remittances, and United States Government transactions amounted to nearly $20 billion in 1954. This supply of dollars has for six years exceeded the spending of dollars by foreign countries, permitting them to build up their gold and dollar assets by very large amounts. During the last year, for example, the increase in these assets from transactions with the United States was $1.7 billion. In short, the United States has been paying out large net amounts of dollars in addition to the aid which we have supplied in the form of goods. With continuing United States Government expenditures abroad and high and growing levels of activity in our economy providing a rising demand for foreign goods, the overall prospect is that the dollars available to foreign countries should provide a basis for a continued growth in mutually beneficial international trade. It is the policy of the United States Government to further the healthy development of trade in every reasonable way.

We look forward to the further steps which the other nations of the free world take toward currency convertibility and the freer system of payments and trade which are the aims of the Fund. During the past year many restrictions have been removed and discrimination has been reduced. The further steps may be gradual as they have been to date. But we are confident of the determination of the leadership in all our countries to continue to strengthen their economies and to make further progress in removing governmental controls and restrictions as rapidly as their own conditions permit.

Again let me say how pleased we are to be here as guests in this dynamic country. Our deliberations in the coming meetings and the opportunity to extend acquaintance and renew old friendships will be most beneficial in creating better understanding of each other's problems for the benefit of all. We are looking forward to the next few days together with enthusiasm.

Exhibit 35.—Statement by Under Secretary of the Treasury Burgess, Temporary Alternate Governor for the United States, September 14, 1955, at the discussion of the Annual Report of the International Monetary Fund

In reflecting on the annual report and the wise remarks of our distinguished chairman, and of the managing director, it seems to me that this year might be characterized as a year of increasing understanding. Certainly it has been a period of active negotiation. In the Monetary Fund there have been long and earnest sessions, in which the representatives of various countries have reached more and more understanding of each other's problems and a clearer concept of what, as a practical matter, can and cannot be done. They have achieved useful results and provide a backdrop for many decisions by individual countries.

The free world as a whole has made progress in production and trade in the last year. Indeed, in several areas, the problem has been to keep the boom under control and to avoid inflation.

In the United States, we are currently enjoying what promises to be our most prosperous year in history. We not only met successfully the readjustment last year to lower levels of Government spending, as well as an inventory adjustment, but our economy has been moving forward on a broad front.

Our gross national product reached a new high annual rate of $385 billion in the second quarter of 1955, up $27 billion above the low second quarter of last year. Personal income of $300 billion is $14 billion higher than a year earlier.

This current prosperity in the United States represents growth in real terms, as the purchasing power of our dollar has remained virtually unchanged for three years.

Recently we, as well as other countries, have been concerned with pressures toward inflation, and our monetary authorities have been moving to keep the use of credit within healthy limits.

Contributing also to the stability of the dollar is progress in getting the Federal budget under control. The estimated Federal deficit of $1.7 billion, or less than 3 percent, in the current fiscal year is the lowest in five years. In view of the place of the dollar in the world economy, we think soundness in the dollar's value, based on a strong and growing economy, is perhaps the greatest long-run contribution we can make to world economic stability and growth.

It was, perhaps, to be expected that continued economic growth in many countries in 1954-55 would be accompanied by growing optimism, some speculation, and imbalances, and that this would lead to precautionary steps by many countries in fiscal and monetary policy. This is encouraging and demonstrates the awareness of the corrosive internal and the throttling external effects of inflation and of the supreme importance of dealing with inflationary threats before they become serious.

In this light, I should like to comment briefly on proposals which have been made that the United States should pay a higher price for gold. The United States cannot agree with these proposals. We continue to believe that a change in the par value of the dollar, or in the official dollar price which we pay for gold, would be inflationary. Moreover, an increase in the price of gold would be in sharp conflict with our objective which is to maintain a sound currency as the basis for economic health, not only in the United States but also wherever the dollar is important.

From a long-range point of view, as many countries have strengthened their economies and as the flood tide of inflations of the earlier postwar years receded, the financial grounds for trade and exchange restrictions have tended to disappear. The gold and dollar reserves of the countries other than the United States have continued to improve, and a vast redistribution of the world's liquid reserves has taken place. In the six years since June 1949, countries other than the United States have added $11 billion to their gold and dollar holdings, both official and private. In the year ended June 30, 1955, they added $1.7 billion. Conversely, the net reserves of the United States have been substantially reduced. Much the larger part of this redistribution in reserves has gone to Western Europe. These gains in reserves will not serve their purpose if they do not lead the accumulating countries to expand their trade by reducing restrictions, particularly discriminatory restrictions.

It is encouraging that the Fund has been able to report considerable progress toward *de facto* convertibility during the past year. The recent shift to harder gold payments in the European Payments Union is an evidence of progress and should open the door to further opportunities for trade with the dollar area.

We are glad to note that the Fund has devoted much of its energy during the year to various aspects of convertibility and the reduction in discrimination, which still constitute a major task in the field of international finance. Let me enumerate the activities in this field which have impressed me particularly.

First, the Fund has continued its quiet consultations with members respecting exchange restrictions and ways of achieving or maintaining the domestic monetary stability which is essential to stable and convertible currencies. The Fund is precluded from directing much public attention to these consultations, but I believe sincerely that, over a period of years, they are of great benefit to member countries.

Second, the Fund has considered the problem of bilateralism and has taken a decision which usefully focuses attention on the importance of diligent efforts by all members to reduce discriminatory arrangements. We believe effective convertibility, as it comes, ought to bring with it the end of discrimination.

Third, the Fund is currently engaged in an examination of policy respecting Articles VIII and XIV. It would be premature to anticipate the outcome of this examination. But it is encouraging to know that the close relationship between convertibility of currency and appropriate policy respecting these important Articles is fully recognized. Each passing year makes it more essential to arrive at a procedure to bring to an end the so-called postwar transitional period under Article XIV.

Fourth, the annual report contains a careful and agreed statement on policy relating to the use of the Fund's resources which should enable members to judge the circumstances under which they may expect to draw on the Fund.

The International Monetary Fund works in an immensely difficult field. Its Articles embody a code of fair practice which is not easy for the members fully to observe. The advice which the Fund must give to its members is often severe and not very palatable. But, after ten years of persistent work, the Fund has established a sure place for itself.

We have only to look back ten years to realize the great progress from the dislocations and distress of a decade ago. This should give us courage to look forward with faith.

Exhibit 36.—Extracts from remarks by Under Secretary of the Treasury Burgess, October 9, 1954, before the Pennsylvania Newspaper Publishers Association, Harrisburg, Pa.

In the past year and nine months the rate of Government expenditures has been cut by 10 billion dollars, the annual tax take from the people has been reduced by 7.5 billion dollars. The Federal Reserve System has been freed to devote its energies wholly to its lawful purpose of giving the people honest money, and avoiding inflation and deflation. The national debt has been managed for the same purpose.

In these few words the financial aims and acts of this administration may be summarized. They are substantial accomplishments in themselves, but they add up to a change in the principles of government.

The need for strong central government in time of war, threat of war, and great economic changes led in this and other countries to a greater reliance on

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government and a tendency to distrust the forces of private enterprise. Unhappily, also a tinge of the philosophy of Karl Marx had spread far beyond the confines of the Communist states.

For twenty years our National Government grew bigger and bigger and moved into more and more areas of the country's economic and social life. Some of these extensions of function have proved proper and useful, but the trend towards centralization of power got out of hand. It brought us mounting expenditures, higher taxes, and larger deficits, and inflation.

The present Government has turned against this trend. The reduction in Government spending and in taxes is an evidence of this change. It is not a change in the sense of responsibility of the Government for the people's welfare. It is rather a difference in method and approach. The objective is a dynamic, vigorous, and growing economic life and rising living standards. The function of government is conceived as not so much to supply benefits directly to its citizens as to ensure the opportunity for them to achieve them by their own effort.

The philosophy of the present Government is that our citizens individually and in association with others, if freed from undue restrictions, and excessive taxation, if given opportunity, do create the jobs which yield continuing and growing high employment. Prosperity does not depend on steadily increasing Government spending or inflation. As President Eisenhower said recently, "We flatly reject the idea that, for America to stay prosperous, we must constantly run an economic fever. We flatly reject the idea that, for America to stay prosperous, the Government must always spend more than it has."

In this country we are now in the midst of a test which will give some evidence whether this belief will work. It is a difficult test for it follows 20 years of intermittent inflation which has cut the value of the dollar in half, twenty years in which the people have been taught to lean more and more on their Government. To change the trend is not easy. The evidence today is encouraging that the turn is being made successfully. For example, personal income, after taxes, is today above the new high record set last year.

One essential part of the philosophy of economic freedom is that sound and honest money is a basic necessity for the healthy growth of enterprise. Money that can be trusted is one of the keys to national prosperity.

Equally, a healthy world trade requires good international money. That is one reason why so much interest attaches to the recent meeting of the Monetary Fund and the International Bank in Washington.

It had been hoped by some that this meeting might signalize a major step on the part of some of the European countries to more fully convertible currencies. Convertibility will be a stimulus to world trade; when the step can be taken with assurance of success.

No such major step was made or revealed at the Washington meeting, but on the other hand, the meeting brought into clearer view a very encouraging develment which had been happening so quietly as to escape some people's attention. That is the many shorter steps Europe has been taking towards convertible currencies, and the firm resolve expressed that these moves would be continued.

A partial list of steps taken in 1953 and 1954 is as follows:

1953

January—UK Government restored trade in many important products from state to private hands. London Metal Exchange resumed operations in zinc on liberalized basis.

March—UK relaxed restrictions on the use of blocked sterling accounts.

May—UK permitted private importers to import wheat from any source. Eight European countries permitted the resumption of private arbitrage among their respective currencies.

August—UK permitted international copper trading on liberalized basis.

1954

January—South Africa announced end of trade and exchange discrimination.

February—Germany liberalized about 40 percent of its dollar imports on private account.

March—London gold market reopened for nonresidents of sterling area. UK simplified and reduced exchange controls on use of transferable sterling.

April—Germany released blocked DM balances accrued to March 31 and permitted transfer to nearly all nondollar countries.

May—Benelux countries announced extensive lists of items which could be imported freely from the dollar area. Liverpool futures market opened for American cotton.

June—UK announced adoption of more liberal policy in approving dollar machinery imports.

July—UK permitted importers to import sugar from any source.

August—Italy further liberalized private imports from the dollar area.

September—Germany announced extension of list of items which could be imported freely from dollar area. Germany also released blocked DM balances accrued since March 31, 1954, and extended the investment uses in Germany of these funds. UK permitted importers to import cotton from any source.

October—Sweden liberalized a long list of items, including many consumer goods, for import from dollar area. UK doubled its tourist allowance for travelers outside the dollar area.

Clearly, if the Western countries press forward with more of these short steps it will not be long before the free world finds its currencies convertible *de facto*. Convertibility will perhaps come not so much by a great leap as by many shorter steps. Though at the end some leaping will be necessary, some definite commitment which will call for both faith and international cooperation.

There is a link between the movements of the free world toward convertible money and the principles of government which we are following today in the United States.

In both cases we are moving toward greater freedom and away from detailed government control over the lives of its citizens. The purpose of the move towards freedom is to allow the energy and enterprise and ingenuity of each citizen to bring him and his fellows a fuller and more satisfying life.

Exhibit 37.—Remarks by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Rose, April 28, 1955, before the National Council of American Importers, New York, N. Y.

I would like to speak to you today about a phase of the President's foreign trade program that has, I am convinced, received less emphasis than it deserves. The President as an important part of his far reaching economic program has asked for the three-year extension of the Trade Agreements Act as the cornerstone of his effort to develop a high and expanding level of international trade, and of course it is. The enactment of this bill will give to the world the assurance that it wants and vitally needs of the continuity, stability, and direction of the foreign trade policy of the United States.

This measure, however, needs no analysis or discussion from me. It has been on all the front pages for months; and many of you here know as much as I do, or more, about its vital significance in the world trade picture.

Instead of adding one more to the list of speeches about the Trade Agreements Act, I should like to discuss here today accomplishments, which I believe also deserve to be called vitally important, in a much less publicized area, the simplification and better administration of our customs laws.

The longer I have worked in this field, the more convinced I have become that good administration of the customs laws is of critical importance to the maintenance of a high level of world trade.

Good administration means three things: Speed, certainty, and fairness. I do not think it is going too far to say that the assurance of these three things is of the highest importance to many people who want to ship goods to this country.

Let me give you an example of what the financial consequences may sometimes be of a lack of speed, certainty, or fairness in the administration of the customs laws. I came upon a case the other day where, after merchandise had been entering for some time at one rate of duty, a proposed reclassification would have changed that rate by almost 500 percent, and increased the duty-paid cost of the goods by almost 300 percent. All of you have heard of cases like this, and so, unfortunately, have many exporters in foreign lands.

I do not have to emphasize to you how big an investment a foreign manufacturer usually must contemplate in order to break into the American market. An advertising budget of five percent of sales is not unusual among American companies; and frequently a foreign manufacturer must contemplate an even larger proportionate outlay in order to enter this fiercely competitive arena. Yet, if he en-

counters an unanticipated problem with the American customs, and some of them have been well publicized over the last few years, he can stand to lose this entire sales investment. This does not have to happen to many people before many more decide that they simply will not take the risk.

I should like today, therefore, to emphasize the achievements of the last two years in improving speed, certainty, and fairness as a contribution of vital importance to a high level of world trade.

Speed

When this administration came into office, the backlog of customs entries awaiting liquidation was about 700,000. It had been rising steadily ever since the war from a low point of 275,000 in 1947; and it continued to rise until September of 1953, when it reached the alltime high of 900,000. That was a backlog of one year's work at the then rate of liquidation. That meant that many an importer waited a year or more after paying his estimated duties before he could be sure that his customs liability was finally fixed.

I have just received figures which indicate that at the end of March this situation had been vastly improved. The backlog of unliquidated entries had been reduced by nearly one-third, to 655,000. While the number of entries filed continues at peak levels, the quarterly rate of liquidation has been raised from 225,000 (where it stood in September of 1953) to 322,000 in the first quarter of this year and is continuing its rapid rate of rise.

Now, how was this brought about? Not by the employment of more people, for Customs now employs about 7 percent fewer people than it did two years ago and about 15 percent less than in 1947. Not by reason of a decrease in imports; they have more than doubled since 1947 and are now at levels near or above the postwar high. No, this was done by unremitting attention to improving the details of administration, and to the changes in legislation needed to make this possible. By the Customs Simplification Acts of 1953 and of 1954, an important part of the President's program in this field, the Congress freed us from many archaic procedural requirements, such as the 100 percent audit of transactions by the Comptrollers of Customs, which wasted manpower by preventing the introduction of modern methods of auditing. With this new freedom, and by making better use of the management freedom we already had, we were able to do more work with fewer people. We employed management techniques that are familiar in business, such as developing and applying standards of output per man and other statistical controls, and using manpower not fully employed at one port of entry to handle an overload at another. There was no luck and no trick in the way it was done; and by the same token there is no reason why the present rate of improvement should not continue, and put us presently upon a fairly current basis.

In the New York area I am happy to report improvements in the handling of passengers' baggage and of cargo. At the present time, passengers are being processed at Idlewild in less time than ever before in the history of Customs. We are giving much better service on the docks too.

For example, the average time for the clearance of passengers on the large liners, such as the *United States* or the *Queen Mary*, has been reduced from about four hours to around two and one-half hours. At Idlewild, it is now a routine matter for express and cargo shipments arriving in the morning to be cleared through customs the same day. We also sample and examine greater quantities of merchandise on the docks so as to speed up the release of vessel cargoes.

I would like at this time to single out for credit Bob Dill, our New York collector, and Al Couri, our appraiser, for forming a port advisory committee to help Customs identify and solve these and other bothersome problems. Much credit is also due the splendid representation of the many trade, shipping, and travel organizations working with them.

We are seeking constantly for new ways of eliminating useless steps that add up to paper work and delay. Only yesterday, as many of you saw, we published a notice of our proposal to abolish the requirement of certification of consular invoices, which has long been criticized as a useless burden. Our purpose in all of this is, while retaining all proper safeguards to the revenue, to eliminate the delay which has been a curse of many transactions with the Customs in the past.

As soon as we have achieved our goal of putting customs transactions on a fairly current basis, we shall find, I am sure, that we have thereby removed some of the worst consequences of the lack of certainty which is now so often emphasized as a deterrent to international trade. When a liquidation backlog has piled

up, many problems, such, for example, as those in the field of classification and dumping, may involve highly unfair retroactive aspects. Putting customs transactions on a current basis will automatically solve many collateral problems.

Certainty

The area in which lack of certainty has plagued us most has been the classification of articles for customs purposes. You are all familiar with what happens: A new article is first entered at one port and given a certain classification. Then, weeks, months, or years later, it comes in at another port which gives it a different classification; or a question is raised as to the original classification. Reconsideration then takes place; and if a different and higher classification is found to be proper, a thriving business may be ruined which had been built on the assumption that the original classification was correct, or, if there is a backlog of unliquidated entries, the new classification may in some cases have a highly unfair retroactive application. Cases of this kind are the subject, I think, of more business between my office and the commercial counsellors of the Embassies in Washington than any other one topic.

Part of our problem here is one of public relations. In the past Customs has published only those reclassifications which raised the duty, and not those which lowered it. This was because the law required publication only of those decisions which increased a rate of duty. As a result, however, I found that it was widely assumed that this was a one-way street, and that all reclassifications resulted in higher duties. When this problem was sharply pinpointed, we had a survey made covering the last five years and found 50 published reclassifications which raised duties, while approximately 120 classification actions lowered them. We are continuing our efforts to publicize this information and thus dispel the impression widely held abroad that reclassification was just a protectionist device to frustrate the successful importer.

But of course the problem goes much deeper than mere public relations. Part of it arises from the fact that the commodity descriptions in the Tariff Act are now 25 years old, and that whole families of products, as in the electronic and synthetic chemical fields, have come into being that were not even dreamed of when the words under which they must be classified were enacted into law. In the Customs Simplification Act of 1954 Congress recognized the need for modernizing and simplifying our Tariff Act descriptions, and authorized the Tariff Commission to undertake a two-year project which ought to go far to eliminate the problems arising from the obsolescence of some of our Tariff Act descriptions.

Another part of the problem of certainty in classification is the familiar one of seeking uniformity in all parts of a farflung field operation without at the same time so bottlenecking the process by referring decisions to Washington as to produce unbearable delay. This problem, which is faced in various forms by many Government agencies, such as the Internal Revenue Service, is peculiarly acute in Customs, because a change in classification, and therefore in the amount of duty payable on a product, affects the gross receipts rather than the net profits of a business and can thus have a far more drastic effect. In the past this problem has had, we believe, insufficient attention in the Customs, and we are currently hard at work on it.

Fairness

A basic principle in our administration of the Tariff Act has been that it must be enforced as written. Administration of the act cannot be slanted or deflected to effectuate either domestic or foreign policy; to do so would violate the will of Congress. Changes for these purposes must be made legislatively and not administratively. The sole function of the Customs Service is to enforce the law as it stands. If an impression is allowed to arise that interpretation of the Tariff Act is the servant of domestic policy, no importer will dare rely upon the stability of the rate of duty; and, conversely, no domestic manufacturer will feel sure of whatever protection the law is intended to give to the domestic production of his commodity. How difficult it is to make this clear is illustrated by the recent controversy over our upjeweling decision, where some persons on both sides of the controversy have insisted that the Customs decision was intended to effectuate national policy. It was not so intended nor so arrived at. In such situations, Customs must and will confine itself to interpreting the Tariff Act as it stands, leaving policy to the Congress.

These are some of the ways in which we have sought to achieve greater speed, certainty, and fairness in administration of the Tariff Act. They are not dra-

matic in themselves; but, taken together, they constitute in my judgment a substantial advance in a direction which can contribute importantly to an expanding level of world trade. Decisions to enter new markets must be made at long range and must risk substantial sums. Men will not risk far ahead the substantial sums that are necessary unless they can be assured of stability, speed, and certainty in administration, and a fair and judicial determination of questions if they arise.

By what I have said, I do not intend to imply in any way that the job is done. It never will be completely done. We must be eternally vigilant to search out new methods which will improve administration, reduce delay, and increase certainty. Even now, we know of substantial areas where much remains to be done. In the field of valuation, the elimination of foreign market value would be another important step forward, which would reduce time-consuming and frequently unnecessary foreign inquiries. We must eliminate too the eccentricities which have been built into the statutory valuation language so as to return our valuation formula to commercial realism and eliminate the surprises which so often result from the present rules. We intend to renew to the Congress almost immediately important proposals to these two ends.

What has been accomplished under the President's leadership to date in legislation in the customs field, together with what is now pending, marks progress unprecedented in any similar period of the Nation's history in improving this vital area of trade between nations.

It is right and proper that we should keep our eyes ahead, that we should avoid complacency, and that we should concentrate on improvements remaining to be made. But sometimes, in the discussions of foreign trade policy to which I have listened in the past two years, it has occurred to me that we may have tended to be over-modest about what has already been done to foster a high and expanding level of foreign trade.

I say that not because I favor boastfulness for its own sake. But, in this field as in so many others, confidence in the future, in stability, in safe reliance on forward planning, is a most vital ingredient. We must never lose perspective lest we damage the confidence that must underly the President's goal of a high and expanding level of world trade that can be the foundation of a peaceful world.

Exhibit 38.—Statement by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Rose, July 6, 1955, before the Senate Finance Committee on customs simplification

I very much appreciate this opportunity to appear before your Committee to testify on H. R. 6040, the Customs Simplification Act of 1955. You will recall that I have appeared before your committee in executive session with respect to the Customs Simplification Acts of 1953 and 1954. The Customs Simplification Act of 1953 provided for the elimination of many procedural impediments to trade, authorized the modernization of administrative procedures, and eliminated a number of inequities that had developed in the operation of the customs law. The Customs Simplification Act of 1954 directed the Tariff Commission to undertake a study looking towards the modernization of the classification descriptions in the Tariff Act of 1930 and the elimination of certain anomalies and difficulties in existing tariff descriptions. This act also made certain changes in the Antidumping Act of 1921 and in other administrative provisions of the tariff laws.

We in the Treasury are very grateful to the Congress for the assistance that these acts have given the Treasury Department and the Customs Service. The authority granted by these laws, together with new administrative procedures which have been adopted in Customs, have greatly changed the current workload picture. In September of 1953, at about the time the Customs Simplification Act of 1953 became effective, the backlog of unliquidated customs entries had reached an alltime high of 900,000. This meant that at the then current rate of liquidation it would have taken the Customs Service one year to dispose of the backlog without handling any current work. This backlog of customs entries awaiting liquidation had risen steadily ever since the war from a low point of 275,000 in 1947 to 700,000 when this administration took office, and then to 900,000 in September 1953. As of the end of the first quarter of this year, this backlog had been reduced by nearly one-third, to 655,000. The volume of imports continues at peak levels but our rate of liquidation has been raised from

225,000 a quarter in September 1953 to 322,000 in the first quarter of this year, and we expect the rate of liquidation to continue to rise.

I know you will agree with me that this record of progress is heartening, but more still needs to be done. The modernization and simplification of customs procedures cannot be accomplished merely by the enactment of two or three statutes or by two or three years' intensive effort. It is a continuing problem which requires the constant attention of all customs management and personnel and the continued support of the Congress through the enactment of further revisions in the customs laws when their need becomes apparent.

At the present time the one area of customs administration which most urgently needs revision and simplification is that relating to the procedures for the valuation of imports. No matter how efficient the liquidation procedures in the collector's office may be, the collector's final determination of duty must await, in the case of ad valorem duty imports, a valuation decision by the appraiser. As of March 31, 1955, 150,182 entries were in the hands of the appraisers awaiting valuation for more than thirty days. Thirty-eight thousand, eight hundred and seventy of these entries were delayed because foreign value investigation had been found necessary.

Section 2 of H. R. 6040, which we believe is the most important part of this bill, is intended to revise and simplify the valuation provisions so that this backlog of unappraised entires in the hands of the appraisers for more than thirty days may be reduced, primarily by eliminating the necessity for a great number of investigations in foreign countries. Section 2 is also intended to make valuations more predictable and certain for all persons concerned with international trade and to make valuations approach more closely the commercially realistic prices for the wholesale trade with the United States.

Valuation of merchandise for customs purposes is necessary only in connection with those imports which are assessed duties on the basis of a percentage of their value. Such duties are called ad valorem duties. Under existing law, the appraiser is required to determine both the foreign value, which is the going wholesale price in the country of origin for domestic consumption, and the export value, which is the going wholesale price in the country of origin for export to the United States. After both of these values have been determined, the appraiser is required to use the higher of the two. The first change which H. R. 6040 would make is to eliminate foreign value as a basis of appraisement and make export value the single primary basis of valuation. This elimination of foreign value would, of course, permit the Treasury greatly to reduce any future accumulations such as the more than thirty-eight thousand entries which are now being held up because a foreign value investigation is needed.

The second substantial change made by this bill is to redefine a number of terms contained in the valuation provisions. The value to be used under the present law is stated to be the price at which "such or similar merchandise is freely offered for sale to all purchasers in usual wholesale quantities and in the ordinary course of trade" in the principal markets in question. These words, with the judicial interpretations that have been placed upon them, have been responsible for a number of results which are inconsistent with normal trading practices. Consequently, the valuations arrived at are often surprising to businessmen not experienced with import practices. Thus, for example, the courts have held that in determining wholesale value the price at which the largest number of transactions occur must be used rather than the price at which the largest quantity of goods is moved. Court decisions have prohibited the use of a wholesale price which is freely offered to wholesalers but not to retailers who purchase in the same wholesale quantities. They have also prohibited the use of a wholesale price if the seller, pursuant to a frequent business practice, selects his customers and is willing, for example, to sell to only one customer in each town. The second important change which this bill makes in present valuation methods is to define these terms so as to permit the more frequent use of the actual going wholesale price when it is commercially realistic to do so.

The third important change relates to amendments to the secondary methods of valuation which are to be used in case export value cannot be determined. These secondary methods of valuation are basically the same as they are under existing law. The first method of valuation which is resorted to if export value cannot be determined is United States value which, broadly speaking, is the going wholesale price at which the imported merchandise is sold in the United States less the cost of getting it here and selling it. At present, the deductions permitted for general expenses and profit are limited by the statute to a fixed

percentage of the price. Under H. R. 6040 actual expenses and profits would be permitted to be deducted. The final method of valuation, if all else fails, is to construct a value out of the costs of materials and labor and expenses going into the product plus an amount for profit. This method of valuation formerly called "cost of production" has been retitled "constructed value." H. R. 6040 will also revise the determination of constructed value by permitting actual expenses and profit to be used when they are less than the fixed minimum percentages now required by law.

In redrafting the valuation standards, we have sought to make the secondary standards of valuation (United States value and constructed value) as nearly comparable as possible to an export value if one had existed. By doing so, we hope to discourage the practice which is sometimes resorted to now, of creating artificial conditions in the trade in a particular product so as to shift the valuation basis to a more favorable standard.

Some imports, particularly certain coal-tar products and rubber-soled footwear, are valued on the basis of the American selling price. This bill leaves the American selling price applicable to all such imports as well as to any imports to which the American selling price may be made applicable in the future.

H. R. 6040 differs in three substantive respects from the valuation provisions in bills H. R. 6584 and H. R. 5877 of the 83d Congress which were before your committee in 1953.

(1) Those bills contained an additional valuation standard, "comparative value," which was intended to be used, if possible, before resorting to the complicated determination of constructed value. This proposal was deleted from the present bill because our valuation survey, which I shall describe to you in more detail later, indicated that comparative value would have been used in less than one-half of one percent of the cases which were examined in that survey.

(2) For the purpose of determining the commission usually paid or agreed to be paid under United States value or in determining the various elements of constructed value, situations may exist where under the former language consideration would have had to have been given to transactions between related companies which would be unreliable bases for valuation. A new Subsection (g) has therefore been inserted in amended Section 402 to provide that related company transactions may be disregarded in those circumstances and to authorize determination of the amounts required to be considered from the best evidence available.

(3) Subsection (e) has been added to make it clear that if any reduction in the level of tariff protection results or is likely to result, from the change in valuation, that reduction shall be given full consideration by the Tariff Commission and all executive officers in connection with any tariff adjustment.

Hearings before the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives and debate on H. R. 6040 on the floor of the House have disclosed that one of the principal objections raised to H. R. 6040 is the allegation that it is a tariff reduction measure rather than a customs simplification proposal. That is not the purpose of this bill. Of course, there is bound to be some reduction in the valuation of imported merchandise resulting from a change from the use of a "whichever is higher" of two standards to the use of just one of those standards. In order to obtain as accurate an indication as possible of the probable results of all proposed changes on the level of valuations, the Bureau of Customs conducted a very extensive sample survey of imports made during the fiscal year 1954. In that survey, the appraised value of imports was recalculated to determine what the valuation would have been if the proposed methods of valuation had then been in effect. We sought to obtain as fair a random sample as possible of all imports into the United States. For this purpose we selected New York as representative of the Atlantic seaboard and Laredo as representative of Mexican trade, and selected every twentieth entry at those ports for reappraisal. Detroit and Buffalo were chosen as representative for the Canadian border trade, Los Angeles and San Francisco for the Pacific coast, and New Orleans and Houston for the Gulf trade. Every fortieth entry at these ports was reappraised. According to 1954 statistics, about 70 percent by value of all imports subject to ad valorem duties were appraised at these eight ports, and about 75 percent of all ad valorem duties were collected there.

A total of 19,908 recomputations of dutiable value were made, covering more than $42 million of goods. 59.12 percent of these 19,908 entries were appraised on the basis of export value under existing law. That means that for slightly over 59 percent of these entries, export value had been determined to be the same or

higher than foreign value. In 29.07 percent of the entries, appraisement was made on the basis of foreign value. United States value, cost of production and American selling price accounted for the remaining 11.81 percent of the sample.

Total imports for the period of our survey were 10.491 billion dollars. Of that amount, 5.822 billion dollars were nondutiable, and therefore not affected by the provisions of this bill. An additional amount of 3.258 billion dollars of imports were dutiable without regard to the valuation of the product and therefore would not be affected by this bill. The total value of imports which would be affected by the bill, those subject to ad valorem rates of duty, was 1.411 billion dollars. Projecting our sample study to total imports indicates that under the provisions of this bill they would have been valued at 1.376 billion dollars, or a total decrease in valuation of 2.5 percent.

We also determined what the effect would have been on duties paid, again based upon the projection of the customs study to total customs revenue for 1954. During that fiscal year, the Customs Service collected a total of 545.7 million dollars, of which 286.1 million dollars was derived from specific duties. The ad valorem component of the duties collected was 259.6 million dollars, which according to the projection from the sample study would have been reduced to 254.5 million dollars, a 2 percent decrease if the provisions of H. R. 6040 had then been in effect.

It is true, however, that an average decrease in value of 2.5 percent, or in duty payments of 2 percent, may mean that particular commodities are being affected to a greater extent. To determine the variations between commodity groups we compiled information from the sample survey according to the Schedule A commodity classification of the Bureau of Census. As to only eight groups is the indicated percentage decrease in appraised value greater than 8 percent, and all commodity groups for which the decrease is over 4 percent represent only 19.5 percent of the total of ad valorem imports.

This indicated reduction in valuation is not the same as a reduction in the rate of duty or in tariff protection. The reduction in tariff protection is determined by multiplying the change in value by the tariff rate applicable to the commodity. Thus, if there is a change in value of 5 percent as to a product dutiable at 20 percent, the loss in tariff protection is only 1 percent. In only four commodity groups is the decrease in tariff protection more than 2 percent and the average reduction for all groups is only one-half of 1 percent.

Finally, we considered an important test of the proposed valuation methods would be their relation to the amounts actually paid for the imports as shown by the invoice value. The recomputations made in the sample survey reduced valuations of 9.8 million dollars to 8.8 million dollars. However, the actual total invoice value of these imports amounted to only 8.7 million dollars. This is an indication that the valuation proposals in H. R. 6040 more nearly reflect commercially realistic valuations.

We believe that the results of this survey establish as definitely as possible that while some reductions in valuation will result from the changes proposed in this bill, such valuation changes are quite small and the loss in revenue protection is not significant as to any commodity group. Moreover, the provisions of new subsection (e) make it clear that any possible loss in valuation resulting from this bill will be taken into full account in connection with any Tariff Commission or executive consideration of a tariff adjustment, including possible relief through escape clause action.

The other principal objection raised against the valuation proposals is that they would interfere with or infringe upon the protection afforded domestic industry by the countervailing duty provisions of Section 303 of the Tariff Act and by the Antidumping Act of 1921. To avoid any possible question of repeal or modification of the Antidumping Act of 1921, the Committee on Ways and Means, at the suggestion of the Treasury, inserted a new Section 5 in the bill. This section specifically provides that nothing in the act shall be considered in any way to modify the provisions of the Antidumping Act of 1921.

Moreover, I can assure your committee that the Treasury will continue to require on customs invoices the foreign value information necessary to permit enforcement of the provisions of the antidumping laws. We will obtain this information and record it for antidumping purposes but still obtain a considerable saving in customs operations. At the present time, appraisers are required to make a determination of foreign value in the case of every ad valorem import. Under this bill, this investigation and verification of the information on foreign

value contained on the customs invoice would not have to be made unless the difference between that value and the price charged the United States importer indicated a likelihood of dumping. This procedure would permit a substantial reduction in the number of foreign value inquiries and permit more effective concentration by the available customs overseas staff on prompt investigation of suspected dumping cases.

Countervailing duties would be wholly unaffected by the enactment of this bill. Countervailing duties are assessed in an amount equal to the amount of any bounty or grant paid or bestowed in connection with the manufacture or exportation of any product to the United States. This duty does not depend in any way upon the valuation of the imported merchandise either in this country or in the home market. Consequently, the provisions of this bill relating to valuation standards have no relation to the countervailing duty law.

Active enforcement of both the countervailing duty law and the antidumping law will not be affected by the enactment of this bill and will continue to be a discouragement to the dumping of foreign merchandise in this country.

Section 3 of H. R. 6040 provides for more efficient administrative procedures in converting foreign currencies into dollars for the purpose of customs valuation. A proposal to accomplish this purpose was also contained in H. R. 6584 and H. R. 5877 of the 83d Congress.

Whenever the value of an imported commodity is stated in a foreign currency, it is necessary to convert that value into dollars for the purpose of determining the amount of an ad valorem duty. Under existing law, the Treasury uses the gold coin parity proclaimed quarterly by the Secretary of the Treasury, unless the commercial buying rate for the currency in the New York market as determined and certified by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York differs by 5 percent or more from this proclaimed coinage parity. If as is true in the great majority of cases, this certified rate varies by 5 percent or more, the rate certified by the Federal Reserve Bank is used by the Customs Service.

One of the difficulties with the administration of this law is that rates of currencies vary by fractional amounts from day to day. Thus, although the change is usually so insignificant as to have no practical significance in determining the duty to be paid, each collector is required to maintain a daily record of certified rates in order to apply the correct daily rate.

The proposal in the 1953 bills would have authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to proclaim the par values maintained by foreign countries, which would normally have been used for currency conversion purposes. Specific legislative direction would also have been given as to the procedure for handling currencies where there is more than one effective rate. You may recall that this proposal caused some members of your committee concern because of the possibility that it might affect the domestic and international monetary policies of this Government.

This bill would maintain without change all of the existing procedures for currency conversion but superimpose upon them one additional authority to ease the customs administrative task. The new authority would permit the Secretary of the Treasury to provide by regulation that the rate first certified in a quarter by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York could continue to be used for customs purposes throughout that quarter unless the rate on a particular day changed by 5 percent or more from the first certified rate. This procedure would permit individual collectors to use one rate for each currency for a three-month period unless notice was received from the Bureau of Customs that on a particular day the certified commercial rate differed by 5 percent or more from that first certified rate. In that case, the daily rate would be used.

The Treasury expects that this authority to maintain the same rate for a quarter would be used only for those principal trading countries from which imports arrive each day and for which the Federal Reserve Bank now certifies daily rates.

The bill also makes other minor changes suggested by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to assist it in making its certification of daily commercial rates, particularly when there is no market in the United States for the currency in question.

Section 4 is a cleanup provision repealing a number of obsolete sections of the tariff laws. These proposed repeals do not affect any present operations, duties, or obligations of the Customs Bureau.

Exhibit 39.—Statement by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Overby, July 14, 1954, before the House Banking and Currency Committee concerning the Export-Import Bank

On behalf of the Treasury, I am glad to appear before this committee in support of H. R. 9523 and H. R. 9524, which have been introduced by Chairman Wolcott and Representative Spence. A bill along similar lines has been introduced by Representative Brown.

The passage by the Congress of this proposal will constitute public notice that the Export-Import Bank is prepared to carry forward actively and vigorously its purposes of facilitating trade both in this hemisphere and other world areas.

One provision of the proposal increases the lending power of the Bank by $500 million, to $5 billion. While the Bank now has considerable unused lending power, something over $1 billion, this addition to its potential resources enables it to plan its future operations with greater confidence.

In practice, the real limitation on lending by this institution is not in its legal authority. The limitations are rather in the quality of the loans, to make sure that they are in the interests of both the American exporter or importer and the foreign borrower. Since the war, for example, many countries in Latin America and elsewhere have been swept by a wave of inflation which has created great economic uncertainties, and in some countries political conditions have been unstable.

The statutes of the Bank provide that the Bank in the exercise of its functions should supplement and encourage and not compete with private capital, and that its loans shall offer reasonable assurance of repayment. There has been no suggestion for any change in these provisions. There is no lasting advantage in making dubious loans. The success of the Bank will also be measured by the extent to which its operations encourage and pave the way for private financing.

It is our present hope that the sound fiscal and monetary policies which a number of countries in Latin America and elsewhere are endeavoring to follow will provide the basis for additional lending by the Export-Import Bank, and by private business and banks, to finance further economic progress and stimulate growing trade to our mutual advantage.

Another section provides for a working Board of Directors of five members, who will give all their time to the work of the Bank. This is a change from the reorganization plan of a year ago, which put the Bank under a single administrator, following a pattern of reorganization which was applied to a number of Government agencies with the aim of simplifying their operations.

A year's experience with operations under this plan has provided evidence of the desirability in the case of this Bank of having a small working Board of fulltime directors. The making of loans in foreign countries which will offer reasonable assurance of repayment, and which will further the purpose of increasing foreign trade, involves exacting and difficult decisions. It involves travel and intimate acquaintance with the operations and the people financed. It is desirable that the head of the Bank should share this responsibility with a working Board of Directors.

As President Eisenhower pointed out in his announcement on June 10th, the coordination of the lending policies of the Export-Import Bank and those of other Government foreign lending agencies will continue to be the responsibility of the National Advisory Council, composed of Cabinet members and others who have responsibility in this field. Under these bills, the President of the Export-Import Bank is restored to membership on this Council.

The bills before you have had the careful consideration of executive departments and, in behalf of the Treasury, I recommend enactment of H. R. 9523.

Exhibit 40.—Announcement by the Treasury Department, February 16, 1955, of the signing of an extension of the stabilization agreement between the United States and Peru

The Treasury Department today announced the signing of an agreement extending, for a period of one year, the 1954 stabilization agreement between the United States and Peru. The agreement was signed by W. Randolph Burgess, Under Secretary of the Treasury for Monetary Affairs, on behalf of the United

States, and by Ambassador Berckemeyer on behalf of the Government of Peru and the Central Reserve Bank of Peru.

Under the terms of the agreement, the United States Exchange Stabilization Fund undertakes to purchase Peruvian soles up to an amount equivalent to $12.5 million if the occasion for such a purchase should arise. The agreement is designed to assist in maintaining trade and payments between the two countries substantially free from governmental restrictions and avoiding unnecessary fluctuations in the rate of exchange.

The International Monetary Fund has also announced today the extension of its standby arrangement with Peru under which the Monetary Fund agrees to make available up to $12.5 million. The two agreements, therefore, can provide a total of $25 million in standby resources.

Peru's currency is freely convertible into dollars at a market rate of exchange. In 1954 balance was achieved in Peru's commodity trade with other countries, and foreign exchange reserves increased in the last half of the year.

Ambassador Berckemeyer stated that his Government intended to continue the sound monetary and fiscal policies which have contributed to this improved international position.

Exhibit 41.—Statement by the Department of State and the Treasury Department, July 1, 1955, concerning the proposed Inter-American Bank for Economic Development

The Department of State and the Treasury Department, in reply to inquiries from the Press, issued the following statement, concerning the proposed Inter-American Bank for Economic Development.

"The proposal for the establishment of an Inter-American Bank was made by a committee of experts consisting of representatives of nine Latin American central banks and the Secretariat of the Economic Commission for Latin America. This committee was established by a resolution of the Meeting of Ministers of Finance or Economy in the Fourth Extraordinary Session of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council held at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in November-December, 1954, to make specific plans for an inter-American financing institution.

"The United States delegation at that meeting abstained from voting on the resolution, stating that the United States had given a great deal of thought to the problem of Latin American needs for credit and investment facilities, and had concluded that in its opinion the facilities available through the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Export-Import Bank, the proposed International Finance Corporation, and private organizations, will be adequate to meet all demands for sound purposes. It also indicated that if we find at some later date that this program is not achieving the results which we believe it can, we shall be glad to discuss other solutions. The United States delegation therefore expressed its regret that it could not at that time join in the proposed inter-American regional financing institution, and indicated it would abstain from participating in drafting specific plans for it. There have been no developments which would justify a change in the position expressed by the United States delegation at that time."

Addresses and Statements on General Fiscal and Other Policies

Exhibit 42.—Remarks by Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey, October 19, 1954, before the American Bankers Association, Atlantic City, N. J.

All Americans can welcome the fact that this Nation is making the shift from high to lower Government spending without more strain on the economy.

Hundreds of thousands of our people have successfully changed from making things for killing to making things for living. This has involved temporary hardships in some individual cases but this great shift is being made without a great economic upheaval.

Industrial activity and total employment have held remarkably well throughout recent months. The fourth quarter of this year is already even brighter both industrially and commercially.

The number of unemployed is currently decreasing. We have had more people working during this year than in any other year in the Nation's peacetime history. Unemployment is a matter of the greatest concern to everyone in this administration. We are working and planning in every way to reach the day when every man looking for work can find a job. We have shaped our entire economic program in the way best calculated to bring that happy day at the earliest possible time.

This Nation has not always been able to make the transition from war to peacetime spending without major economic upsets. American history shows that we have had severe economic adjustments following all great wars. This was true after the War of 1812, the Civil War, and World War I.

As you all know, one of the causes of postwar depressions is the fact that when our Nation goes to war it postpones for the time being the production of all sorts of peacetime goods. Once war ends, we turn to satisfying the backlog demands which built up while the war was on.

It is wholly human, even if unwise, for such reconstruction booms to be overdone and for speculative credit structures to come into being. Soon the Nation finds itself with surpluses instead of shortages and an inventory readjustment is required. Using up these surpluses and the resulting readjustment of manpower and resources to the invention, production, and distribution of more new and different products and services has often in the past been a long, slow, painful process.

Study of past depressions makes clear some of the things that ought to be done. It also makes clear some of the things that ought not to be done. Many of the things in both categories concern monetary policy, with which you as bankers are intimately familiar.

So that if the record tells us anything, it says that the most dangerous thing is to permit the erection of a great collapsible structure of speculative credit. When such structures finally topple, they set off a spiral of liquidation which can quickly descend into widespread depression throughout the economy. We should note that there is all the difference in the world between the systematic and orderly liquidation of inventories that have simply become too large, and liquidation forced by fear for loans that are in danger of going "under water." History records dramatically the "race for liquidity" and the disaster that it caused in the early 1930's.

We have been most fortunate that no such fear caused any similar race for liquidity in the past year and a half. It must not occur in the future.

There are other lessons from the past which were applied to our economic situation over the past year and a half. It was clear that the Government's policies during all the 1930's were wrong and worked badly. They were designed to solve unemployment; yet there were still nine million unemployed in 1939. These unemployed only got back to work after war broke out in Europe. I know of no one who thinks that war is the right way to cure unemployment.

Jobs are created, and only honestly created in our free competitive price economy, by people using their money to expand existing businesses or start new businesses in the hope of making a profit. If any Government policy is such as to make a profit unlikely or very difficult, people simply aren't going to launch the new ventures from which new jobs grow. New ventures are discouraged by Government controls of materials, labor or prices or by uncertainty of labor and other costs or by the threat or actual practice of Government competing with private enterprise.

Limitations on incentives or freedom of legitimate activity in any way have a deadening effect. This administration's fiscal policies are shaped about the reduction of Government spending as an absolute requirement for the reduction of incentive-destroying taxation. The reduction of Government spending and lower taxes will help to avoid the inflation which destroys confidence and ultimately any nation's economy. The handout principle of deficits and resulting debts of the 1930's was a temporary expedient that assisted nothing fundamental. It actually deterred individual risk taking in competition with the free money that was being passed around and finally became a means of destroying the soundness of the dollar.

A primary responsibility of government must, of course, be to relieve human suffering and destitution which cannot be taken care of by the individuals themselves when overtaken by adversity. But this must be done in the proper ways which this administration has already improved and enlarged.

We seek the multiplication of production and income, not simply a new division of a stagnant pool.

Most of you are well familiar by now with the major accomplishments of this administration during the past 20 months. You know how spending and spending programs have been cut by billions of dollars. You know how taxes have been cut by the largest amount in any year in the Nation's history. You know how waste and extravagance have been stopped in many areas of government. You know how these and other policies have been successful in creating a remarkably constant value of the dollar during the past year and a half while the cost of ordinary living has shown a slight decline.

You know what efforts we have been making to reconstruct the debt. I would like to give you today an analysis of what we have done in the past 20 months, which shows that we have already made steady, if not spectacular, progress in this vital field.

President Eisenhower, in his first State of the Union Message in February 1953, said, in his discussion of fiscal policy, that "too great a part of the national debt comes due in too short a time." The President said that the Treasury would undertake at suitable times a program of extending part of the debt over longer periods and gradually placing greater amounts in the hands of longer term investors.

Our determination to do this at suitable times was based, of course, on the knowledge that too much short-term debt is inflationary. Handling of the debt by previous administrations had contributed substantially and deliberately to the inflation which robbed the dollar of almost half of its purchasing power from 1939 to January 1953.

Every month the debt gets closer to maturity simply as a result of the passage of time. Like the Red Queen, we have to run fast just to stand still. Our immediate job has been to stop the debt from getting shorter and then to start lengthening it gradually.

This we have done during the last 20 months.

In nine of the eleven major financings of the last 20 months, the debt was lengthened by offering investors securities other than one-year certificates. This is quite a contrast to the 20 months prior to January 1953, when on only two occasions out of 13 was longer term debt offered.

The major debt lengthening in the last 20 months has been a reduction in the amount of very short-term debt. The amount of marketable debt maturing in less than one year was cut down by over $11 billion.

The amount of marketable debt running more than five years was increased by about $8½ billion.

We have made progress, too, in placing greater amounts of the debt in the hands of longer term individual savers, largely as a result of the highest level of E and H savings bonds sales since World War II. Individual investors altogether hold more than $66 billion of Government securities at the present time.

We are continuing to work to further the objective of reconstructing the debt. But we will continue also to operate with extreme care because, as you so well know, our economy is a sensitive mechanism that can be seriously upset by hasty or ill-considered action. We repeat that our goals can be clear— our start toward them can be immediate—but action must be gradual. Progress has been made and will continue to be made. But we will continue also to make every effort not to act so as to upset the sensitive mechanism of our economy.

The Government must borrow the money it needs so as not to interfere with the needs of other governmental units or private enterprise for any money they may need. The Government should not borrow large amounts of long-term money at times when it would seriously interfere with the supply of that money to finance the building of schools, hospitals, or highways by local or State governments or the expansion of power plants or building of new factories or other industrial enterprises by private business. What we are trying to do at this particular time is to have the Government borrow its money in such a way as to avoid the possibility of interfering with the expansion of our economy and the making of more and better jobs.

Every program that the Eisenhower administration undertakes, every problem that we inherited, we look at with one thought in mind: Is it necessary for the good of most of our people? If so, we try to make sure that it is done in the most economical way. We are now definitely getting more and better defense for less money. There are many other examples of how we are getting better government at less cost and so helping the economy to become healthier.

There is nothing to fear about the long future of this economy or this Nation. If we keep doing the things we ought to do and this administration can continue to put its sound fiscal and economic policies into effect, the years ahead will see greater prosperity and more jobs for more people making more, new, better, and cheaper things for better, fuller living for us all, than any of us have ever dreamed.

Exhibit 43.—Remarks by Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey, October 21, 1954, before the Investment Bankers Association, New York, N. Y.

It is an often neglected fact that within the last half century this Nation has gone through an economic evolution that makes pale any other in the long history of man's efforts to achieve a better life.

The result is, and the public's huge investment in savings bonds underscores it, that this Nation is today a Nation made up of small to medium savers and investors.

This means that today this is a Nation of "haves," and not a Nation of "have-nots."

We have been in a tremendous and beneficial evolution, peacefully bettering the lives of most of us.

We in this administration have hitched our wagon to this rising star of a "have" Nation to make sure of its continued rise—to keep making "have-nots" into "haves."

We are admirers of, and believers in, what has been this uniquely American growth and progress.

But on coming into office we found that this great day-to-day American evolution from the bottom up was in danger. In fact, we found that it had not even been properly recognized by economic policy makers of the past two decades. They were too busy fighting the frightening ghosts of a "have-not" Nation, a Nation that had even then already ceased to exist.

As a result, we found the economy blown up with the hot air of inflation, to a point where there was real danger that it might burst, letting us all down with a crash that would have maimed us as a Nation, and dropped the free world's defenses invitingly low.

We found the economy's growth hampered and hobbled by a tangle of successive layers of regulations, controls, subsidies, and taxes imposed in past emergencies. The economy was being twisted into the shape of things past, when it should have been reaching freely for its rightful future.

In addition, we found defense spending being used partly to buy defense, and partly as a crutch to support an unsound economy, thereby endangering both defense and the economy.

In other words, we found an economy going stale, out of step with the times and out of step with the Nation it had to serve, an economy fearful of the ghosts of bygone crises, living precariously on the treacherous dodges of inflation, subsidy, and excessive crash-and-crisis Government spending.

We have been reshaping this Government's economic policies into the policies required for a strong and forward-looking nation, its economy firmly footed and self-supporting; an economy that will pump a continuous new flow of nourishment into the day-to-day American evolution of self-betterment; an economy that will constantly generate new and better paying jobs for an ever-growing population. At the same time our economy must provide an ever-higher standard of living, plus the social services the people want and need, as well as the men and the weapons the Nation must have for its defense.

Now, let's look at what you millions of American citizens have been making of our economy, how you have been creating the world's most successful and beneficial economy, and what we in the Government are now doing to see that you have every possible opportunity to press forward and continue making a better life for all.

All hands in our Nation: Labor unions and the employer, the rich and the poor, both major parties, the farmer and the city man, the woman at home, and the man at his job—all have had a part in making our new productive way of life.

The point now is that this peaceful evolution has resulted in a tremendous upheaval of this Nation's whole economy that really has created a different kind of Nation, a unique Nation of "haves" that needs an up-to-date way of thinking about itself, and up-to-date policies, in keeping with its strength and growth potential.

Let's look back to the turn of the century and see what has been happening, economically, since then. Only by making such a comparison can you realize how outmoded a line of thought, only a few years old, can be when applied to our economy, and how alert we must be not to let out-of-date thought and practices tie us down while opportunity passes us by.

Our total national production of goods and services this year will come to about 355 billion dollars. That is 17 times as much as our national output in 1900. When you make allowance for price rises since the turn of the century, today's national production is still six times what it was in 1900. Our population has more than doubled since 1900, but our national output per capita (production per man, woman, and child in the Nation) is three times what it was then.

Our national income this year will be about 300 billion dollars. After allowance again for price changes, this is six times what it was in 1900. And our income per man, woman, and child in the whole population is, like production, three times as big as in 1900.

Here is the important thing about that income change since 1900. The lower and middle income groups have received the greatest share of our increased income. Early in the century, only 10 out of every 100 American families earned as much as $4,000 a year in terms of today's prices. Now 55 out of every 100 families earn more than $4,000 a year. Those with inadequate incomes for a decent living are becoming fewer and fewer, and more and more of them are becoming "haves"—people who have enough money not only to live adequately, but to save besides. That is the basic economic development in this country which we are trying most fervently to keep going, and to continually improve.

Let's see just how widespread and important this flow of purchasing power to the broad base of our economy has been and will continue to be.

One of the most common methods of saving is the purchase of insurance. At the turn of the century, people in this country had taken out 14 million life insurance policies. Today, with the population only slightly more than doubled, and with many people owning several policies, the number of life insurance policies has increased nearly 18 times, to 250 million.

Ownership of individuals in their life insurance has increased from under 2 billion dollars in 1900 to 80 billion dollars today.

Small investors' holdings in United States savings bonds total the huge amount of nearly 50 billion dollars. No such investment existed in 1900.

Let's see some other ways in which the average man on the street in this Nation has been making himself over into a real investor—a man with a real financial stake in the future such as no other average citizen anywhere ever had before.

Nearly 10 percent of all American families today own stock in American corporations. At the turn of the century, this was just getting underway.

In 1900, individuals had liquid savings of all types amounting to less than 10 billion dollars. Now such savings of individuals in this country total more than 225 billion dollars.

Last year alone, Americans bought equipment for themselves and their homes of approximately 30 billion dollars. This included things unknown to the homeowner of 1900, like 8 million radios, 7 million television sets, nearly 4 million refrigerators, about 3½ million washing machines, and a million air conditioners. These are mass investments in a better life only a nation of "haves" could make.

About 25 million families own their own homes today, compared with only 7 million homeowners half a century ago, while population has only a little more than doubled in that time. About 55 percent of our families now live in homes of their own. Nearly all the others want to. And ways and means of helping them to do so are of greatest concern in present Government policy.

Labor unions to which many American workmen pay dues, are also investors. Not so many years ago, union treasuries were low. Today many of them bulge with huge sums. They own banks and buildings, bonds and stocks, and investments of many kinds.

Today nearly 15 million Americans have more than 25 billion dollars invested in pension and retirement trust funds. This represents an investment of more than $1,500 per worker. These retirement plans were practically unknown in 1900.

You can see from those few examples what has been happening to the individual and the family in our wonderland economy. We need a completely new set of standards in thinking about ourselves. We are a Nation of "haves," not of "have-nots." This Nation's economy has grown right over, and has left behind in the dust both socialism and communism.

The consequence of this brilliant human achievement in our Nation is that the basic interests of the man in the bungalow are today the same as the basic interests of the man in the penthouse.

Business long ago recognized this fact, and centered its attention on the wants and needs of the man in the bungalow. It is time that we all caught up with the facts of life in this Nation.

Let's see how the man in the bungalow and the man in the penthouse today have the same basic interests and what that revolutionary fact means to the whole economy.

Both men have current earnings and probably savings in one form or another. That means that both are interested in seeing the dollar keep its purchasing power. To the extent that inflation develops, both men are robbed.

If you had $1,000 saved up in 1939, which you did not draw out to use until 1953, you really took a beating. Inflation had sneaked into your savings during those years and made off with $478. How? Because inflationary price rises during that time cut the purchasing value of the dollars you were saving, every minute of every day. When you drew out your $1,000 savings, inflation had stolen away with all but $522 of the purchasing power your dollars had when you put them aside in 1939.

This is a terrible thing to happen to a Nation of people who are working and sweating and scrimping to put aside money for the education of their children, the purchase of a home, or to provide for their old age.

The man in the bungalow often tries, by purchasing insurance, to build up some security to leave to his wife and children in the event of his untimely death. It is a terrible thing to have the purchasing power of his insurance—the time that it will pay the rent and set the table for those that are left—cut nearly in half in the short period of just 15 years.

It is a heartless thing for a man and woman who put aside savings in a pension or retirement trust fund as they work during their lifetime to find on retirement that inflation has robbed them of nearly half of what they had invested to live on in their declining years.

We in the Eisenhower administration have made halting inflation one of the principal goals of our administration. In the last 20 months, the value of the dollar has changed only one-half of one cent. This means that we have kept inflation's hand out of your savings almost entirely. We want to keep inflation locked out, so that when you save by putting money in the bank, by buying a savings bond, by buying insurance, by contributing either work or money to a pension fund or fraternal order or in any other way, you will get from your investment the same value that you toil now to put into it.

The man in the bungalow and the man in the penthouse have at least an equal interest in this fight. But, if there is any difference between them, it is the man in the bungalow who most needs protection. He can less afford to lose.

Now, it is the vast sum of the many smaller savings of the man in the bungalow on which our industrial and commercial system depends for its financing. The sum of all the little savings is funneled mainly into big investments by the savings banks, the building and loan associations, the insurance companies, investment trusts, pension funds, union and fraternal organizations, and others handling the savings of the man in the bungalow.

Business in this country is pouring nearly 27 billion dollars of new investment into its plants and equipment this year. That tremendous amount must come from somebody's savings. Without it, the future's new jobs will never be born, nor will we get tomorrow's increase in productivity, as the result of new and better tools of production, bought by new investment.

Saving is important to the Nation, and must be encouraged, not discouraged, because it strongly influences the security of the job you have, and your hopes for ever-better pay through continued increase in your productivity. Thus you can see how inflation can rob you not only of your personal savings but, in addition, steal away your pay increases and perhaps even your job.

We must have policies that put solid ground under our day-to-day evolution of continual betterment from the bottom up. Such policies must aim at everyone, spreading the riches throughout the land. There is only one way to have everyone have more. The Nation's treasures of goods and services must constantly increase, by continually increasing individual productivity, so that they can be spread ever deeper and broader throughout the whole economy.

Our policies must result in giving the man in the bungalow ever more and more of the same things which the man in the penthouse also wants to have. And

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that can only be accomplished by an economy that constantly produces more of the comforts, conveniences, and necessities of life. Such an economy will not only be of direct benefit here at home, but will also be a beacon of progress in the whole free world, a sharp, attractive contrast to the smouldering darkness behind the Iron Curtain.

Our strong economy must and can carry the costs of fully adequate defense and of indispensable public services, and at the same time continue its healthy growth. But it will only be able to do so if we balance the load correctly, so that it can be carried, and carried indefinitely, without a breakdown.

We have devised policies to fit our new situation and have begun to balance the load.

We are not the slave of any particular aspect of our flexible policies. We regard inflation as a public enemy of the worst type. But we have not hesitated, either, to ease or restrict the basis of credit when need was indicated. Under the new cooperation that exists in this administration between the Treasury and the Federal Reserve, the full force of monetary policy has been made effective more promptly than ever before in the Nation's history to better respond to natural demands.

We found when we came to office an overblown economy. It was harnessed with all sorts of artificial controls, dangerously dependent upon the uncertainties of defense spending and inflationary pressures. It was borrowing from tomorrow's production and income at a prodigious rate, with unsound confiscatory taxation that still failed to provide for the profligate spending. This resulted in huge deficits that were passing the heavy burden of our excesses on for our children and grandchildren to bear. And sooner or later it was sure to result in complete downfall.

Correction of that situation has been well started. The whole economy, the livelihood of all the people, has been made more safe. This has been done by the timely use of monetary policy and credit in response to actual demand; by the return to the public of purchasing power through the biggest tax cut in the history of the Nation, by cutting unjustified amounts from Government spending; and at the same time by timely encouragement to construction, home building, and needed improvements. By the prompt and vigorous use of all these measures we have made the difficult and delicate change from a dangerously artificial economy to a healthy one, with every effort exerted to the utmost to involve the very minimum of cost in terms of unemployment meanwhile.

In turning our faces resolutely from inflation, and unrealistic spending, what have we turned toward?

We have turned to you, to the 160 million people of America.

We have turned with full confidence to a people that have demonstrated that you are industrious, saving, inventive, daring, progressive, and self-reliant to an unprecedented degree. We believe in your capacity to go on providing yourselves with an ever better life, if we in Government support your efforts where the general welfare calls for such support, and do not load you with unnecessary burdens, or take from you by excessive taxation the increase in your income that you might otherwise earn and save.

Realistic economic policies that take account of the true nature of our economy and the burdens it must bear, will bear big fruit.

We will not be rising on the hot, uncertain air of inflation. Nor will we be wearing the false, rose-colored glasses of a prosperity based on unwise and dangerous Government deficit spending, treacherous alike to the Nation's security and its economic health.

We will be rising on the solid ground of these things:

Savings protected against shrinkage by a stable dollar;

Increased production and increased wages and earnings made possible by the investment of those savings in more, new, and better tools of production;

Wide use, by Americans who are both workers and investors, of these tools of production for the creation of more jobs and new, better, and cheaper goods, with ever-widening distribution among an ever-growing number of consumers as their earning power increases and the cost of the goods declines;

Use of the increased income from this increased production of the things you want—not to pay the bill for unneeded or unwise Government spending, or as tribute to inflation, but for the creation of a better life for all.

We have turned our backs on artificial stimulants. We have turned our faces confidently to practical, natural methods for the creation of a better life for all of us, firm in the belief that continuation of the process of the American evolution of self-betterment from the bottom up is second nature to our whole people.

Exhibit 44.—Memorandum to the Honorable Wright Patman, October 29, 1954, on the depositary practice of the Treasury Department

DEAR MR. PATMAN: In response to your letter of September 3, which I acknowledged on September 13, I am enclosing herewith a memorandum giving you the history of the depositary practice of the Treasury Department, legislative authority therefor, and other information concerning the maintenance of deposit accounts by the Government in commercial banks.

I trust that this memorandum will furnish the information you desire.

Very truly yours,

G. M. HUMPHREY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

HONORABLE WRIGHT PATMAN,
House of Representatives, Washington 25, D. C.

WHY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT KEEPS FUNDS IN COMMERCIAL BANKS

This memorandum has been prepared in response to Congressman Patman's letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated September 3, 1954, regarding the practice of the Federal Government in keeping funds in the commercial banks of the Nation. The memorandum presents the following information requested by Congressman Patman:

1. **History of depositary practice of the Treasury Department.**
2. **Legislative authority.**
3. **Complete and definitive statement explaining the operations of, and reasons for, this practice.**
4. **Specific terms on which banks accept these deposits.**
5. **Precisely how decisions are arrived at as to leaving funds on deposit and to transferring them.**
6. **Why these funds are not transferred to the Federal Reserve Banks immediately upon receipt.**
7. **What the high, low, and the average balance carried in commercial depositaries has been during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954.**
8. **Same information for each of the twelve Federal Reserve districts.**

1. History of depositary practice of the Treasury Department

Except for brief intervals the United States Government has throughout its history followed a practice of depositing its public funds in the banks of the Nation. Among the first acts of Alexander Hamilton as Secretary of the Treasury was the designation of the Bank of North America and the banks of New York, Massachusetts, and Maryland as depositaries of Government funds.

The First Bank of the United States, chartered in 1791, served as a Government depositary and fiscal agent. When the Bank was not rechartered, the Government funds were transferred to State banks. The act authorizing the chartering of the Second Bank of the United States in 1816 specifically authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to deposit Government funds "in places in which the said bank and branches thereof may be established." When the Second Bank ceased functioning as a national institution in 1836, the Government again relied upon State banks to act as depositaries.

In 1846 a system was set up to separate, as completely as possible, the Government's financing operations from the money market. Congress passed a law establishing the Independent Treasury System, and the Government became its own banker. This act created four subtreasuries, located in New York, Boston, Charleston, and St. Louis. Their duties were to receive deposits of public moneys, to make disbursements, and to transfer money from one point to another, functions theretofore performed by commercial banks.

The financial history of the ensuing years proved the inadequacy of the Independent Treasury System to meet the needs of a growing country. This System received a serious setback at the beginning of the Civil War when the attempt to collect in specie the money which the Treasury needed to finance the war forced the suspension of specie payments. The result was the establishment in 1863 of the National Banking System, which provided for the designation of these banks as depositaries of public funds.

One of the disadvantages of the Independent Treasury System, not fully met by the National Banking System, was its inability to supply business with suffi-

cient note circulation when needed and to avoid overexpansion when speculation reached the danger point. It was not capable of keeping pace with the growth of business in the United States and had become obsolete by the time the Federal Reserve System was established in 1914.

The Federal Reserve Act contained authority for the Federal Reserve Banks to act as fiscal agents for the United States Government and to hold deposits of Federal funds. In order to give the Federal Reserve Banks time to become organized, the Treasury did not appoint them as fiscal agents until January 1, 1916. The Independent Treasury System was abolished by act of Congress, approved in May of 1920, when the remaining duties of the subtreasuries were taken over by the Federal Reserve Banks. However, it was necessary for the Treasury to continue to utilize commercial banks as depositaries in those principal cities which did not include Federal Reserve Banks or branches.

In the Second Liberty Bond Act of 1917, the Congress provided for the establishment of Treasury war loan accounts to take care of the financing of the Liberty loans. These accounts were originally established to enable the banks to retain, until withdrawn by the Treasury, the proceeds arising from sale of Liberty bonds to such banks or their customers. Later authority for use of these accounts was extended to the sale of other Government securities, including United States savings bonds and Treasury savings notes. Under the Current Tax Payment Act of 1943, and later legislation, withheld income taxes, certain quarterly income and profit tax payments, social security taxes, and excise taxes are deposited in these accounts which have become known as tax and loan accounts.

2. Legislative authority

The legislative authority for deposit of Government funds in commercial banks is provided under several basic acts of Congress. Citations of these acts and the pertinent provisions are as follows:

(1) Revised Statutes, Section 5153, derived from the act of June 3, 1864 (13 Stat. 113, as amended), relating to the designation of National Bank Associations as depositaries of public moneys:

"All national banking associations, designated for that purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be depositaries of public money, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary; and they may also be employed as financial agents of the Government; and they shall perform such reasonable duties, as depositaries of public money and financial agents of the Government, as may be required of them. The Secretary of the Treasury shall require the associations thus designated to give satisfactory security, by the deposit of United States bonds and otherwise, of the safe-keeping and prompt payment of the public money deposited with them, and for the faithful performance of their duties as financial agents of the Government: * * *" (12 U. S. C. 90)

(2) The Federal Reserve Act of December 23, 1913 (38 Stat. 259) as amended on May 7, 1928 (45 Stat. 492), relating to the designation of member banks as depositaries:

"All banks or trust companies incorporated by special law or organized under the general laws of any State, which are members of the Federal Reserve System, when designated for that purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be depositaries of public money, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary. * * *" (12 U. S. C. 332)

(3) The act of September 24, 1917, with regard to authority to deposit the proceeds of sales of bonds, certificates of indebtedness, and war savings certificates (40 Stat. 291, as amended):

"The Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, is authorized to deposit, in such incorporated banks and trust companies as he may designate, the proceeds, or any part thereof, arising from the sale of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness, Treasury bills, and war-savings certificates * * * and arising from the payment of internal revenue taxes, * * *" (31 U. S. C. 771)

(4) Act of June 19, 1922 (42 Stat. 662), relating to depositaries in foreign countries, Territories, and insular possessions:

"The Secretary of the Treasury may designate such depositaries of public moneys in foreign countries and in the territories and insular possessions of the United States as may be necessary for the transaction of the Government's business, under such terms and conditions as to security and otherwise, as he may from time to time prescribe: Provided, That in designating such depositaries American financial institutions shall be given preference wherever, in the judg-

ment of the Secretary of the Treasury, such institution is safe and able to render the service required." (31 U. S. C. 473)

(5) Act of June 11, 1942 (56 Stat. 356), relating to insured banks:

"All insured banks designated for that purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury shall be depositaries of public moneys of the United States * * * and the Secretary is hereby authorized to deposit public money in such depositaries, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary; and they may also be employed as financial agents of the Government; and they shall perform all such reasonable duties, as depositaries of public money and financial agents of the Government as may be required of them. The Secretary of the Treasury shall require of the insured banks thus designated satisfactory security by the deposit of United States bonds or otherwise, for the safekeeping and prompt payment of public money deposited with them and for the faithful performance of their duties as financial agents of the Government. * * *" (12 U. S. C. 265)

(6) The Current Tax Payment Act of 1943 (57 Stat. 126) with respect to the designation of depositaries for withheld taxes:

"The Secretary may authorize the incorporated banks or trust companies which are depositaries or financial agents of the United States to receive any taxes under this chapter in such manner, at such times, and under such conditions as he may prescribe; and he shall prescribe the manner, times, and conditions under which the receipt of such taxes by such depositaries and financial agents is to be treated as payment of such taxes to the collectors." (26 U. S. C. 1631)

(7) Sec. 6302 (c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (derived from the act of August 27, 1949, 63 Stat. 668), with respect to depositaries for collections:

"Use of Government Depositaries.—The Secretary or his delegate may authorize Federal Reserve Banks, and incorporated banks or trust companies which are depositaries or financial agents of the United States, to receive any tax imposed under the internal revenue laws, in such manner, at such times, and under such conditions as he may prescribe * * *."

3. Complete and definitive statement explaining the operations of, and reasons for, this practice

The Congress has vested in the Secretary of the Treasury authority to utilize the services of the Federal Reserve Banks and the commercial banks of the country as depositaries and fiscal agents of the Government. Not only has the Congress granted authority to the Secretary to utilize the services of banks but it has also established, by law, the basic procedures for handling the receipts and expenditures of the Government.

The twelve Federal Reserve Banks are now the principal fiscal agents of the United States Government. Each Reserve Bank maintains an account in the name of the Treasurer of the United States. Into these accounts virtually all Government receipts eventually are credited, and from them nearly all payments are made.

Implementing the Treasurer's accounts at the Federal Reserve Banks is a nationwide network of deposit accounts in commercial banks. Most of the money collected by the Government feeds into the U. S. Treasurer's accounts at the Reserve Banks through the banking system of the country. Any incorporated bank is eligible to qualify as a Government depositary. All Government deposits in banks must be secured by a pledge of collateral security, this collateral usually being in the form of United States Government securities.

(a) Operation of special depositaries (tax and loan accounts)

The system of "Special depositaries" originated during World War I. The first Liberty Loan Act of 1917 provided that banks purchasing securities issued under terms of the act, for their own accounts or for the accounts of their customers, could deposit the proceeds from such purchases into special accounts known as "War Loan Accounts." Until 1935, deposits in these accounts were not subject to reserve requirements. Originally the banks were required to pay 2 percent interest on such deposits. However, this was considerably below prevailing interest rates at that time. In the early 1930's, this interest rate was lowered and then eliminated entirely along with interest payments on other demand deposits in keeping with the provisions of the Banking Act of 1933.

During the 1930's, receipts from the sale of Government securities were relatively small and comparatively little use was made of the war loan accounts.

The heavy borrowing requirements of the Federal Government accompanying World War II provided a need for the Treasury to utilize more fully the war loan accounts. The act of April 13, 1943 (57 Stat. 65) suspended, for the duration of hostilities plus 6 months, against balances in these accounts, all reserve requirements and Federal deposit insurance assessments. The reserve and insurance requirements were reimposed after June 30, 1947.

Following World War II, the Congress provided for wider use of these accounts by authorizing the Treasury to use them for processing certain tax receipts. Beginning with March 1948, the banks were permitted to credit to these accounts their receipts of withheld income taxes, which previously had been turned over to the Federal Reserve Banks monthly or more frequently. On January 1, 1950, the Treasury revised the system for deposit of withheld income taxes and extended the provisions for deposit to war loan accounts to include deposits of payroll taxes from the old age insurance program. The war loan accounts were renamed "Tax and Loan Accounts" on January 1, 1950.

Other appropriate taxes have since been made eligible for deposit in these accounts. Under a special arrangement, large quarterly payments (checks of $10,000 or more) of income and profits taxes, may be deposited in tax and loan accounts, when, and to the extent that, the funds are not immediately needed by the Treasury. This arrangement was first provided for quarterly tax payments of March 1951.

Beginning in July 1951, railroad retirement taxes became eligible for deposit to these accounts. In July 1953, certain excise tax payments became eligible.

It must be borne in mind that deposits are not made by the Treasury into these accounts. Deposits to the tax and loan accounts occur in the normal course of business under a uniform procedure applicable to all banks whereby customers of banks deposit tax payments and funds for purchase of Government securities. In most cases the transaction involves merely the transfer of money from a customer's account to the Government's account in the same bank. On occasions, to the extent authorized by the Treasury, banks are permitted to deposit in these accounts proceeds from subscriptions entered for their own account as well as for the account of their customers.

The working cash of the Treasury is held mainly in the Federal Reserve Banks and branches. The Treasury draws upon these balances for its daily disbursements. As these balances become depleted they are restored in part through various receipts deposited directly to the Treasurer's account at the Federal Reserve Banks. However, the larger part of receipts to these accounts is derived by calling in funds from the tax and loan accounts. Well over half of the Government receipts now flow through tax and loan accounts.

In order to reduce the administrative cost to the Treasury by avoiding making frequent withdrawals from small accounts, Treasury has classified special depositaries into Group A and Group B. The present classification places in Group A those banks whose Treasury tax and loan account balance as of February 16, 1954, was less than $150,000. Banks with balances in excess of this amount on that date are classified in Group B. Banks are regrouped at least once a year. Still another classification in use is what is known as "X" balances. These are the balances derived from deposit of large quarterly payments of income and profits taxes. These balances are usually depleted more rapidly than those of the A and B accounts. These "X" balances may be held by banks of both Group A and Group B.

Calls for withdrawals from Group B depositaries and on "X" balances are usually announced on Monday or Thursday and payments scheduled for several working days subsequent thereto. Withdrawals from Group A depositaries are made less frequently, usually only once a month.

The tax and loan accounts are very active, and the flow of deposits and withdrawals is rapid and continuous. As a result of the uneven flow of the Government's receipts and expenditures the balances fluctuate considerably. Using end of the month figures, the balances in these accounts fluctuated during the fiscal year 1954 from $6,690,000,000 on July 31, 1953, to $2,406,000,000 on January 31, 1954. The volatility of these accounts is indicated by the frequency and size of withdrawals made against uncalled balances in the Group B accounts (see attachment 3). Withdrawals from these larger accounts are usually made twice weekly and frequently reach 25 to 50 percent of the balance in the account as of a particular date. The single monthly withdrawals on the smaller accounts usually equal or exceed 50 percent of the balances.

The volume of receipts and disbursements flowing through the tax and loan accounts has increased almost steadily during the past 7 years as follows:

[In millions of dollars]

Fiscal year	Receipts	Withdrawals
1948	8,575	7,765
1949	15,231	15,233
1950	16,876	15,380
1951	24,128	21,716
1952	36,492	37,066
1953	41,267	43,302
1954	41,645	39,880

Out of approximately 14,500 eligible banks in the United States nearly 11,000 have qualified as tax and loan depositaries.

(b) Operation of other depositaries

While the principal balances are held in the tax and loan accounts of special depositaries, relatively small amounts (aggregating about $500 million) are held in other types of depositaries which are designated by the Treasury to hold balances of Government funds and to perform certain services for the Government. It is the policy of the Treasury to utilize the facilities of the Federal Reserve Banks and branches to the fullest extent possible for these services. However, as these facilities are available at only 36 points in the United States, it has been necessary to supplement them by designating banking institutions as depositaries at other points when justified by the volume and character of essential Government business. These depositaries, which extend to all areas of the United States, our Territories and insular possessions, and foreign countries, are briefly described as follows:

General depositaries.—There are approximately 1,420 general depositaries which hold about $400 million of Government deposits exclusive of balances they may have in tax and loan accounts. This type of depositary is authorized to maintain on its books an account in the name of the Treasurer of the United States. It is maintained only at points where there is a necessity to meet cash requirements of Government officers for payrolls or other expenditures, or to receive deposits of cash from depositors of public moneys. General depositaries are given a stated balance which is fixed in relation to the volume of business in the Treasurer's account and which may be retained until the need therefor no longer exists. All moneys received in excess of the authorized amount must immediately be remitted to the Federal Reserve Bank of the district.

Limited depositaries.—Limited depositaries are designated at such points as are required to receive up to specified maximum amounts deposits made by postmasters, officers of U. S. courts, and other officers in special cases for credit in their official checking accounts with the depositary. As a general rule, no Treasurer's balances are maintained in limited depositaries for this purpose.

Bank draft depositaries.—These depositaries are designated by the Treasury to issue bank drafts to Government officers in exchange for funds received by the officer for the account of the United States. These designations are made when the volume of business does not justify a general depositary. Small Treasurer's balances are maintained in these depositaries. The balances are fixed in relation to volume of business handled.

Depositaries for State unemployment compensation accounts (social security) and veterans unemployment compensation benefit payment accounts.—Depositaries for State unemployment compensation accounts are designated for the purpose of handling receipts and payments for social security unemployment compensation under arrangements with the Social Security Board. Likewise, depositaries for veterans unemployment compensation are those designated to handle the receipt of Government funds and the payment of unemployment compensation to veterans under arrangements with the Veterans Administration. In both instances payments are made by checks signed by State officials. Treasurer's balances are maintained in these depositaries.

Banking facilities.—Banking facilities are those offices provided by commercial banks, primarily at military posts, to render certain necessary banking services to the post and its personnel. These services include cashing Government checks, furnishing cash for payrolls, receiving deposits of Government funds, and similar

services. The facilities are located at Army posts, Air Corps installations, naval stations, military and veterans hospitals, Atomic Energy Commission plants, and other Government establishments where regular banking services are not readily available. Treasurer's balances are maintained with the banks designated to operate banking facilities.

Check-cashing facilities.—Because of the large concentration of Government employees in the District of Columbia and adjoining area, certain banks have been designated for cashing of Government payroll checks for noncustomers. Treasurer's balances are maintained with these banks.

Territorial and insular depositaries.—These may be either general or limited depositaries located in the Territories or insular possessions of the United States.

Foreign depositaries.—Banks in foreign countries may be designated as general depositaries, limited depositaries, or depositaries of foreign currency. Substantial amounts of foreign currency are acquired from foreign governments without payment of dollars in connection with various economic, technical, and military foreign aid programs, as well as in settlement for lend-lease, surplus property, etc. Foreign branches of American banks are given preference when available and able to render the service required.

As a basis of offsetting expenses incurred by the banks in handling Government business of this nature the Government has long followed a practice of maintaining Treasurer's balances with the depositaries, or, as with limited depositaries, authorizing Government officers to maintain minimum operating balances in their official checking accounts.

Briefly, the procedure followed in establishing these depositaries and in determining the balances to be authorized for handling Government business is as follows:

The request to establish a particular depositary is generally initiated by a Government officer in the field, who presents to his administrative officer in Washington the reasons for needing a Government depositary in the particular area. An estimate is made of the amount of business the depositary would be called upon to perform. If the Washington headquarters of the agency agrees with its field officer that a depositary is necessary, the agency requests the Treasury to designate such depositary. In addition to considering the volume of business to be transacted and the possibility of utilizing other depositary facilities already established, the Treasury will usually estimate, or call upon the banks under consideration for designation to estimate, the cost of performing such service. Any possible earnings accruing to the bank as a result of serving as a Government depositary must be shown as an offset against cost.

If, in view of all factors concerned, it is believed to be in the best interests of the Government to establish a depositary, the Treasury will issue the necessary designation. A Government deposit will be made to the depositary in an amount sufficient to offset the expenses incurred by the bank for servicing the Government. The initial allotment of a Treasury balance to a depositary must be based upon an estimate. Each depositary is advised that the initial allotment will be subject to adjustment upon the basis of the volume and character of the Government business actually handled. Depositaries submit monthly analyses of business handled and their costs. Due to differences in the size and location of banks, nature and volume of business handled, etc., it is not practicable to adopt uniform standards which may be applied to all banks. However, based upon experience gained in reviewing analyses submitted by banks throughout the Nation, and even in foreign countries, and a day-to-day review of cost studies made by banking associations and individual banks, certain guides have been established for use in determining reasonableness of bank costs.

Treasury balances maintained with these depositaries are generally time deposits. They are subject to both reserve requirements and Federal deposit insurance assessments. Depositaries at present are required to compute the earning value of the average daily loanable balance in the Treasurer's account at the rate of 2 percent per annum for analysis purposes. Depositaries may, if they so desire, purchase 2 percent depositary bonds, in amounts equal to their authorized Treasury balances. The depositary bonds are held as collateral security for the Treasury balance. If the depositaries do not purchase depositary bonds, they must pledge other acceptable collateral.

(c) Reasons for this practice

The Treasury uses commercial banks as depositaries of Government funds for two reasons: (a) The system provides the most efficient and most economical

way of transacting the Government's business and (b) it reduces to a minimum the effect of Treasury financial operations on the economic stability of the country. These advantages will be discussed in turn.

There have already been described these services which are performed for the Government by the commercial banks and for which the Treasury authorizes maintenance of Government balances as an offset to bank costs. In addition, the banks incur expenses in rendering a number of other important services for which no reimbursement is made.

One of the most important public services the banks render is the sale and issuance of United States savings bonds, either by direct cash sales or through the servicing of payroll savings plans. They do this work without charge to the Treasury, notwithstanding the fact that in many cases it is necessary to employ full-time employees on the work. The banks distribute announcements and receive subscriptions for the purchase of marketable securities, and they handle matured marketable securities for redemption or for exchange into new issues, all without reimbursement by the Government.

Commercial banks render considerable assistance to the Treasury in the weekly sale and distribution of Treasury bills. Treasury bills are usually issued with maturities of 91 days, with an issue maturing each week for thirteen consecutive weeks. The proceeds of these bills are not deposited in tax and loan accounts. In bidding for Treasury bills, many subscribers submit their tenders through commercial banks. The banks check with dealers on possible bid ranges and enter their customer's bid for the amount requested. This work is done without compensation to the banks.

In World War I and again in World War II the banks played a major role in the success of the war-loan drives. Three-quarters of the dollar volume of war-loan campaign sales were made through commercial banks.

Banks handle without charge to the Government remittances from employers in connection with the deposit of withheld income and social security taxes. As a means of assisting the Treasury in preventing or reducing tax evasion, banks furnish the Internal Revenue Service, without charge, information regarding large currency transactions. They report to the Internal Revenue Service interest paid on savings accounts and the payment of dividends where banks act as financial agents for corporations. They cooperate with the Government's foreign funds control activity in order to prevent leakage of American assets into certain foreign hands, requiring the keeping of supplemental records and the filing of many reports with the Treasury.

There are only a comparatively few areas where banks receive fees for services such as the redemption of savings bonds and the servicing of Commodity Credit Corporation crop loans. These services entail risks of loss as well as expense which the Government could hardly expect the banks to assume without reimbursement. For instance, when a bank redeems a United States savings bond, it is liable for any loss resulting from an error in identification.

Thus, the banks perform for the Government, and particularly for the Treasury, a number of indispensable services. Most of these services are performed free of charge, either as a public service or in the interest of fostering good customer relations. Without such services a large increase in the number of Federal employees would be necessary and a large expense to the Government would be entailed. Even though the Government did perform these services itself, and at a great cost, it could not provide many of these services as expeditiously and as conveniently for the public as can the banking system. By having the commercial banks perform certain fiscal agency functions of the Federal Government in conjunction with serving the regular business needs of their customers these functions can be handled most efficiently and most economically for the Government. This arrangement works to the mutual advantage of the Government, the public, and the banking system.

The second reason for depositing Government funds in the commercial banks of the Nation is that this practice provides the most effective method yet devised for maintaining a smooth flow of funds from the banking system into the Treasury and back again into the channels of trade through Government disbursements.

Nearly all Government disbursements are made from funds held on deposit in the Federal Reserve Banks. This means that virtually all funds, both receipts and expenditures, sooner or later, flow through the Treasurer's accounts with the twelve Federal Reserve Banks. When checks drawn on the commercial banking system for payment of taxes or purchase of Government securities are deposited

in the Treasurer's accounts at the Federal Reserve Banks, there is an equivalent drain on member bank reserves, since the member banks pay the checks by drawing the amounts from their reserve balances held in the Federal Reserve Banks. Each payment from the public into a Federal Reserve account involves a corresponding reduction in bank reserves. Each disbursement by the Treasury from a Federal Reserve account causes an equal increase in member bank reserves. The impact of these money flows could be held to a minimum if each day's inflow of funds into the Federal Reserve accounts were approximately offset by a corresponding amount of disbursements. Obviously it is not possible for the Government to time its borrowing operations and to make its tax collections in such a manner that daily receipts will equal the Government's daily disbursements. The uneven flow of Government receipts and expenditures and the need for spacing cash borrowing operations make such perfect balancing impossible. However, the likelihood of abrupt changes resulting in intense stringency in the money market can be lessened immeasurably by Treasury's practice of initially funneling a considerable part of its receipts from borrowing and taxation into its deposit accounts at the commercial banks. In this manner, reserves are not withdrawn from the banking system until such time as they can be returned by Treasury disbursements. Through the utilization of its tax and loan accounts the Treasury can largely neutralize the money market impact of the flow of funds through its accounts and can so regulate the impact of Treasury financing operations on the money market as to avoid disruption to the market.

If the special depositary system did not exist there would be heavy drains on bank reserves during periods of heavy tax payments or of large-scale borrowing operations. The banks would have to draw down their reserves to transfer funds to the Treasurer's accounts at the Federal Reserve Banks. In order to meet this drain on their reserves the banks would have to liquidate Government securities previously purchased, restrict normal extension of credit to their customers, or obtain credit from the Federal Reserve System. As the balances built up in the Federal Reserve Banks were disbursed by the Government they would be deposited by the customers of the commercial banks and bank reserves would be built up again. The Federal Reserve System would then have to absorb the resulting excess reserves. These fluctuations in bank reserves would have an extremely disrupting effect on the money market and the Nation's business.

Not only does the system of tax and loan accounts make it possible to leave funds in the banking system until such time as they are required for Government disbursement, but it also permits such funds to be retained in the communities from which they come. For example, assume that a commercial bank in Panhandle, Tex., sells $100,000 of savings bonds to its customers. This money is left on deposit in Panhandle until such time as it is needed to pay the Government's bills. If this money should be immediately deposited in the Federal Reserve Bank before it can be returned to channels of trade through Government disbursement, the money in the community of Panhandle would be transferred to Dallas. Without the tax and loan accounts there would be during periods of heavy tax payments or during borrowing operations tremendous shifting of funds between banks and communities.

On occasion, the Treasury, in anticipation of heavy tax receipts during heavy tax months, will, under statutory authority, replenish balances at Federal Reserve Banks by borrowing directly from such banks through the issuance of special certificates of indebtedness, rather than withdrawing funds from Treasury tax and loan accounts. These funds are borrowed for only a few days and enable the Treasury temporarily to make disbursements in excess of its current receipts thus providing the banks with additional reserves in advance of a later unavoidable drain. Such an operation is, of course, consistent with the overall policy of smoothing out the effects on bank reserves of the Government's financing operations.

The tremendous growth of the Federal Government budget and of the public debt in recent years has made Treasury operations the largest and most important single influence on the flow of funds through the money market. Federal fiscal operations growing out of an annual budget of more than $60 billion and a public debt of more than $275 billion also underscores the importance of the Treasury maintaining a sufficiently large cash operating balance to be able to meet any unusually heavy drains upon the Treasury. The Federal Government, like any private corporation or business, cannot be prudently managed if its cash operating

margin is so close that every time unexpected bills come in, it has to rush out and borrow the money to cover them.

In the case of the Federal Government it seems reasonable to carry an operating reserve at least equal to a month's expenditures. Not only are there great fluctuations in the Government's receipts and expenditures within the year, but, in addition, there is a huge volume of demand debt outstanding, such as savings bonds, which adds to both real and potential demands on the Treasury. Many of these fluctuations are predictable and cash can be built up ahead of time. But the timing of many of the demands cannot be anticipated exactly and the Treasury has to be prepared to meet them. By providing an effective mechanism for smoothing out the impact of the Government's financial operations on the banking system and the economy, the Treasury tax and loan accounts render a service of inestimable value.

4. Specific terms on which banks accept deposits

Specific terms on which banks accept deposits are spelled out in Treasury circulars, the more important of which are Circulars 92 and 176. (See the 1943 annual report, p. 368, and the 1954 annual report, p. 398.) However, for the major types of depositaries the most important terms are: (1) The banks must be designated by the Treasury subject to qualifications set by the Treasury, (2) the banks must pledge collateral at least equal to deposits, (3) deposits may not exceed limitations set by the Treasury, (4) deposits are subject to reserve requirements and Federal deposit insurance assessments, (5) the banks must perform the services stipulated in the designation and submit such reports as prescribed by the Treasury. All deposits to tax and loan depositaries are of a demand nature and can be called by the Treasury at any moment.

5. Precisely how decisions are arrived at as to leaving funds on deposit and to transferring them

Treasury's calls for withdrawals of funds are based upon its cash requirements. Balances with the Federal Reserve Banks are maintained at a fairly constant level adequate to cover expected daily cash needs and to provide for a proper regional distribution of funds. A day-to-day analysis is made of these balances, of anticipated direct deposits to the Federal Reserve accounts, and of estimated disbursements. Calls for withdrawals are issued on tax and loan accounts to the extent that additional funds will be required to meet Treasury's daily cash requirements.

As pointed out earlier the calls generally provide that payments be made several days subsequent to date of call. The calls provide for withdrawal of a specified percentage of the balance within the account. All accounts are treated uniformly except that withdrawals from banks holding balances in excess of $150,000 are made more frequently than from banks holding balances in smaller amounts. The Treasury does not take money from one bank to put into another. It draws out money as needed for Government expenditures.

6. Why these funds are not transferred to Federal Reserve Banks immediately upon receipt

There are two principal reasons why funds are not transferred to Federal Reserve Banks immediately upon receipt. The most important one is that such a procedure would have damaging effects on the economy of the country. The second reason is that it would result in no financial gain to the Treasury—on the contrary, it could easily result in increased overall costs of Government financing.

As discussed at considerable length earlier in this memorandum, the immediate transfer of Government funds from commercial bank accounts to Federal Reserve accounts would disrupt the even flow of money and the Nation's system of bank reserves. Serious dislocations would occur if the Government receipts should be transferred immediately from local communities to the Federal Reserve Banks, perhaps long before the money is returned to channels of trade by Government disbursements. This action would, in fact, remove the economic stability advantages now derived from the use of tax and loan accounts.

There would be no financial gain to be derived from such action inasmuch as it does not cost the Treasury any more to keep the money on deposit in com-

mercial banks than in the Federal Reserve Banks. While no interest is received from the commercial banks on their Government deposits, neither would interest be received if the money were immediately deposited in the Federal Reserve Banks. Moreover, all Government deposits in Treasury tax and loan accounts are fully protected by collateral pledged by the commercial banks.

On the other hand, such action would likely result in substantially increasing the Government's general financing costs. The transfer of the funds immediately to Federal Reserve Banks might affect commercial banks' decisions to buy Government securities and banks might feel that they should be reimbursed for the numerous services the Treasury now receives free of charge, such as issuance of savings bonds and assistance in the sale of marketable issues.

7. What the high, low, and the average balance carried in commercial depositaries has been during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954

The high, low, and average balances in the tax and loan accounts by months for fiscal year 1954 are shown in the following table:

Tax and loan balances fiscal year 1954

[In millions of dollars]

	High	Low	Average
1953—July	7, 493	1, 649	4, 944
August	6, 448	5, 758	6, 095
September	5, 642	3, 984	4, 957
October	5, 164	2, 812	3, 698
November	5, 177	2, 573	4, 268
December	4, 194	2, 302	3, 223
1954—January	3, 114	2, 081	2, 536
February	3, 659	2, 507	3, 129
March	4, 546	2, 450	3, 450
April	4, 727	2, 698	3, 541
May	4, 574	1, 902	3, 303
June	4, 836	1, 722	3, 297

The tremendous fluctuations occurring in these balances is well illustrated for the month of July 1953, when the balance ranged from a high of $7,493 million down to $1,649 million.

The above figures do not include balances in general and limited depositaries. These balances are fairly consistent running usually slightly below $500 million (see attachment 4). If balances in these depositaries exceed certain stated maxima the excess is immediately sent to the Federal Reserve Banks.

An important yardstick in assessing whether Treasury tax and loan balances appear to be unduly high or dangerously low is to measure the Government's cash operating balance (which is made up primarily of tax and loan balances but also includes our deposits in Federal Reserve Banks and gold in the general fund) in terms of average monthly budget expenditures. As pointed out previously, to be on the safe side this operating reserve ought to be at least equal to one month's operating expenditures. For the 1954 fiscal year as a whole, for example, budget expenditures averaged $5.6 billion a month and the end of month cash operating balances averaged about $5.4 billion—less than a month's expenditures. Furthermore, the fiscal year average hides the fact that there were many times during the year when the balance was under $3½ billion, or less than two-thirds of a month's outgo.

Viewed historically, the Treasury's cash balance margin in relation to budget expenditures has been much smaller recently than earlier years. Obviously, it was necessary to carry unusually high balances during World War II, but even in the 1930's the average balance was well over double the average monthly expenditures. (See attachment 5 for table and chart showing Federal expenditures and the operating cash balance for fiscal years 1932–54.)

8. Same information for each of the twelve Federal Reserve districts

Tax and loan balances fiscal year 1954, by Federal Reserve districts

[In thousands of dollars]

Federal Reserve district	High balance		Low balance		Average balance
	Date	Amount	Date	Amount	
Boston	July 16, 1953	286, 805	June 15, 1954	91, 024	182, 961
New York	July 16, 1953	2, 905, 084	June 15, 1954	407, 287	1, 219, 953
Philadelphia	Aug. 24, 1953	322, 799	July 14, 1954	88, 265	204, 344
Cleveland	July 17-18-19, 1953	543, 362	May 12, 1954	135, 992	325, 170
Richmond	July 16,, 1953	282, 285	July 14, 1953	77, 253	160, 855
Atlanta	July 17, 1953	310, 802	July 14, 1953	59, 499	156, 795
Chicago	July 21-22-23, 1953	1, 231, 064	June 15, 1954	344, 189	744, 767
St. Louis	July 17-18-19, 1953	228, 094	July 14, 1953	64, 721	137, 914
Minneapolis	July 16, 1953	197, 628	Jan. 11, 1954	57, 467	102, 020
Kansas City	July 17-18-19, 1953	232, 659	July 14, 1953	68, 502	152, 002
Dallas	July 16, 1953	179, 397	July 14, 1953	56, 593	114, 557
San Francisco	July 18-19, 1953	840, 138	July 10, 1953	166, 437	370, 189

ATTACHMENT 1.—*Treasury tax and loan accounts—deposits, withdrawals, and balances in A, B, and X accounts*

[In millions of dollars]

Fiscal year or month	Deposits [1]	Withdrawals [2]	Balance [3] (at end of period)			
			Group A banks	Group B banks	"X" accounts [4]	Total
1941	767	911	661			661
1942	6, 902	5, 884	1, 679			1, 679
1943	33, 231	27, 243	[5] 7, 667			7, 667
1944	54, 018	43, 678	[5] 18, 007			18, 007
1945	50, 102	45, 487	[5] 22, 622			22, 622
1946	27, 007	36, 609	575	12, 447		[6] 13, 020
1947	7, 430	19, 488	231	731		962
1948	8, 575	7, 765	272	1, 501		1, 772
1949	15, 231	15, 233	160	1, 611		1, 774
1950	16, 876	15, 380	347	2, 921		3, 270
1951	24, 128	21, 716	285	2, 404	2, 991	5, 680
1952	36, 492	37, 066	327	1, 915	2, 865	5, 106
1953	41, 267	43, 302	217	1, 527	1, 328	3, 071
1954	41, 645	39, 880	553	1, 944	2, 339	4, 836
1954—July	7, 336	3, 718	422	6, 268		6, 690
August	2, 545	3, 410	324	5, 501		5, 825
September	3, 110	3, 681	476	4, 779		5, 255
October	1, 969	4, 331	368	2, 524		2, 893
November	4, 404	2, 752	461	4, 084		4, 545
December	2, 339	3, 526	428	2, 930		3, 358
January	1, 349	2, 301	382	2, 024		2, 406
February	2, 369	1, 316	391	3, 067		3, 458
March	4, 607	3, 685	264	2, 321	1, 794	4, 379
April	2, 494	3, 601	336	2, 936		3, 273
May	4, 486	3, 656	652	3, 451		4, 103
June	4, 636	3, 903	553	1, 944	2, 339	4, 836

[1] Deposits consist of proceeds from sales of securities, deposits on account of withheld taxes, beginning March 22, 1948, deposits on account of taxes withheld under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act, beginning Jan. 1, 1950, deposits on account of railroad retirement taxes, beginning July 1, 1951, and deposits on account of excise taxes, beginning July 1, 1953.

[2] Includes calls by Treasury and voluntary prepayments accepted by Treasury.

[3] Effective May 11, 1943, Federal Reserve Banks were instructed to establish subsidiary controls so as to classify war loan depositaries in their districts into two groups, Group A including all depositaries having balances of $300,000 or less and Group B those having balances of more than $300,000. Various amendments have since been made to the original disposition, the current dividing line being $150,000.

[4] Represents income taxes deposited under a special procedure, first adopted in March 1951, for crediting in tax and loan accounts the proceeds of checks of $10,000 or more. This procedure is usually followed in quarterly tax payment periods.

[5] Breakdown into A and B banks not available.

[6] Does not agree with daily Treasury statement. Breakdown based on telegraphic reports for last day o fiscal year which was a Saturday.

ATTACHMENT 2.—*Treasury tax and loan accounts—analysis of deposits, withdrawals, and balances*

[In millions of dollars]

Fiscal year or month	Credits to tax and loan accounts: Proceeds from sales of securities: Savings bonds	Savings notes	Other	Taxes: Income taxes not withheld [1]	Other [2]	Total credits	Withdrawals	Balance at end of period	Outstanding calls at end of period
1941	(Breakdown not available)			-------	-------	767	911	661	(3)
1942				-------	-------	6,902	5,884	1,679	
1943				-------	-------	33,231	27,243	7,667	
1944				-------	-------	54,018	43,678	18,007	
1945				-------	-------	50,102	45,487	22,622	
1946				-------	-------	27,007	36,609	13,020	2,103
1947	[4] 4,493	[4] 2,937	-------	-------	-------	7,430	19,488	962	291
1948	[4] 3,931	[4] 2,024	804	-------	1,820	8,575	7,765	1,772	796
1949	4,879	3,878	-------	-------	6,473	15,231	15,233	1,774	804
1950	3,755	5,834	-------	-------	7,287	16,876	15,380	3,270	310
1951	3,390	3,437	-------	6,971	10,331	24,128	21,716	5,680	1,400
1952	2,227	4,678	2,738	13,270	13,581	36,492	37,066	5,106	1,475
1953	2,667	2,231	10,285	10,227	15,858	41,267	43,302	3,071	934
1954	3,457	2,333	11,164	4,791	19,899	41,645	39,880	4,836	1,233
1954—July	240	378	5,874	136	708	7,336	3,718	6,690	938
August	211	363	-------	-------	1,971	2,545	3,410	5,825	1,825
September	211	911	-------	-------	1,988	3,110	3,681	5,255	1,728
October	222	681	-------	-------	1,066	1,970	4,331	2,893	888
November	208	-------	2,150	-------	2,046	4,404	2,752	4,545	1,782
December	263	-------	-------	-------	2,077	2,339	3,526	3,358	1,261
January	389	-------	-------	-------	961	1,349	2,301	2,406	345
February	339	-------	-------	-------	2,029	2,369	1,317	3,458	1,501
March	396	-------	-------	2,134	2,076	4,606	3,685	4,379	1,101
April	349	-------	996	180	969	2,494	3,601	3,273	1,487
May	300	-------	2,144	-------	2,043	4,486	3,656	4,103	1,688
June	330	-------	-------	2,341	1,966	4,636	3,903	4,836	1,233

[1] Represents income taxes deposited under a special procedure, first adopted in March 1951, for crediting in tax and loan accounts the proceeds of checks of $10,000 or more. This procedure is usually followed in quarterly tax payment periods.

[2] Represents withheld income taxes, beginning March 22, 1948; taxes withheld under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act, beginning January 1, 1950; railroad retirement taxes, beginning July 1, 1951: and excise taxes, beginning July 1, 1953.

[3] Not available.

[4] Partly estimated.

Attachment 3.—*Calls on Treasury tax and loan accounts, fiscal year 1954*

[Dollars in millions]

Date	"A" accounts [1]			"B" accounts [2]			"X" accounts [3]		
	Calls		Uncalled balance	Calls		Uncalled balance	Calls		Uncalled balance
	Percent	Amount		Percent	Amount		Percent	Amount	
1953									
July:									
2				10	$161	$1,450	(4)	$424	
6				22	387	1,211			
9				22	413	916			
13	50	$133	$133				(5)	106	
16				8	541	6,214			
20				4	278	6,136			
23				5	336	5,967			
27				5	325	5,698			
30				10	613	5,181			
August:									
3				5	313	5,016			
6				6	350	4,981			
10				9	501	4,554			
13				4	216	4,518			
17	50	245	245						
20				9	496	5,019			
24				6	352	5,369			
27				16	928	4,355			
31				16	897	4,498			
September:									
3				7	365	3,580			
10				16	694	3,258			
14				6	254	3,102			
21				6	251	3,924			
24	50	230	230	6	280	4,135			
28				13	648	3,927			
October:									
1				18	860	3,271			
5				6	283	3,241			
8				24	993	2,574			
13				13	480	2,221			
15				8	268	2,106			
19				8	251	2,133			
22				8	220	2,149			
26	50	177	177	14	370	1,925			
29				12	298	1,819			
November:									
2				6	151	1,811			
5				9	211	1,886			
9				8	197	1,902			
12				10	441	3,559			
16				5	217	3,483			
19				8	364	3,821			
23	50	219	219	9	427	3,731			
25				18	812	3,093			
30				18	760	2,437			
December:									
3				19	723	2,049			
7				10	350	1,923			
10				15	398	1,662			
22				10	274	2,465			
28	50	202	202	12	358	2,348			
30				24	702	1,730			
1954									
January:									
4				20	587	1,288			
21				15	321	1,821			
25				6	133	1,769			
28				5	101	1,786			
February:									
1				12	243	1,679			
4	50	206	206	4	99	2,033			
11				4	93	2,224			
15				6	144	2,168			
18				15	429	2,287			
23				6	199	2,545			
25				27	871	1,870			

Footnotes at end of table.

ATTACHMENT 3.—*Calls on Treasury tax and loan accounts, fiscal year 1954*—Con.

[Dollars in millions]

Date	"A" accounts [1]			"B" accounts [2]			"X" accounts [3]		
	Calls		Uncalled balance	Calls		Uncalled balance	Calls		Uncalled balance
	Percent	Amount		Percent	Amount		Percent	Amount	
1954									
March:									
1				14	$429	$1,566			
4				15	400	1,550			
11	75	$363	$121						
15				55	1,081	884			
18							25	$115	$343
25							14	226	1,391
29							16	294	1,318
April:									
1							45	807	692
5							30	569	226
8				21	580	2,183			
12							(6)	237	56
15				[7] 10	[7] 259	2,090			
19				5	122	2,055	(8)	71	
22	50	188	188	10	246	1,962			
26				30	722	1,316			
29				33	1,001	1,311			
May:									
3				7	206	1,250			
6				32	274	1,274			
10				24	487	864			
13				10	150	861			
17				18	281	766			
20				15	563	2,834			
24	50	313	313	4	158	2,946			
27				24	845	2,331			
June:									
1				11	380	2,068			
3				12	386	1,891			
7				15	130	1,673			
10				40	979	844			
14				10	221	725			
17				15	196	890			

NOTE.—Banks are segregated into Groups A and B in the interest of economy. Calls are made, usually twice a week, upon the Group B banks (the larger banks but smaller in number) and about once or twice a month on the Group A banks.

[1] Accounts with balances of $150,000 and under (approximately 8,000 banks).
[2] Accounts with balances over $150,000 (approximately 2,500 banks).
[3] These accounts are used during heavy tax payment periods to avoid excessive strain on bank reserves Income tax checks of $10,000 and over are deposited in them.
[4] 100% of uncalled balances.
[5] 100% of remaining balances.
[6] 80% of uncalled balances.
[7] Includes $8.7 million special call of 28% on New Orleans district only to adjust for error made by that bank on previous "B" call.
[8] 100% of remaining balances.

ATTACHMENT 4.—*Deposits in banks*

[End of month figures in millions of dollars.[1] On basis of daily Treasury statements]

End of month or fiscal year	Federal Reserve Banks (available)	Commercial banks: General depositaries	Commercial banks: Special depositaries (tax and loan accounts)[2]	Commercial banks: Foreign depositaries	Commercial banks: Total	Total deposits
June						
1941	1,024	63	661		724	1,748
1942	603	69	1,679	53	1,801	2,404
1943	1,038	228	7,667	51	7,946	8,984
1944	1,442	235	18,007	12	18,254	19,696
1945	1,500	225	22,622	16	22,863	24,363
1946	1,006	227	12,993	5	13,225	14,231
1947	1,202	215	962	14	1,191	2,393
1948	1,928	213	1,773	20	2,006	3,934
1949	438	238	1,771	27	2,036	2,474
1950	950	270	3,268	33	3,571	4,521
1951	338	319	5,680	37	6,036	6,374
1952	333	397	5,106	52	5,555	5,888
1953	132	413	3,071	49	3,533	3,665
Fiscal year 1954						
July 1953	548	423	6,690	102	7,215	7,763
August	496	420	5,825	102	6,347	6,843
September	642	466	5,255	119	5,840	6,482
October	662	440	2,892	121	3,453	4,115
November	451	420	4,545	122	5,087	5,538
December	346	409	3,358	89	3,856	4,202
January 1954	404	484	2,406	86	2,976	3,380
February	548	422	3,458	89	3,969	4,517
March	722	459	4,379	87	4,925	5,647
April	579	427	3,273	91	3,791	4,370
May	422	426	4,095	88	4,609	5,031
June	875	433	4,836	88	5,357	6,232
Fiscal year 1955						
July 1954	727	480	2,538	88	3,106	3,833
August	511	399	4,078	86	4,563	5,074
September	704	416	3,469	89	3,974	4,678
October						
November						
December						

NOTE.—There are approximately 14,600 banks eligible to hold Government deposits. As of August 31, 1954, there were 1,422 general depositaries; 11,113 special depositaries; and 34 foreign depositaries.

[1] These figures do not include Saturday transactions when Saturday falls on last day of reporting period.
[2] Prior to January 1, 1950, these accounts were designated as war loan accounts.

ATTACHMENT 5.—*Treasury operating cash balance and average Federal budget expenditures, fiscal years 1932–1954*

[In billions of dollars]

Fiscal year	Average operating cash balance [1]	Average monthly budget expenditures	Fiscal year	Average operating cash balance [1]	Average monthly budget expenditures
1932	0.4	0.4	1944	12.9	7.9
1933	.6	.4	1945	16.0	8.2
1934	2.1	.6	1946	20.1	5.1
1935	2.4	.5	1947	7.2	3.3
1936	1.8	.7	1948	3.9	2.8
1937	1.6	.6	1949	4.4	3.3
1938	2.3	.6	1950	4.5	3.3
1939	2.3	.7	1951	5.3	3.7
1940	1.7	.8	1952	5.2	5.5
1941	1.5	1.1	1953	5.7	6.2
1942	2.3	2.8	1954	5.4	5.6
1943	5.8	6.6			

[1] 13-month average of end of month figures.

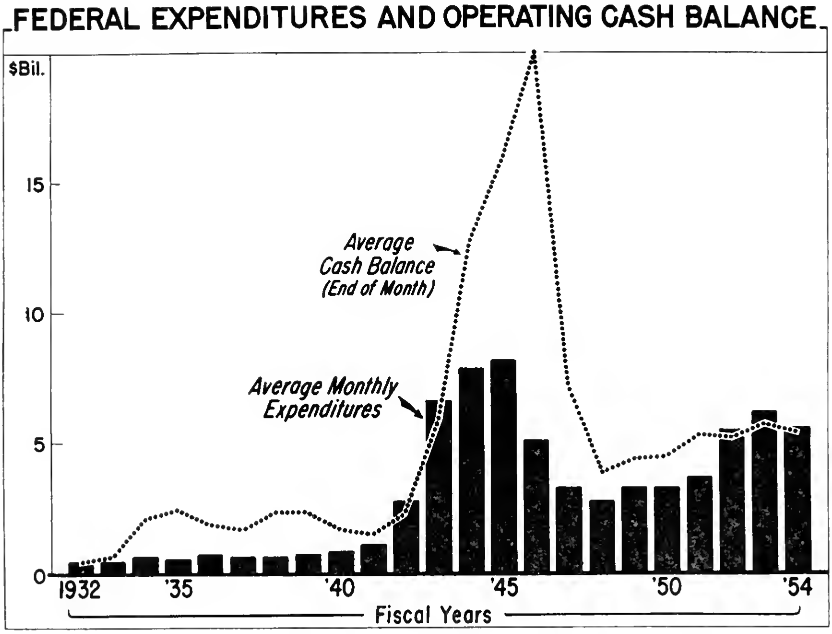

Exhibit 45.—Statement by Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey, December 7, 1954, before the Subcommittee on Economic Stabilization of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report

We welcome this opportunity to appear before your subcommittee to review the fiscal and debt management policies of the Treasury from the point of view of their economic influence.

At the outset and before considering in detail the activities of the Treasury during the past two years, I want to make a few general comments on the direction of our entire fiscal program as well as the principles guiding us in the management of the public debt.

The administration's budgetary and tax policies, along with its debt management policies, have all been designed to promote high employment, rising production, and a stable dollar.

We have in fact been following the policies advocated by your predecessor subcommittees that, as stated in the Douglas report of January, 1950, in language reaffirmed in the Patman report of June, 1952, "appropriate, vigorous, and coordinated monetary, credit, and fiscal policies" should "constitute the Government's primary and principal method" of promoting the purposes of the Employment Act, and further, their recommendation "that Federal fiscal policies be such as not only to avoid aggravating economic instability but also to make a positive and important contribution to stabilization, at the same time promoting equity and incentives in taxation and economy in expenditures."

Government spending programs have been cut by billions of dollars. Waste and extravagance have been eliminated in many areas. Economy in Government and efforts to get the Federal budget under even better control are continuing without letup. These efforts are of great importance to the future of our country and are fundamental in the administration's honest money program.

Major tax reductions and comprehensive tax revisions, along with the ending of price and wage controls, are removing barriers to economic growth and restoring individual initiative and enterprise. Savings in Government spending which have been returned to the people in the form of tax cuts are helping sustain the economy, increase employment and production.

Progress is being made toward getting our huge public debt in better shape, so that its maturities can be handled more easily and debt operations will not stimulate either inflation or deflation. Treasury financings have been designed

to tie in with action taken by the Federal Reserve System to keep the supply of money and credit in line with the needs of the country.

The principles we have been following in the management of the large public debt are not new. They are, likewise, principles that have been laid down by your predecessor subcommittees after extensive study and careful consideration of the fundamental role they can play in effective monetary policy.

The first principle is that monetary and debt management policies should be flexible. To be effective they must lean against inflation as well as deflation. As put by the Douglas subcommittee and reaffirmed by the Patman subcommittee: "Timely flexibility toward easy credit at some times and credit restriction at other times is an essential characteristic of a monetary policy that will promote economic stability rather than instability."

The second principle is that Treasury debt management operations should be consistent with current monetary and credit control policies of the Federal Reserve. This means close cooperation at all times between the Federal Reserve and the Treasury. As Representative Patman's Subcommittee reported in 1952: "Neither the problems of monetary policy nor those of debt management can be solved in isolation from the other. We recommend that the Treasury and the Federal Reserve should continue to endeavor to find by mutual discussion the solutions most in the public interest for their common problems. . . . "

The answers which we have already submitted to your subcommittee's questions detail the actions we have taken in cooperation with the Federal Reserve during the past two years in carrying out these principles. They show the manner in which our debt operations have been designed to complement monetary action taken by the Federal Reserve to promote economic stability, first by helping to restrain inflation and then later by helping to avoid deflation.

The record has not always been as impressive. As you know, at the time of the earlier congressional hearings on monetary policy and debt management, the economy had been under strong inflationary pressures. Monetary policy had been largely ineffectual in helping to control inflation because of the previous administration's policy of selling mostly short-term securities and using the powers of the Federal Reserve System to hold down interest rates artificially. A fundamental conclusion of both of your predecessor subcommittees was that such action was not in the best interests of the Nation. This was their considered judgment in language used by the Douglas Subcommittee and reaffirmed by the Patman Subcommittee: " . . . we believe that the advantages of avoiding inflation are so great and that a restrictive monetary policy can contribute so much to this end that the freedom of the Federal Reserve to restrict credit and raise interest rates for general stabilization purposes should be restored even if the cost should prove to be a significant increase in service charges on the Federal debt and a greater inconvenience to the Treasury in its sale of securities for new financing and refunding purposes."

This administration has followed these principles because we believe them to be fundamental principles of good government. We believe the record of the past two years has indicated their effectiveness in giving us honest money and laying a firm foundation for the sound growth and prosperity of our country.

Exhibit 46.—Remarks by Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey, February 16, 1955, following receipt of an award of the Chamber of Commerce of Greater Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pa.

I am deeply honored to receive the 1954 William Penn Award of the Chamber of Commerce of Greater Philadelphia. It is a great privilege for me to receive this honor as a member of President Eisenhower's administration.

I am going to talk to you tonight not as Secretary of the Treasury, not as a Cabinet officer, or even as a businessman who is now a bureaucrat. I will talk rather as a friend and fellow citizen and a taxpayer who shares with you the responsibility of good government, of keeping America the land of opportunity, the land where the economy of today must build for the economy of tomorrow by its wisdom, its soundness, and its farsightedness. We must build a world with more and better opportunities for our children and our children's children and not a world that will take opportunity away from them.

The problems and accomplishments I speak of tonight are the problems of every citizen, and the accomplishments are the work of all who, by their own efforts, have helped to build soundness and opportunity by hard work and honest endeavor.

I am going to talk to you tonight not of headlines, controversy, and crises, but of the quiet, undramatic, progressive developments that are going on all around us in America. There have been no headlines to tell you that more than 60 million Americans are working at jobs of their own choosing, jobs that they are free to leave or change if and whenever they so desire. There are no headlines to tell you that about 55 percent of the 47 millions of families in America own their own homes, that Americans have savings of $80 billion in life insurance policies; almost $50 billion in United States savings bonds; and $25 billion in retirement pension funds. There are no headlines to remind you that stringent wartime Government controls no longer hamper or restrict the individual or the businessman. And there are no headlines to herald the stirring return of confidence of Americans in their Government, in each other, and in our ability and strength to do whatever may be required of us in any emergency.

I am even more encouraged to talk about these simple principles that have made our country great when I read over the list of names of those who have been previous recipients of the William Penn Award, showing that the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce over the years has been honoring men who stand for the same principles of free competitive enterprise and initiative which we now believe are basic to our American way of life, the way of life which has yet to be surpassed anywhere in this world of ours.

It has been a dedicated goal of the Eisenhower administration to keep alive and vigorous the priceless principles of free, competitive enterprise and initiative. But we must do more than keep them alive and vigorous. We must keep them growing and always developing the new things and the better ways of doing things which have made this Nation great.

What has been done in encouraging initiative and enterprise has not been sensational or dramatic. But it has been important to every American in his daily life. It is important to the standard of living of every American worker and his loved ones. And it is vitally important to the defense of all Americans against any possible enemy attack, for the power and strength of American industrial capacity are the very foundation of our security.

It is often true that "good news" is "no news" to attract public attention in the daily news outlets of press, radio, and TV. Yet the quiet, undramatic, progressive developments that are going on in America, without making sensational news, are important for the present and future of our people.

I have no quarrel with what makes news. I make these observations only as a reason for talking a little tonight about some of the constructive things that have been done during the past two years—important things which are worth mentioning because they do not draw the attention that controversy and violence do.

What are some of these unspectacular things that this administration has been helping to accomplish during the past two years?

The undramatic but steady and healthy progress which has been going on in this country has increased the confidence of all Americans in the possibilities of our future. This increasing confidence is the most important stimulant to the development of the strength of our Nation's economy, with the careful and quiet assistance of an administration which knows that government can do relatively little except to help to properly set a stage upon which free vigorous Americans can perform.

Our Nation has made the transition from a wartime high to a lower level of Government spending without a major economic upset. This transition was helped substantially by heavy tax cuts and other moves stimulating confidence.

While there is still high tension in many places, there is no armed warfare between major powers at any point on the globe as of this moment. There is peace, uneasy as it is, as far as American fighting men are concerned. War in Korea has halted. War in Indo-China has ceased.

The present improved relationships in many places throughout the world have been achieved by ceaseless and dedicated pursuit of solutions for the vexing and serious widespread international problems. It is a treacherous path. Bold risks must sometimes be taken, but success to date is high proof of the competence and wisdom of the policies which have been adopted in wrestling with this problem of preserving the peace and making it more secure.

Inflation has been stopped. In the past two years the value of the dollar has changed only one-fifth of one cent. This compares with a drop in the value of the dollar from 100 cents in 1939 to only 52 cents in January 1953. All departments and many people in Government have been working hard for, and

insisting upon getting, our Federal spending under control. Deficits which lead to more borrowing and so to inflation, have been cut substantially.

The Federal Reserve System has acted promptly, courageously, and wisely to adopt monetary and credit policies which have met the needs of the economy while walking the fine line between deflation and inflation. And the Treasury has done its bit in halting inflation and avoiding deflation by doing its borrowing so as to be as careful as possible concerning its effect upon the constructive course of the economy.

This is well illustrated by the issue and highly successful placement only a few days ago of nearly two billion dollars in 40-year 3 percent bonds. They are the longest bonds that have been sold by the Government since an issue to help pay for the Panama Canal in 1911.

There is nothing academic about the importance of keeping inflation locked out. The value of earnings and savings can be protected in no other way. Just realize that 55 out of every 100 families in America now earn more than $4,000 a year as compared with only 10 out of 100 earning $4,000 a year early in the century in terms of today's prices. And recall the millions of owners of their homes, accounts in savings banks, savings bonds, insurance policies, and pensions, of which I spoke just a moment ago. Because this Nation has quietly become a Nation of "haves" rather than "have nots," inflation must stay checked to protect the earnings and savings of millions of Americans.

We had a cash balance between money collected from the public and money paid out by the Government last year. Although we will not have a cash balance this year, we are estimating a small surplus in the fiscal year ahead. The total debt has continued to grow because of the large deficit we inherited in our first year in office and the subsequent deficits, even though they have been much smaller. But the inflationary effect of deficit financing has been almost wholly eliminated now that most of the increase in debt is being financed by securities issued to Government trust funds rather than borrowing from the public.

In fiscal 1956, spending will be almost $12 billion less than in 1953. We have not yet balanced the budget. We could have done so in 1954, but a big tax cut was more stimulating to a growing economy and we believed that it was better for the people to have more of their own money left with them to spend, as they thought best, rather than to have the Government spending it for them. We have cut the deficit from more than $9 billion in fiscal 1953 to what we estimate will be less than $2½ billion in 1956. We are still a year and a half away from the end of that period, and we have every hope of cutting this deficit even further if some development elsewhere in the world does not upset our plans.

There is nothing in the Formosa situation or elsewhere in the world which up to this moment has altered our budget program for reduced expenditures in the year to come. And reduced expenditures we make do not mean reduced defenses.

As the President has said, the United States is in a stronger position to defend itself against aggression than it was two years ago. The Defense Department has developed a better balanced, more mobile and flexible, and effective defense establishment at lower cost to the taxpayers.

Progress has been made in reducing waste and extravagance. Obsolete equipment and supplies are being eliminated. There is much left to be done, but that does not alter the fact that much has already been accomplished. We have a far better balanced program. We are making progress in real unification in the armed services, so that competition between them is less likely to duplicate efforts and expenditures that squander both tax money and our national resources. Greater unity adds strength to our defense position.

We can and we must spend whatever is needed for our security; that is our first concern. But we know that real security does not result simply from spending huge amounts of money. The worth of our defense must be measured not by its costs but by its wisdom.

The President's decisions on our defense forces are recognition of the fact that in this age of almost unbelievable developments in science and production techniques, we cannot have a static defense committed to old-fashioned strategy and weapons. Real security for our Nation over an extended period must also rest upon a sound and growing economy.

As cuts in future expenditures all through the Government's operations come clearly into sight, and if at the same time our expanding economy promises greater income with lesser rates of tax, we will look forward to further reductions in our tax structure, distributed as fairly as possible among all taxpayers.

The expectation of further tax reduction and the maintenance of sound fiscal

policies are firm foundation stones creating greater confidence in our future prosperity.

These, then, have been fine, worthwhile accomplishments for the good of the Nation, its economy, and its future. They have been accomplished without fanfare or sensational controversy. In the Cabinet and in the Agency heads in this administration, there exists a wonderful team spirit which has resulted in real accomplishment with few headline battles.

The role which the Government can play in the economic affairs of the Nation should be limited. Government manipulation is the antithesis of a free America, and encroachment by government in restricting the freedom of its citizens should be limited to doing, as Lincoln said, "for a community of people whatever they need to have done, but cannot do at all, or cannot so well do for themselves in their separate and individual capacities. In all that the people can individually do for themselves, government ought not to interfere."

The future of free America lies in the initiative, the resourcefulness, the tenacity, daring, and courage of 160 million Americans, each free to choose how best he can promote his own interest and the interest and future of his loved ones in whatever way he can best devise only so long as he does not interfere with the rights of others. It is the cumulative power of this great effort which has made America great in the past and which I am convinced will drive us ahead in the future at an accelerated pace in excess of anything we have ever known before.

You and I as citizens must participate in this great drive toward a better America. As such a citizen, I am pleased and proud to accept this fine award from the Chamber of Commerce of Greater Philadelphia, and to receive it in recognition of the contributions which President Eisenhower's administration has made to the advancement of the economy of this Nation.

Exhibt 47.—Remarks by Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey, February 19, 1955, before the National Canners Association, Chicago, Ill.

I am delighted to have the opportunity to meet with the National Canners Association this morning.

I am greatly impressed with something I have just heard about your association. I am told that your financial statement for the past year shows that you have operated with a budget that is balanced. To one who has the ambition to do likewise but is beset with all of the problems of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, that is something I note with great envy.

I am also glad to have this opportunity to see so many of my good friends of days that were more carefree and to have this chance to explain to such a fine group of leading businessmen as are here this morning some of the simple principles so vital to the successful operation of our economy which the Eisenhower administration is trying to perpetuate and strengthen.

We live in an age of change, devoted to the use of new techniques. Now, as I am not an orator but at heart, and by experience, just a businessman like yourselves to whom deeds mean more than words, I am going to choose a new technique in speaking to you this morning. It is the technique of the popular radio-TV quiz show. By using questions which I am constantly being asked by Government officials, newsmen, Members of Congress, and people like yourselves, I will try to inform you by my answers of our problems, our accomplishments, and our hopes.

Gentlemen: The stage is set. The clock is marking off the seconds. The kleig lights are on. The moderator is in his place. We are on the air and are ready for the first question.

Q. Mr. Secretary, please tell us: Has the administration abandoned its program of trying to balance the budget?

The answer to that is absolutely no. We are working, and with a reasonable amount of success, toward a balanced budget. The record shows that progress has been good, even though we have not reached the goal. The Government's deficits have been cut substantially since we came into office. The deficit in fiscal 1953 was almost $9½ billion. We could do very little about this in five short months as actual spending plans were committed beyond recall. However, the Eisenhower administration did cut the deficit in the next fiscal year, fiscal 1954, down to $3.1 billion, or two-thirds of the way toward a balanced budget. It is true that the deficit in the present fiscal year (fiscal 1955) looks like $4.5 billion, but the new budget for fiscal 1956 again cuts the deficit to $2.4 billion.

Both the present deficit and the deficit for the next fiscal year may be less than now estimated if revenue holds up and if we are able to cut spending further, as we are continuously trying to do.

Q. Why haven't we cut Government spending faster?

The Government can only reduce its expenses by putting people out of work, either directly or indirectly. This sounds harsh, but the fact is that the Government spends most of its money for only two things: (1) The employment of people working directly for the Government, or (2) the purchase of goods which are made by people who will be out of work if the orders for the goods are canceled. Under these circumstances, it would not be prudent to cut Government spending too fast, even if it were possible to do so. Of course the most important reason is that in these perilous times our first obligation to the Nation is to adequately provide for our security. But there is another very important consideration that must be prominently kept in mind.

We must constantly have in mind in making these reductions the necessity of creating new employment to absorb those who will thus be out of work. There must be a great transition: Moving people from working for the Government, either directly or indirectly, into jobs working for the production of goods for the general public. We have gone through two years of this transition with reasonable success. We are striving continually to do better and to make the transition with less loss of time for those directly involved. We cannot switch from years of deficit spending to a balanced budget in too short a time.

Q. Why has this administration cut so much from the defense budget?

Sixty-five percent of our latest budget goes for major national security programs. This amounts to about $40.5 billion a year. Of the remaining $21.9 billion, $14.8 billion, or 24 percent of the total budget goes for payment of interest on the debt and other charges fixed by law. That leaves only $7.1 billion, or 11 percent, of the total budget for other so-called civilian agencies of Government. So, it simply follows that if any large cuts in spending are to be made, they must largely come, but carefully and wisely made, from the heavy total for defense.

Now, when we talk about "cutting" expense, let's always remember that does not mean cutting our effective defense. Let's recall how much stronger we are today than we were when Korea began in June of 1950. At the outbreak of Korea, our armed forces had less than 1½ million men, equipped almost wholly with material of World War II manufacture. We now have 3,100,000 men in service, and our present target for 1956 is an armed strength of 2,860,000 men, or almost double the number of June 1950. By the end of fiscal 1956 we will have an Air Force of 131 wings and 975,000 men as compared with 48 wings and only 411,000 men when the Korean fighting began. The Navy and Marines will be second to none (with 857,000 men). And the Army will be 80 percent above June 1950 in manpower (1,027,000 as compared with less than 593,000), but of even greater importance is the fact that because of advances in the science of warfare, each Army division will have 80 percent more firepower than a division of World War II.

To support these forces we will spend an estimated $34 billion, almost three times what we were spending when Korea broke out. So the total in both personnel and money going into our defense forces today is comparatively substantially increased.

Q. Have we cut too much from our security?

No! The reductions that we have made in spending for defense have not reduced our armed strength. As the President has said, we are increasing it; this Nation is in a stronger position to defend itself today than it was two years ago. We have a more flexible and better balanced defense establishment tailored to meet the requirements of future warfare and at lower cost to the taxpayers. Nothing that has happened in Formosa or elsewhere in the world up to this very day has changed our budget plans for lower spending in the year to come. I say this while emphasizing one basic fact: We can and will spend whatever we need to spend for our security. But this administration is operating in the firm knowledge that real security comes not from merely spending billions of dollars but rather from spending them wisely.

What we are doing is shifting some of the emphasis from men to machines, from the old concept of slugging it out with masses of men to being ready to beat the enemy with mobility, technological know-how, and the most modern superiority of weapons and equipment.

Q. Can't we cut spending and balance the budget by just eliminating all foreign aid?

That is a program which is often suggested but is neither simple nor wise to carry out if you just stop and think about it. Certainly it is better to put military equipment in the hands of our friends overseas so that they can help to defend themselves if the need comes rather than to also send American boys to handle those weapons, with all the potential loss in lives and national wealth, as well as the human anxiety that is involved. Total expenditures for mutual security, including both military assistance and economic support, are estimated at $4.7 billion for fiscal 1956, including the provisions for a program in Asia. This compares with mutual security spending of $4.3 billion in the present fiscal year.

The total cost included in this program for economic assistance alone is $1,025 million in fiscal 1956 as compared with $1,075 million in the present fiscal year. The total estimated expenditures in 1956, not including obligations for the future, for all Asian economic assistance will be about $585 million as compared with about $500 million to be spent for economic aid in Asia in the present fiscal year. So, while the estimated over the actual spending for economic aid increases slightly in Asia, the overall foreign economic aid program is still decreasing. This is directly in line with this administration's conclusion that we can best serve the cause of the free world by helping its members to help themselves through selective development programs in which private investment can play the major role.

While significant accomplishments have been realized through foreign aid which are in the mutual interest of the United States and other free countries, history has sadly proved that large grant programs not only burden the American taxpayer but do not always produce either stronger or more friendly allies. The entire program is under intensive, continuing review to be sure that in the future both military and economic assistance may be properly balanced as operating parts of our foreign relations and defense programs.

Q. In view of the big reductions in expenditures that have been made could the budget have been balanced?

Yes! If we had not accompanied the heavy cuts we made in spending with substantial tax cuts, we would have balanced the budget. But we had to consider the proper balance in our sensitive economy. We knew that heavy cuts in Government spending meant putting people out of work. We believed that we should cut taxes sharply and so give more people added money to spend for themselves to help create jobs for those who previously got their pay checks directly from the Government or from Government purchases. We cut taxes in calendar year 1954 by a total of $7.4 billion, the largest single dollar tax cut in history. We did this to help make possible the easier and quicker transition in jobs from high Government spending to lower Government spending. The fact that the economic downturn was so quickly checked and that we are now proceeding upwards on a broad front is proof that the policy of cutting taxes as we cut spending is a sound policy. The fact that consumer spending in the past year was the highest that it has ever been is also good evidence of how the tax cuts helped to make the successful economic transition.

Q. Will there be further tax cuts?

Not this year, if the administration's recommendations are accepted by the Congress. The President has proposed that the corporate rate of 52 percent, as well as excise taxes which would go down on April 1, be continued for one full year. We are asking this because we think the current status of the economy will take it and because further tax reduction would lead to too heavy deficit financing and a possible revival of dangerous inflationary pressures.

This does not mean that taxes must not be cut further. They are still too high for the long run and must come down. As the President has said, we certainly hope that we can be planning additional tax reductions a year from now.

Q. If you are going to cut taxes further next year, how can you ever balance the budget?

That is a question we are often asked and it is an important one. As I have said, we have not abandoned the goal of balancing the budget, and neither have we stopped cutting taxes. We can and will do both. We will keep trying to cut Government spending further. At the same time our expanding economy can provide greater tax income even at lower tax rates because it is on a broader base. As this country continues to grow, there is no reason why we can't have both a balanced budget and lower tax rates provided only that world conditions continue to improve.

Let's notice here the difference between the administrative and the cash budgets. As long as the Government is not taking out of the economy more than

it spends, the Government is not increasing the money supply and thus being inflationary. So when we have a balance in the cash budget (which includes the receipts of the trust funds such as social security) we have eliminated that particular inflationary pressure. We did have a cash balance between money collected from the public and money paid out by the Government last year, although we will not quite have a cash balance this year. We estimate a small cash surplus in fiscal 1956. So that the inflationary effect of deficit financing will have been almost eliminated during the entire period this administration has been in financial control.

Q. Why do you have to raise the debt limit if you are really cutting spending as you claim?

When we came into office, there was $8 billion between the amount of the then-existing debt and the $275 billion debt ceiling. Now, in the very first year, the previous budget which we inherited turned out with a deficit of $9½ billion. Actually there was little we could then do beyond carrying out the spending that had already been planned and paying the bills that were presented. We had no leeway under the debt limit as we entered our first full fiscal year, 1954, so we asked the Congress for an increase, as a matter of prudence as we looked ahead. As things came out in fiscal 1954, we cut the prior administration's $11 billion estimated deficit (after an overestimate of revenue is figured in) to $3 billion, a cut of $8 billion. But even then we still had this $3 billion deficit that had to be put on top of the $9 billion deficit that we inherited from the preceding year. These two things, plus the wide seasonal variations in collection of corporate income taxes, made some elasticity in the debt limit absolutely essential. Congress recognized this and last year authorized a $6 billion temporary increase in the limit on the condition that the debt would go back to the $275 billion limit at the end of this fiscal year.

This year we estimate a $4.5 billion deficit, which we hope we may cut a little, as I have said. And in fiscal 1956 we are estimating a smaller deficit of $2½ billion or less. But regardless of the size of the deficit and the reductions we are making, each deficit pushes up our debt still further, and so involves the problem of what to do about the debt limit. It will be with us acutely again this June.

Q. Is borrowing outside the debt limit necessarily improper?

No, not necessarily. If the Government borrows outside of the regular debt for something which must be paid back from general funds, it is and would be improper. But if the Government is acquiring or operating "earning assets," it is perfectly proper that they should be independently financed.

For example, if a toll road is built and the tolls to be collected are sufficient to meet the debt service, both principal and interest, required to amortize the debt that is created to pay for the road, it is a perfectly clear case of a proper independent financing of an earning asset. Now, the toll to be collected can be based on weight or axle charge, on a mileage basis, or on any other suitable measure of use, including the consumption of oil and gasoline.

If the collections made under such a measure of use are dedicated in good faith to meet the debt obligations that are incurred, it is a perfectly proper way to independently finance debt required to pay for roads. Moreover, the entire economy is benefited: First, by the construction of the road and its employment of men and materials; second, by the use of the road and its benefits to transportation; and, third, by the liquidation of the cost of the road through a user tax measured by gas and oil, rather than by placing an additional burden on the back of the general income taxpayer.

Q. Is the Government improving its debt structure?

Yes. The enormous debt is too heavy in short-term maturities. These can be inflationary as well as the source of trouble and possibly real danger to our whole economy under certain circumstances with so many short maturities. We are making progress slowly in lengthening the average maturities, and we must move slowly so as not to upset our sensitive economy. The 40-year 3 percent bonds just issued have been a real step forward. The issue was a great success. It has lengthened the average maturity of our whole marketable debt from four years and two months to four years and nine months. It is the longest Government bond issued since 1911 when some 50-year bonds were issued to help finance the Panama Canal. This issue, like all our financing operations, had to be rightly timed for market conditions which were appropriate to be sure that we did not interfere with other financing requirements and so affect the economic situation in an unfavorable way.

Q. Will there be more long-term issues?

Yes. It is our firm goal to continue to lengthen the maturities of the debt as rapidly as appropriate conditions permit. The issue last week was the second long-term issue we have put out. The first was the 3½ percent 30-year bond in the spring of 1953. We will have more when and as the conditions make it appropriate. We want to have varied types of issues so that all types of investors will have appropriate Government securities in which to put their funds. This will spread the debt as widely as possible among the largest number of investors so as to both finance the debt and promote sound economic growth.

Q. Have we permanently stopped inflation?

That depends upon the courageous and tenacious will of the great majority of the American people to do so. The lure of inflation is something that is never permanently killed. It beckons like a siren to enticing evil ways. Unless continuously watchful resistance is always exerted, the weak may fall for its false promises of ease to riches and be led down the primrose path to their ruin. It means the destruction of savings, which make investment possible, which in turn makes jobs. When we jeopardize the making of ever more and better jobs in America, we are ruining the very foundation of this republic.

Our record of the past two years has been good. The value of the dollar has changed less than one-fifth of one cent between January 1953 and today. This compares with a loss of 48 cents in the value of the dollar from 1939 to the time when this administration took office. Inflation will stay checked only if we continue to actively resist the things which bring inflation about. Government must continue to cut down deficit financing and to handle its debt in a proper way.

The Federal Reserve System must continue to use wisely its money and credit responsibilities so that the economy of the Nation can operate with the minimum of regulation. Savings must be protected. Investment must be encouraged by a great and ever-growing group of both large and small investors, and more and better jobs will thus be created to produce more goods for better living for more and more Americans.

Q. Isn't a little inflation a good thing?

No, it is not, and such thinking is very dangerous. I know there are millions of Americans who are earning more dollars today than they did 20 years ago. That's good. In many cases there is a real improvement in that they have better homes, automobiles, and so forth. But the fact that this increase in dollar income has been accompanied by less value of the dollar must be considered. In addition, the large numbers of persons on fixed incomes and persons who have put aside savings for retirement and old age have been cruelly hurt by inflation taking away 48 cents of each dollar they saved 15 years ago.

Fortunately, inflation has now been stopped. As economists of the American Federation of Labor put it recently, according to press reports: "Unionized labor fared better in 1954 on the wage front than in any other postwar year. Higher hourly wages and stable living costs had given most workers their greatest postwar gain in purchasing power. This was true even though the average pay rise of 5–9¢ per hour was modest in comparison with increases in previous years. Last year the wage-earner got the full benefit of a fatter pay envelope. In other years inflation gobbled up much of his gain."

There is nothing academic about this point because America today is a Nation of earners and of "haves" rather than "have-nots." Most Americans today are saving several dollars a week out of their pay and putting it in insurance policies, retirement funds, and so forth. The recurrence of inflation would rob millions of people of their savings.

Q. What is the prospect for more jobs in this country?

The prospect for jobs is very closely related to what I have just been talking about. Probably the most important thing in promoting a high level of employment and business activity is confidence: People's confidence in our Government, confidence in each other, and confidence in the future.

If the great bulk of the American people are reasonably confident of the future they will expand their activities, invoke new initiative, and try new ways of doing things. As they continue to find their confidence justified, they will not only save money but will invest their savings. This will provide the funds to produce the tools and power for the new plants, new equipment, and new and better ways of making more things. This will lead to greater production, greater earnings of

more people to pay for more consumption of more things and so in turn make more and better jobs as the years go by. A man can earn more only if he can produce more. As we produce more we will all have more. If we maintain confidence in the stability of our system, there will be more and cheaper goods produced through more and better jobs and with more and better earnings for both the workers and the investors.

Q. What is the economic outlook today?

The economic down-turn of last year is behind us. In general, the economy is now moving upward on a broad front. There are some lines and areas which are still depressed. Unsolved problems still remain on which we are diligently working. Unemployment in January was 3,300,000, an increase of 500,000 over the previous month and an increase of 200,000 over January a year ago. But as concrete evidence of the economy's upward movement, employment in January was 60,200,000, or 400,000 higher than in January a year ago. The economy never moves in a smooth straight line, up or down, but as long as our broad movement is upward we are moving in the right direction. If government, business, labor, farmers and all our citizens remain both confident and reasonable in their demands upon the whole economy, we should be able to maintain this upward trend, and supply the rightful demands of an ever-growing population.

Exhibit 48.—Extracts from remarks by Under Secretary of the Treasury Folsom, December 3, 1954, before the Conference of Mayors, Washington, D. C.

It is a pleasure to meet with you again to discuss the perennial problem common to your jobs and mine: Financing Government. Our problems are much alike, with the difference that Federal finances have larger dimensions and possibly receive more front page space. I sometimes feel that city finances would be nearer solution if they had the benefit of more thoughtful public discussion. It is important that your financing problems receive more public attention, not only because they are difficult and challenging, but also because the success with which city halls and town halls solve their problems is vitally important to the continued healthy progress of our economy.

Local government today is a big and growing business. In 1953, it spent \$21½ billion. This is almost twice the direct expenditures of the 48 State governments. In 1953, State and local government together spent almost half (42 percent) as much as did the Federal Government for all purposes, including national defense.

A very important supporting influence in the economy in this transition period is that while Federal expenditures have been coming down, State and local spending and personal consumption expenditures have increased. Federal spending for goods and service on an annual basis averaged \$51.4 billion in the first three quarters of this year, down \$8.8 billion from the same period last year. At the same time State and local spending for goods and services increased from \$24.8 billion to \$27.2 billion, and personal consumption expenditures were up from \$230.2 billion to \$232.8 billion. As a result the total economy has been well ustained.

Large cuts in Federal spending made financially feasible tax reductions this year which total \$7.4 billion, the largest dollar tax reduction in any one year in our Nation's history.

We believe that the overall reduction in the Federal tax load is a more effective way to help meet your financing problems than would be a reallocation of tax sources among governments. Our goal is to encourage growth in the entire economy, which increases your tax bases and ours, by proper tax and monetary policies as well as by other appropriate measures.

As reductions in Federal taxes take place, the financial capacity of States and municipalities is increased. Federal tax cuts have an important effect, though mainly an indirect effect, upon the problems facing you in your respective cities. Most of the solutions to the financing problems of municipal governments rest with you and your voters as well as with the State governments. The tax and other policies of this administration are designed to help you by facilitating national economic prosperity and by improving the ability of your State legislatures to help you.

Exhibit 49.—Address by Under Secretary of the Treasury Burgess, June 17, 1955, before the Graduate School of Banking, American Bankers Association, New Brunswick, N. J.

The dynamism of tradition

When I started studying the history of philosophy we began with the contrast between two early Greek philosophers whose names were Heraclitus and Parmenides.

Heraclitus was the philosopher of change. He thought that the most important characteristic of the world was its constant change, its fluidity, as he observed the movements of the tides, the growth of all living things, and the infinite variety of human events.

Parmenides was the philosopher of permanance, of the essential continuity of existence. "The more it changes, the more it remains the same."

As I sit in my office in Washington, I am surrounded by tradition. The room, which dates back more than 100 years, once housed Andrew Johnson in his first few months in office as President after Lincoln's assassination because he did not want to disturb Mrs. Lincoln at the White House. Portraits of former Secretaries of the Treasury now hang on this wall.

These former Secretaries, as we realize when we read their writings, faced problems astonishingly like our own: Difficulties in raising taxes, despair over the spending pressures of the Congress, the constant importunity of people looking for Federal jobs. "The more it changes, the more it remains the same."

A new world

But the world in which Government works today is a different world. It faces threats and dangers which are new: The atom bomb is new; the battle of ideologies has a new tempo. There is a new destructive force in the world. Attila came with his conquering hordes from out of the East. So did Genghis Khan. Both left a wake of physical destruction, but it was a narrow wake. Today, again, the age-old destructive impulse to scourge and conquer the rest of the world has stirred in the East, but today destruction is not limited by the length of a spear. Whole populations may be blasted with the atom bomb. An entire generation may be poisoned by the insidious venom of an idea.

Under the joint pressures of hot war and cold war and a changing social point of view, the American people have come to expect their Federal Government will undertake a whole new range of activities and a new responsibility for the well-being of the people.

A few years ago a truthful and influential book bore the title, "U. S. A.: The Permanent Revolution." The book showed with illustration after illustration how in this country we have been moving forward from one new conquest of nature to another, from one new social advance to another, how education is fitting our people for new and interesting adventures in living—social revolution without bloodshed.

To describe the challenge of the fast-moving world of today, we have built a new vocabulary. A good example is the word "dynamism." Everybody uses it today. A political policy must be a "dynamic policy." A public program must be "dynamic."

The word is from the Greek dynamis, meaning power. It conveys to us something more in the way of explosive growth. Modern research and invention, the atom bomb, the newer chemicals have stirred our imagination and desire for change. A new population spurt has pressed for new schools, new houses, new occupations. Wars and threats of war awaken our sense of history.

Thus we understand that it takes effort just to stand still; the law of nature decrees that every living thing moves either forward or backward. To remain in the same place, to follow the same patterns, often calls for the use of force to resist the inertia which is always slowing down physical or human effort.

Tradition still a great force

But even the politician who talks about dynamism in his speech always gets around to saying something about the great traditions of America and brings in a resounding quotation from Lincoln, or Jefferson, or Franklin. Religion is, of course, nourished by the wells of tradition.

At this time of year many of us go trouping back to our college campuses and glory in the tradition of our colleges which has been passed down successive

generations. We want our sons to go to the ivy covered colleges in order that they may absorb the traditions of the past.

When war comes, the band begins playing the martial airs of long ago and the tradition of patriotism and the stories of the country's oldtime war heroes prove the most inspiring influence to rouse the new generation into taking its militant part.

Every area of endeavor develops its own set of traditions. One of the best known belongs to show business. "The show must go on" has provided the inspiration and the strength by which many a saddened or sickened Thespian has surmounted personal grief or illness and gone before the footlights to give the finest performance of a lifetime.

An American President gave us the phrase, "Don't flinch, don't foul, and hit the line hard."

Tradition is a powerful cohesive force which enables millions of people of the same religion, or family, or nationality, or community to work together to subordinate their differences in serving a common purpose. A moral precept is a dull, inert affair but a vital tradition which stirs the emotions can be in itself a great dynamic force.

Here, then, are two of the great forces of the world standing in apparent opposition: "Dynamism," the symbol of change and development; "Tradition," the powerful urge to carry on the ideals and principles of the past.

On the surface, these two forces often appear to be in contradiction. One says, "We must not let mere tradition stand in the way of progress," but the other cautions, "We must not let the desire for change ruin the great traditions of the past."

The successful yoking into a harmonious relationship of these two great impulses which bid for men's minds is one of the greatest problems of Government, of banking, or of any other human endeavor. It is also one of the problems of the Graduate School of Banking, as each of you may have discovered as you have sat listening to your teachers during these two weeks.

Dynamism in banking

In banking, the standstill forces may have achieved a slight edge over the dynamic, and banking has suffered from the slowness to make changes. This is not strange because the banker, as the custodian of other people's money, develops a strong protective instinct. This is his plain duty.

But, let me give you a few illustrations.

Sometime in the 20's the Economic Policy Commission of the American Bankers Association employed a competent economist to make a study of installment credit. At that time installment credit was a method that was used only by a few finance companies and by the loan sharks. The economist who made the study, after a careful investigation, reported that installment credit, if properly administered, was a safe and valuable form of credit. The ABA Committee received the report, studied it, and suppressed it as a thoroughly dangerous doctrine. It was only gradually over the last few decades that the bank experimented in this field, found it good, and adopted it as a regular department of banking.

All of you will recall the mortgage mechanisms of previous generations by which banks and others made short 3 to 5 year mortgages, supplemented by second mortgages at very high rates. Some of you are old enough to remember the troubles that arose when these mortgages fell due at the wrong time.

It took the emergency of the 30's to bring about a common adoption of the longer-term installment payment mortgage which has so proved itself that it has been generally adopted. In fact, it was the savings and loan associations, rather than the chartered commercial banks, which developed this form of lending. The traditional lending practice had been a poor one.

Pension funds provide another illustration. A few years ago a prudent banker or trustee would, as a matter of principle, invest pension funds in prime bonds. Today they put up to 50 percent in equities. Even life insurance companies are authorized by law in some States to buy shares. Rightly or wrongly this marks the passing of a stout tradition.

On the other hand, there are many traditions in the banking business which are properly cherished. There is the tradition of always balancing your books before you leave for the night. There is the tradition of knowing your customer and his character as well as looking at his statement. There is the tradition that complete integrity is essential in the banker. In no transaction must the banker

sit on both sides of the same table. Complete confidence of the customer is the key to good banking.

In our national finances there are also many illustrations of both the value of change and the value of tradition.

The Reserve System and tradition

The introduction of the Federal Reserve System was a drastic yet highly desirable departure from banking practices of the past century. The System was received rather slowly by the banks of the country; and there are still certain respects, I believe, in which banking has not fully adapted its way of life to the presence of a central banking system. For example, a very interesting report on check clearings by a joint committee of commercial banks and Federal Reserve representatives was recently rendered. The recommendations of the committee were carefully, thoroughly studied and would appear to lead to overall economies in the handling of checks. Yet there has been such resistance to this report that the question may well be raised as to whether some of this resistance does not spring from a fear of change rather than from a reasoned judgment.

But more generally we are, I believe, building in this country a tradition of central banking, new in some of its aspects, but in others as old as the Bank of England.

The economic and social reasons for cherishing a central banking system are overpowering. They stem from the need to exericse control over the great swings of economic activity and employment which are called the business cycle. These cycles, if unimpeded, bring a swifter transition from rags to riches and riches to rags than our economy can take without disaster and rebellion.

There are two kinds of prescriptions for the business cycle. One is government management of business, intervention at every point, in effect, state socialism.

The alternative is fiscal and monetary control, influencing the economy through the supply and price of money. This method leaves the individual and business free to exercise their own choices, but alters the climate in which these choices are made. This is the form of economic control most consistent with a political democracy. It allows the maximum of freedom for enterprise and progress with the least government interference.

For this type of social control a central banking system such as the Bank of England or our Federal Reserve System is essential. Alexander Hamilton knew that when he set up the Bank of the United States as one of the financial cornerstones of our new Republic.

Unhappily, Hamilton's concept was dulled and distorted under political pressures and the First as well as the Second Banks of the United States were allowed to perish.

During succeeding years when we had no central bank we learned to our sorrow the need for one, and 41 years ago the Federal Reserve System was established.

In these 41 years we have been learning to live with this sort of banking system: Learning the meaning of the discount rate, open market operations, and its other mechanisms.

We have learned that the Reserve System has powerful weapons of great influence. As recently as the spring of 1953 we saw their power in checking economic overexpansion and in 1954 the restorative influence of easy money.

Another thing with which I believe you would all agree is that there is nothing automatic or mechanical in the System's operations. They work only through their influence on the decisions of many people, decisions whether they press forward or hold back with their individual undertakings.

Thus the success of the System in its great social objectives depends on the understanding and cooperation of leading citizens. If they heed its signals promptly and trim their sails accordingly, the economic ship can sail a true course. Here is dynamism in its truest sense, yet at the same time we enter the realm of tradition, of the accumulation of experience and understanding. When the old lady of Threadneedle Street, the Bank of England, speaks through action, Lombard Street understands, through 250 years of experience. The leadership of the Bank is recognized and respected; it was one of the foundations of England's long-time financial leadership of the world. Here is a great tradition.

In 41 years of the Federal Reserve System we have begun to build such a tradition. The financial and business community is beginning to understand the place of the Reserve System and what its action means. Sometimes the System has failed to give clear leadership. Sometimes business and banking

have failed to heed its signals. But year by year progress is being made in accruing a tradition. Nothing could be more vital to the preservation of the kind of economic principle we want here, the dynamic, vigorous life of free enterprise.

Thus, indeed a sound tradition of central banking becomes for us a foundation for dynamic growth. A sound central banking policy supported by a powerful tradition can give us the underlying confidence to support courageous enterprise. So we are justified in speaking of the dynamism of tradition.

Tradition of the budget

Side by side with the central banking action as an instrument of economic policy is fiscal policy centered on the budget. An unbalanced budget tends to increase the country's money supply and so could offset the central bank's effort to keep the money supply on even keel. History shows that unbalanced budgets have been the greatest and most frequent cause of disastrous inflations.

So there has grown up a tradition that "the budget must be balanced." All over the world this powerful tradition has been invoked in times of stress to persuade reluctant parliaments to forego excess spending, levy adequate taxes, and so keep their money sound. When the International Bank and the Export-Import Bank are considering loans in any country, one of their requirements is that the budget must be under control and at least within range of balance.

In recent years this tradition of the balanced budget has been disputed in the name of dynamism. Just a year ago, for example, several economists appeared before the United States Congress and recommended large Government spending programs as essential to start the country growing again and take up the slack of unemployment. Their appeals were fortunately not heeded and the natural forces of private enterprise have brought a vigorous recovery. So today the problem is not lack of dynamism, but almost too much. The question is whether the economic pace may not be faster than can be sustained.

The important lesson is that dynamic growth came not from what the government did for the people, but what the people themselves did when they had confidence in the economic climate. Sound monetary policies and sound budgetary policies helped to provide an encouraging climate. They were a symbol of integrity in government.

So here again is evidence of the dynamic quality of sound tradition.

The experience of various European countries in recent years is especially interesting testimony to the resurgent power of old traditions of balanced budgets and vigorous central bank policies. In Belgium, in Germany, in Holland, in Italy, in England, and elsewhere the greatest upswing of recovery and vigorous economic growth came after the reestablishment of traditional fiscal and monetary policies; bringing budgets into balance; checking inflation by courageous monetary policy.

Conclusion

It seems clear that there is no pat answer to the conflicts between the great forces of change and the conserving power of tradition. Both may be good and both may be bad, depending on the time and the circumstances.

Tradition, itself, may be dynamic in furnishing that confidence and that inspiration which are so often the wellsprings of human action. And, again, in this country we have a tradition of welcoming change and seeking the dynamic solution of our problems.

The problem is one of balance, of analysis, and of nurturing both of these great forces for social progress.

Perhaps one can do no better than to quote from St. Paul and say, "Prove all things; hold fast that which is good."

Exhibit 50.—Address by Under Secretary of the Treasury Burgess, July 2, 1955, before the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Louisville, Ky.

Financial roots of dynamic growth

I was particularly glad to accept the invitation from this association because your President, Marguerite Rawalt, is a valued and effective member of our Treasury team. Also, my wife has been active in this organization for many

years, and at the time when she was conducting an educational program of public information for the Marshall Plan this organization gave enthusiastic and helpful support and took an active part in spreading an understanding of the importance of international trade. Therefore, I feel not only that I am among good friends, but that your organization has earned by hard, persistent, and able work the fine reputation you have among professional associations.

On this Fourth of July holiday weekend it is customary to recall the political foundations of the United States. It is well that we do so; for the great principles of political freedom and self-government do not perpetuate themselves automatically. Each generation must battle to secure and regain its freedom from the constant pressures without and within toward totalitarian government.

In the field of finance where I labor we are, perhaps, less frequently reminded of our founding traditions. It has therefore seemed to me it might be appropriate for me to remind you that this country has certain financial traditions which parallel those in the political arena; I could even say that they undergird the political ones.

Great financial traditions

Every day in my office at the Treasury I am surrounded by these traditions. My room, which dates back more than 100 years, once housed Andrew Johnson in his first few months in office as President after Lincoln's assassination because he did not want to disturb Mrs. Lincoln at the White House. Portraits of former Secretaries of the Treasury now hang on this wall.

These former Secretaries, as we realize when we read their writings, faced problems astonishingly like our own: Difficulties in raising taxes and borrowing money, despair over the spending pressures of the Congress and the people, the constant importunity of people looking for Federal jobs.

This evening, I should like to remind you of the nature of the great financial traditions which we inherited along with our Declaration of Independence and Constitution and then examine those traditions in the light of the pressures and problems of this new dynamic atomic age in which we live.

It was in the year 1789, immediately following the adoption of the Constitution, that Alexander Hamilton became the first Secretary of the Treasury. He was the first Cabinet officer appointed by George Washington.

Hamilton's most immediate and challenging problem was that the country had no money that could be trusted. There were some coins of various nationalities and some paper money issued by the States and the Continental congress. "Not worth a continental," was the common phrase which characterized the value of that money. It has come down to us today, and still means what it did then, something which has no soundness, nor integrity behind it.

Hamilton realized that a politically independent and permanent nation was virtually impossible without national financial stability. To achieve this in a raw, new country, with credit virtually destroyed both at home and abroad, and with States strongly opposed to taxation by a Federal authority, seemed an almost insurmountable task.

Hamilton's bold plan for reestablishing the Nation's credit involved recognizing and funding the Nation's debts, paying interest on them, and retiring them as they came due. The domestic debts owed by the Federal Government, the debts incurred by the Thirteen Original Colonies in fighting the war, and debts owed to foreign countries amounted in all to 78 million dollars, a towering sum in those days. Perhaps no more courageous step was ever taken by a financial statesman than Hamilton's action committing the country to pay this debt in full, even though bonds representing the debt sold in the market at 10 cents on the dollar or less. But Hamilton knew that the surest way to establish confidence in the new Government's financial integrity was to start immediately on a sound program to pay debts.

Before the Government could put the plan into effect, it needed money, and needed it badly. No sound financial program was possible without adequate Federal income to pay interest on the debt, to retire the debt as it matured, and to meet Government operating expenses.

But the possible sources of Federal revenue were limited. The individual States were jealous of their own prerogatives in levying taxes. The colonists, under the British crown, had vigorously resented such imposts as the stamp tax on tea, and had taken delight in evading British levies on imports. The administration of any system of internal taxation was certain to be very difficult.

For this reason, and because of the country's heavy dependence on imported products, the Government decided to rely on import duties for most of its income, adding levies on distilled spirits to cover domestic production as well. Under this simple plan, collections were concentrated at relatively few points.

But there was one especially serious threat to the success of this plan, the widespread evasion of customs duties through smuggling. For revenue enforcement, so vital to the Nation's sound money program, Hamilton recommended the construction and manning of "ten boats," to use his words, at $1,000 each for a "Revenue Marine Service."

These ten vessels, so small that Hamilton called them boats, were authorized by the Congress, were built, and started active operations against smuggling in the following year. Thus, the Coast Guard began. It was commanded by forty carefully selected "officers of the customs," and manned by crews which, as Hamilton insisted, should be made up of "respectable characters."

Despite its small size and the extensive area of its operations, the Revenue Marine Service gradually established an effective blockade against smuggling. Hamilton's aims were realized. The Coast Guard remains today an important agency of the Treasury.

Thus, the first steps were designed to assure that the Nation's income would be adequate to meet its current expenditures, as well as to begin some payment on the debt.

The second step in support of a program of handling the debt was the establishment of the Bank of the United States which was chartered in 1791 to act as a central bank and as the core of the new American banking system.

These policies of Alexander Hamilton, supported by the great moral force of George Washington, were adopted by a reluctant Congress and carried out under great difficulties. The result was that the foundations were laid for making the dollar the best money in the world. You of this organization who have traveled in many countries and have such wide international experience know what this means. The dollar today is a standard of value for the whole world. "Sound as a dollar" has taken the place of "not worth a continental."

The Treasury as the national bookkeeper

These rigorous principles which Alexander Hamilton inaugurated have an implication far beyond technical finance. The Treasury of the United States is, in a sense, the bookkeeper for the country's civilization. It keeps the books, not only for the national treasury, but for the whole economic and social life of the country. Women are theoretically the Nation's bookkeepers so they, particularly, will understand the importance of sound bookkeeping. On this subject, I quote from an article by Esther Eberstadt Brooke in the second challenging volume of "The Spiritual Woman," edited by Marion Turner Sheehan, a member of this association:

"One creaky relic of the didies-not-dollars-for-women era is the deathless myth that women hate figures. The truth is that woman brought to business an orderly mind, trained by years of battling with the budget. Woman is the only creature on earth able to multiply nothing by nothing and get something out of it. She is inherently a bookkeeper with an accountant's delight in the profit column and a determined broom to sweep away the loss."

Our own personal checkbooks reflect almost every aspect of our personal lives: Food, clothing, education, transportation, medical, recreation, charitable, social. Anyone who flipped over the stubs in our checkbooks would have a pretty good idea of the life of the family. So, the accounts of the Treasury give a vivid picture of the life of the Nation.

When the Nation's checkbook is out of balance, when income fails to meet outgo, then people begin to question the sound value of their money and the many transactions which depend on money are thrown out of gear.

Hamilton and his associates in the Government knew that, because he saw how the disorganization of the value of money during the Revolution held back the war effort, made people even more reluctant to serve in the Army and Navy, made the people desire to hoard their foodstuffs instead of making them available to feed the troops. His tremendous determination to establish the country's money on a sound and reliable basis was a direct result of what he had seen and known.

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Sound traditions followed

Fortunately, the sound principles of finance on which this country was founded have been cherished during most of our history.

There have been exceptions. At times of each great war we have had serious inflation, more than was necessary had wiser policies been followed.

Over the span of history we have had tremendous disputes about money in and out of Congress. The central bank which Hamilton set up, the Bank of the United States, and its successor bank were the subject of violent political arguments and the lives of both banks were terminated for political reasons. It was, indeed, not until 1914 that we had reestablished in this country a sound central banking system and during this interim period we suffered from inadequate monetary policies.

Other great disputes about money included the question of the resumption of specie payments after the Civil War; and there was the struggle for free silver, led by William Jennings Bryan and defeated so decisively in 1896.

But, in the main, and in the long run, the American people have clung to the concept of sound money and the dollar has been so secure in people's minds that the flow of trade and business could go on unimpeded by worry about the value of their money. This, of course, is one of the reasons for the great prosperity and economic growth of this country.

Some questions

But in the past few years some voices have been raised to question these old principles.

World War II with its long duration and the succeeding cold war produced an inflation which seriously reduced the buying power of the dollar and brought hardship to people who were depending on savings or were living on pensions or fixed incomes.

It is this recent experience, particularly, which has led some to wonder whether traditional policies of sound money could be maintained and whether it is possible, in the long run, to avoid inflation. I am sure you have heard people say, "What's the use of saving your money because it will not buy as much when you come to spend it?"

Some economists have even gone so far as to predict that this and other countries would face continually rising prices and a gradual decline in the value of money.

Our policies today

Let me reassure you: Today in the Treasury Department we do not believe this. Quite the contrary, we believe firmly that this country can have sound, stable money which will retain its value down the years. We believe also, that this is the best foundation for a sound and growing economy.

We are, in fact, in the Treasury today following policies which are closely parallel to those inaugurated by Alexander Hamilton 165 years ago. Let me list them:

(1) We believe in, and are working toward, a balanced Federal budget. The first year we came into office (1953), there was a deficit of \$9½ billion, which we inherited from our predecessors. This we have reduced so that, this coming year, it is estimated at about \$2½ billion; we shall try to make it less. This has been done, primarily, by reducing expenditures by about \$12 billion. With the recognition that our tax rates are too high for the maximum dynamic growth of the economy, taxes have also been reduced by \$7½ billion. The road block in the way of further economy is the cold war and the imperative need it imposes to keep our country's defenses strong. Until we bring the budget into complete balance, the debt, of course, will continue to increase and the legal debt limit will have to be temporarily raised, just as the Secretary of the Treasury requested of Congress this week.

(2) We have sought by many means to distribute the debt more widely among more people. We are trying to lengthen its maturity by the sale of long-term and medium-term bonds. The amount of the floating, or short-term, debt has been reduced. The savings bond program has been stepped up.

(3) We have worked unceasingly to carry out Hamilton's policies of an effective central banking system as the core of a sound financial mechanism. Our principal objective has been to relieve our Federal Reserve System from political pressure and make sure that its activities are devoted solely to serving the welfare of the people.

We are, as I hope I have been able to show you, following financial principles which go back to the establishment of the Republic, adapting them, of course, to current conditions.

What is our answer to those critics who say that these old-fashioned principles are lacking in dynamism and that more and more Government spending is required to assure the country's growth and prosperity? Here is our reply:

First, that the dynamic growth of the United States has exceeded that of almost any other country in the world. The principle that good money is the best foundation for economic growth is supported by our economic history.

This year, under a continuation of these policies, indices of industrial production, employment, retail trade, and other economic factors have gone steadily upward until the country is once more at a high level of prosperity. The national income and gross national product are both setting new high records this year and without any price inflation. Confidence that comes from sound principles is proving the best stimulus to dynamism that could be found.

Evidence from overseas

Second, let me cite evidence in another area, which I know particularly interests you, of the dynamic force of our traditional financial policies. In the Treasury Department, we have an Office of International Finance, the business of which is to follow carefully the financial developments abroad as a guide to the policies of the United States with respect to the financial aspects of foreign aid, the lending policies of the International Bank, the Export-Import Bank, and the operations of the International Monetary Fund. This United States Treasury division has representatives in many foreign countries. We receive a steady flow of information from them and other sources and have been able to watch at first hand financial developments throughout the world. From this listening post, we have seen startling and almost incredible evidence of the return to traditional and tested methods by country after country.

The period from 1951 on, I would say, could be designated the period of revival of sound monetary policy throughout the world.

It stands out very vividly to me personally because I visited Germany in 1946 and again in 1950. The thing that happened between those dates was the revaluation of the currency and the reestablishment of the German currency system under the "Dodge Plan," devised by our own Joe Dodge, Director of the Budget in 1953 and 1954. There you saw an economy turning from night to day in the space of a few months when a sound monetary and fiscal policy was adopted.

The International Monetary Fund has published a study entitled, "The Revival of Monetary Policy." A conclusion drawn in this study is that experience throughout the world indicates ". . . the use of monetary policy in recent years has strengthened confidence in currencies. It can no longer be assumed that the value of money will move uninterruptedly in one direction, downward. People are again encouraged to save and to keep their savings in their national currency, instead of seeking refuge in gold and dollars."

What you can do about it

All of this may seem remote to some of the members of your organization, but, in reality, it is very close.

First, many of you are direct participants in the financial program of the Government and related institutions. Your President this year deals every day in the Treasury with parts of the problem of maintaining sound money, the problem of honest tax collection. A former President, Sally Butler, was a roving representative of the Treasury. Another member, Ivy Baker Priest, Treasurer of the United States, is a particularly persuasive advocate of our policies.

Many other members are in responsible positions in finance and business, and it is my confident prediction that this number will increase year by year and that their responsibilities will grow. So the members of this organization will have a direct share in the country's monetary future.

Second, the education both of youth and of adults in this country is peculiarly within the sphere of women's influence. Early youth may not be the time to teach the theory of sound money in the technical sense, but it is the time in which to inculcate an attitude of mind, an approach to life's problems. It is then that the foundation is laid for an attitude of sympathetic understanding for the great achievements of the past and the great men and women in the country's history.

Youth is the time to build bulwarks against the cynical attitudes which find satisfaction in debunking our historical heroes and traditions. We need to help our youth to respect integrity, whether it is integrity of statement, or of character, or of money.

Beyond this, I believe we can go much further and earlier in teaching more specifically the elementary principles of finance and their human and political as well as their technical aspects. A business group is, today, organizing a program in this direction, and your organization may be interested in studying their program.

Third, your organization is taking a helpful part in one particular phase of the Treasury's sound money program. I refer to the savings bond program. This year, millions of Americans are purchasing about $5½ billion of E and H savings bonds. This is in response to the work of many thousands of volunteer workers, including many business and professional women.

The immediate purpose of this program is to distribute the debt widely among our citizens, following the precedent set by Alexander Hamilton in 1791.

Less directly, but just as important, the savings bonds program is a method of educating more people in this country in habits of thrift and in giving them greater understanding and sympathy with the work of our Government. Through their savings bonds, they become shareholders in the United States.

In these three ways, the members of your association have already rendered distinguished service, and our appreciation is not only real and heartfelt but it conforms to the definition of "gratitude" as "a lively anticipation of favors yet to come."

Exhibit 51.—Statement by Under Secretary of the Treasury Burgess, July 13, 1955, before the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency

The bill before you relates to a series of acts governing the monetary use of silver. It deals with a subject which is controversial both from the point of view of monetary theory and because of the diverse interests of important groups of our population.

The Treasury interest in this bill relates to the very practical question of our ability to carry out successfully, and without economic ill effects, operations within the area of our statutory responsibility for silver coinage and paper currency secured by silver.

From the point of view of Treasury operations today, the principal effect of this bill would be that the Treasury would no longer be required to purchase newly mined domestic silver and to issue silver certificates against it.

Under the bill the Treasury would, however, be instructed to maintain the silver reserve behind silver certificates, and might use silver not required for reserves for coinage purposes.

The Treasury would continue to have authority, under prior legislation, to buy in the market silver needed for subsidiary coinage.

The Treasury has operated under the provisions of the present legislation for a period of years and has found no serious difficulty in so doing, without untoward economic effect, either inflationary or deflationary. On the other hand, if this legislation were repealed, we could operate under the remaining provisions of law to meet the coinage and currency requirements of the United States which are related to silver.

Silver has had a spectacular place in our monetary history. I shall not go into the details of the attempt to operate a bimetallic currency in the 18th and 19th century. Since the act of 1900 the United States has, except in 1933, operated on a gold standard, but through this period has used silver to back part of the currency, and has used silver for subsidiary coinage.

The Silver Purchase Act of 1934 reintroduced the legal requirement of the purchase of silver by the Treasury without immediate regard to coinage needs. Under the further legislation adopted in 1939 and 1946, the Treasury buys all domestically mined silver offered to it at a net price of 90.5 cents per ounce. The Treasury then issues silver certificates at a monetary value of $1.29 per ounce. The seignorage of 30 percent is left as "free silver," which can be used for subsidiary coinage or other purposes authorized by law.

For the last 20 years, except for a few brief periods, the Treasury buying price for silver was higher than the market price for silver. Domestic silver, therefore, came to the Treasury, while industrial needs were supplied from foreign silver.

Silver has today a secondary, not a primary monetary role. We have an international gold bullion standard The dollar is defined in terms of a fixed amount of gold and the Secretary of the Treasury is required to keep all forms of United States currency at a parity with gold. This is the firm base of our monetary policy.

In the past year (April to April), new silver certificates were issued for about $26 million. Total silver certificates outstanding are $2.2 billion, compared with a total of $30.0 billion for all forms of money in circulation outside the Treasury and Federal Reserve Banks. The proportion of silver certificates in our system is about the same now as it was in the 1920's, and for the past decade.

Although the form of the law has been changed from time to time, this country has historically used silver for coinage and to back smaller denomination currency. Silver certificates are the only currency which we have in the $1 denomination and they constitute a part of the $5 and $10 bills. The bill before you contemplates continued circulation of silver coins and certificates.

If the legislation were repealed, the Treasury would still be able to purchase silver for subsidiary coinage by using the bullion fund first established in 1792. Last year we used 53 million ounces for such coinage. The United States production of silver in 1954 was 37 million ounces, an amount less than Treasury requirements for subsidiary silver.

The world was drawing on silver stocks, since consumption for coinage and industrial use was 219 million ounces, 5 million more than production of 214 million ounces. But the situation was almost in balance.

In short from a monetary standpoint the legislation which would be repealed by S. 1427 is not necessary and the Treasury would have no objection to its repeal. On the other hand, it creates no serious difficulties for us and we can continue to operate under it if the Congress so decides.

Exhibit 52.—Address by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Rose, May 30, 1955, at the dedication of the U. S. Coast Guard World War II Memorial, New York, N. Y.

Since the Civil War, Memorial Day has been set aside as the time when a grateful Nation pauses to remember and pay tribute to the gallant dead of our Armed Forces who made the ultimate sacrifice of all their own tomorrows in order that tomorrow might dawn bright and full of promise for the United States and for all of us.

It is peculiarly fitting that on this day we should gather here to dedicate a permanent memorial to the men and women who served in the United States Coast Guard during the last war. I am particularly grateful that it has fallen to my lot to come here today for this purpose, because it affords me the opportunity to bear public witness to my esteem for that great service, born of an intimate and most rewarding association with it over these last few years.

It comes as a surprise to many that the Coast Guard is the Nation's oldest fighting force afloat, and that its proud tradition stretches back to earliest days of the Nation, when in 1790 Alexander Hamilton as the first Secretary of the Treasury brought into being the Revenue Marine. In time of war the Coast Guard merges for the duration with the Navy, its larger sister service. For that reason it is important, particularly on this occasion, to identify the kind of wartime tasks the Coast Guard had, and performed so well.

What were these tasks? The Coast Guard is unique among the five armed services in this respect: It has, in addition to its military responsibility, the vital and humanitarian peacetime job of protecting and watching over the seaborne commerce of the Nation. It maintains the lighthouses and the buoys along our coasts and in our harbors. Its cutters and lifeboat stations, its planes and helicopters, are daily at their work of saving people and ships from the perils of the sea. Its ocean stations in the isolated reaches of the Atlantic and the Pacific and its chain of loran stations spanning much of this hemisphere supply navigational and weather data to enhance the speed and safety with which man may sail the seas. There is no place where it is more appropriate to emphasize

the importance of these peacetime tasks than here in the greatest harbor of the continent.

All these jobs, of course, need even more urgently to be done in wartime, under the more hazardous and difficult conditions of blackout and submarine and air attack. All these jobs the men and women of the Coast Guard continued to do superlatively well throughout the war.

In addition to all this, the augmented military activity of the Coast Guard ran the whole gamut of the war at sea and on the beaches. The Coast Guard manned transports and escorted convoys. It was part of the antisubmarine patrol and killed its share of U-boats. On the beachheads from Normandy and Sicily to the Philippines, whose names are etched in glorious memory, the Coast Guard landed assault troops and brought away their wounded from the battle. It was such a deeply moving incident on the beaches of Luzon that was seen by Norman Millet Thomas, himself aboard the Coast Guard-manned transport *Calloway*, and then so effectively translated into the memorial that we dedicate today. It was such an incident that is commemorated in the posthumous award of the Congressional Medal of Honor to Coast Guardsman Douglas Albert Munro, whose citation I would like to read:

"For extraordinary heroism and conspicuous gallantry in action above and beyond the call of duty as officer in charge of a group of twenty-four Higgins boats engaged in the evacuation of a battalion of marines trapped by enemy Japanese forces at Point Cruz, Guadalcanal, on September 27, 1942. After making preliminary plans for the evacuation of nearly five hundred beleaguered marines, Munro, under constant strafing by enemy machine guns on the island and at great risk of his life, daringly led five of his small craft toward the shore. As he closed the beach, he signalled the others to land and then in order to draw the enemy's fire and protect the heavily loaded boats, he valiantly placed his craft, with its two small guns, as a shield between the beachhead and the Japanese. When the perilous task of evacuation was nearly completed, Munro was instantly killed by enemy fire, but his crew, two of whom were wounded, carried on until the last boat had loaded and cleared the beach. By his outstanding leadership, expert planning and dauntless devotion to duty, he and his courageous comrades undoubtedly saved the lives of many who otherwise would have perished. He gallantly gave up his life in defense of his country."

It is wholly fitting that we recall these things in the uneasy peace of this Memorial Day of 1955. In another memorial ceremony nearly four score years ago one of our greatest soldier statesmen, Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, gave his explanation of why we celebrate this day in these words:

"Feeling begets feeling, and great feeling begets great feeling. We can hardly share the emotions that make this day to us the most sacred day of the year, and embody them in ceremonial pomp, without in some degree imparting them to those who come after us. I believe from the bottom of my heart that our memorial halls and statues and tablets, the tattered flags of our regiments gathered in the State-houses, and this day with its funeral march and decorated graves, are worth more to our young men by way of chastening and inspiration than the monuments of another hundred years of peaceful life could be."

That is why it is important that we celebrate this day and dedicate this memorial: Not only as a fitting tribute to past deeds of greatness, and those who did them, but also as an inspiration to the present and the future, for "great feeling begets great feeling." That is the wellspring of the morale of any armed service; and perhaps because it is the smallest of the services, or perhaps because alone among them it is charged with a humanitarian as well as a military mission, the Coast Guard has, I feel, a special morale that is all its own. I once said to a graduating class at the Coast Guard Academy that the spirit of the Service was akin to the morale and spirit of that little English army just before its victory on the battlefield of Agincourt which Shakespeare described in that unforgettable line spoken by Henry the Fifth, "We few, we happy few, we band of brothers."

That was the spirit that infused and inspired the hundreds of thousands of devoted men and women who served their country in the Coast Guard during the four years of World War II. To them we pay our heartfelt and humble tribute, which in this splendid memorial will endure throughout the years.

Organization and Procedure

Exhibit 53.—Treasury Department orders relating to organization and procedure

No. 19, Revised May 26, 1955, Sale of Government Property to Treasury Employees

1. No employee of the Treasury Department or of any corporation under the supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury shall, either directly or indirectly, bid or purchase at any sale of Government property under the direction or incident to the functions of the bureau, office, or corporation in which he is employed.

2. Government property under the control of the Treasury Department or any corporation under the supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury shall not be sold to a Government employee, either directly or indirectly, unless a properly authorized representative of the bureau, office, or corporation disposing of the property has determined that it is in the best interests of the Government.

3. Before purchasing any Government property from any agency of the Government, either directly or indirectly, an employee of the Treasury Department or of any corporation under the supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury shall make known to the disposing agency that he is such an employee and shall be governed by the disposing agency's rules relating to sales to Government employees.

4. The heads of bureaus, offices, and corporations shall prescribe such procedures, and shall take such disciplinary action, as are necessary for enforcing this order.

G. W. Humphrey,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 79, Revised December 22, 1954, Delegation of Authority to the Administrative Assistant Secretary Pertaining to Government Employees' Incentive Awards

By virtue of the authority vested in me by Reorganization Plan No. 26 of 1950, the functions of the Secretary of the Treasury under the Government Employees' Incentive Awards Act (Title III, Public Law 763, 83d Congress), except the granting of Meritorious and Exceptional Civilian Service honor awards, are hereby transferred to the Administrative Assistant Secretary.

The Administrative Assistant Secretary is authorized to direct the taking of such action as he may deem necessary to carry out the purposes of the act.

The Administrative Assistant Secretary may make provision for the performance of any of these functions by other officials or employees of the Treasury Department or of any corporation under the supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury.

G. W. Humphrey,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 82, Amendment No. 3, August 10, 1954, and Revision, October 12, 1954, Rules to Govern the Personnel Security Program of the Treasury Department

The amendment of August 10, 1954, and the revision of October 12, 1954, to Order No. 82 were superseded by a revision dated August 15, 1955.

No. 83, Revised May 17, 1955, Designations Relating to the Personnel Security Officer and Security Officer

Pursuant to the provisions of Executive Orders No. 10450 and 10501 and of Treasury Department Orders No. 82, Revised, and 160, Revised, Mr. Clarence O. Tormoen, Assistant to the Secretary, is hereby designated as Security Officer and Personnel Security Officer for the Treasury Department. Mr. Francis J.

Gafford is designated as Legal Officer for the Security and Personnel Security Programs, and as Alternate Personnel Security Officer. Mr. Harry A. Schwager shall serve as Alternate Legal Officer.

In any case in which Mr. Gafford acts as Alternate Personnel Security Officer, he shall not act as Legal Officer.

All officers and employees of the Treasury Department are directed to comply with requests for information received from the persons designated above and to cooperate with them to the fullest possible extent.

This order supersedes Treasury Department Order No. 83 (Revised), dated April 8, 1954.

G. W. Humphrey,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 102, Revised March 14, 1955, Designation of the Employment Policy Officer

1. In compliance with the requirements of Executive Order No. 10590, dated January 18, 1955, establishing the President's Committee on Government Employment Policy, Willard E. Scott, Administrative Assistant to the Fiscal Assistant Secretary, is hereby designated Employment Policy Officer.

2. A copy of Executive Order No. 10590, which supersedes Executive Order No. 9980 establishing the Fair Employment Board, is attached.

M. B. Folsom,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

EXECUTIVE ORDER 10590, ESTABLISHING THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT POLICY

Whereas it is the policy of the United States Government that equal opportunity be afforded all qualified persons, consistent with law, for employment in the Federal Government; and

Whereas this policy necessarily excludes and prohibits discrimination against any employee or applicant for employment in the Federal Government because of race, color, religion, or national origin; and

Whereas it is essential to the effective application of this policy in all civilian personnel matters that all departments and agencies of the executive branch of the Government adhere to this policy in a fair, objective, and uniform manner:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes, and as President of the United States, and consistent with the provisions of Section 214 of the act of May 3, 1945, 59 Stat. 134 (31 U. S. C. 691), it is hereby ordered as follows:

Sec. 1. There is hereby established the President's Committee on Government Employment Policy (hereinafter referred to as the Committee). The Committee shall be composed of five members, as follows: (a) One representative of the Civil Service Commission, to be designated by the Chairman thereof, (b) one representative of the Department of Labor to be designated by the Secretary of Labor, (c) one representative of the Office of Defense Mobilization, to be designated by the Director thereof, and (d) two public members to be appointed by the President. Not more than two alternate public members may be appointed by the President as he may deem necessary. Three members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum, provided that at least one public member or alternate public member is present. The President shall designate the chairman and the vice-chairman of the Committee, and each member of the Committee shall serve at the pleasure of the President.

Sec. 2. The Committee shall:

(a) Advise the President periodically as to whether the civilian employment practices in the Federal Government are in conformity with the nondiscriminatory employment policy recited in the preamble of this order, and, whenever deemed necessary or desirable, recommend methods of assuring uniformity in such practices;

(b) At the request of the head of a department or agency, or the Employment Policy Officer thereof, consult with and advise them concerning nondiscriminatory

employment policies under this order and regulations of such department or agency relating to such policies;

(c) Consult with and advise the Civil Service Commission with respect to civil service regulations relating to nondiscriminatory practices under this order;

(d) Review cases referred to it under the provisions of this order and render advisory opinions on the disposition of such cases to the heads of the departments or agencies concerned;

(e) Make such inquiries and investigations as may be necessary to carry out its responsibilities under this section.

SEC. 3. The head of each executive department and agency shall be responsible for the effectuation of the policy of this order with respect to all civilian personnel matters under his authority and shall:

(a) Prescribe regulations for the administration of the employment policies under this order that will insure a complainant of an appeal to the proper authorities within his department or agency, a fair hearing, and a just disposition of his case. The regulations shall in all cases provide that subsequent to the recommendations of the Employment Policy Officer, as provided in section 6 (b) of this order, and prior to the final decision of the department or agency, and upon the written request of the complainant, the complainant's case shall be referred to the Committee for its review and an advisory opinion as provided under section 2 (d) of this order.

(b) File with the Committee a copy of the regulations prescribed for his agency pursuant to subsection (a) of this section, and report to the Committee all instances in which complaints are made regarding the actions of the department under the policy of this order, together with a statement of the disposition made of the complaint.

SEC. 4. The head of each executive department and agency, or his designated representative, may refer any case coming within the purview of this order to the Committee for review and an advisory opinion whenever he deems necessary.

SEC. 5. The head of each executive department and agency shall designate an official of his department or agency as Employment Policy Officer, and shall designate such Deputy Employment Policy Officers as may be necessary to assist the Employment Policy Officer to effectively carry out the policy of this order. The position of Employment Policy Officer shall be established outside of the division handling the personnel matters of the department or agency concerned. Each Employment Policy Officer shall be under the immediate supervision of the head of his department or agency, and shall be given the authority necessary to enable him to carry out his responsibilities under this order. All officials and employees of each department and agency shall be advised of the name of its Employment Policy Officer.

SEC. 6. Each Employment Policy Officer shall:

(a) Advise the head of his department or agency with respect to the preparation of regulations, reports, and other matters pertaining to the policy of this order and the conformity therewith of the conduct of personnel matters in his department or agency;

(b) Receive and investigate complaints of alleged discrimination in personnel matters within his department or agency and make recommendations to appropriate administrative officials for such corrective measures as he may deem necessary;

(c) Appraise the personnel operations of the department or agency at regular intervals to assure their continuing conformity to the policy expressed in this order.

SEC. 7. The Civil Service Commission shall in connection with its responsibilities under the law issue such regulations as may be necessary to implement the policy of this order.

SEC. 8 This order supersedes Executive Order No. 9980 of July 26, 1948, and the Fair Employment Board established thereby in the Civil Service Commission is abolished. The records and property of the Fair Employment Board shall remain with the Civil Service Commission and shall be available for the use of the Committee.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *January 18, 1955.*

No. 107, Revised August 6, 1954, Designation of Certain Officers to Affix the Seal of the Treasury Department

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Secretary of the Treasury, including the authority conferred by Section 161 of the Revised Statutes, it is hereby ordered that:

1. Except as provided for in paragraph 2, the following officers are authorized to affix the Seal of the Treasury Department in the authentication of originals and copies of books, records, papers, writings, and documents of the Department, for all purposes, including the purposes authorized by 28 U. S. C. 1733 (b):

(a) In the Office of Administrative Services:

(1) Director of Administrative Services
(2) Chief, Office Services Division
(3) Records Administration Officer, Office Services Division
(4) Chief, Document Distribution Section, Printing and Reproduction Division

(b) In the Internal Revenue Service:

(1) Commissioner of Internal Revenue
(2) Director, and Assistant Director, Audit Division
(3) Chief, and Assistant Chief, Audit Operations Branch, Audit Division
(4) Chief, and Assistant Chief, Miscellaneous Services Section, Audit Operations Branch, Audit Division

2. Copies of documents which are to be published in the Federal Register may be certified only by the officers named in paragraph 1 (a) of this order.

3. The Director of Administrative Services and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue are authorized to retain custody of the dies of the Treasury Seal now in their possession.

M. B. Folsom,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 114, Revised February 14, 1955, Restating the Policy and Criteria for Bureau Promotion Programs

1. *Purpose.*—This order restates the Treasury Department policy and criteria for bureau promotion programs. Existing bureau promotion programs should be reviewed and, if necessary, revised to conform with this statement.

2. *Policy.*—Each bureau shall develop and maintain a promotion program which conforms to the criteria established by this order. Each program will be designed to assist the bureau management to increase the competence and efficiency of the organization by providing for selection of the best qualified person available according to merit, and utilization to the fullest possible extent of the experience, training, and capacities of all of its employees.

3. *Criteria for promotion programs.*—Each promotion program must be in writing, publicized to all employees, and contain the following elements:

(a) An outline of the specific responsibilities assigned to supervisors, employees, and the personnel office for carrying out the program.

(b) A definition of the areas of competition to be used in considering persons for promotion. The areas of competition should be as broad as possible so that a sufficient number of qualified persons are considered and to give greater promotional opportunities to employees.

(c) Specific procedures for assuring that, within the area of competition, all qualified employees will be considered and the best qualified person available shall be selected according to merit.

(d) A provision for concurrent consideration of qualified individuals from outside the bureaus who are available.

(e) The factors which will be considered in evaluating an individual for promotion. These shall be realistic in terms of the kind and quality of work to be performed, and shall recognize personal qualities necessary for the position.

(f) A statement that awards granted an employee under the Government Employees' Incentive Awards Act shall be given due weight in qualifying and selecting employees for promotion.

(g) Uniform application of standards and methods for evaluating the qualifications, experience, training, capacity, or other factors which will be considered in selection.

(h) A statement that seniority will be considered only when other qualifications are equal.

(i) A provision for release of an employee selected for promotion.

(j) A provision for utilizing the promotion selection procedures involving the detail of employees when the reasons for the detail indicate probability that a promotional opportunity will develop.

(k) A provision for follow-up and evaluation of each promotion to determine that performance is satisfactory.

(l) A provision for advice and assistance to employees interested in developing themselves for promotion.

(m) A provision for the consideration of suggestions from supervisors, employees, and organized employee groups in the operation of the promotion program.

4. *Planning.*—To achieve maximum results from a promotion program, the primary objective of the methods and procedures followed must be to select the best qualified employee according to merit. The positions to which promotions are made and the qualifications required should be determined in advance. Employees with apparent potential who are interested and available for promotion should be identified and training conducted when needed. Supervisory and other key personnel are responsible for developing subordinate personnel who have potential.

The abilities of employees should be studied in advance in order to prevent the need of selecting from a limited group when a vacancy is imminent or after it occurs. The movement of personnel between different lines of work to broaden their experience should be practiced. Selections for supervisory and executive development programs should be consistent with the aims of this promotion policy. The selection procedure followed at the normal recruiting levels should emphasize the selection of persons who will have potential for advancement.

5. *References.*—The program for replacement planning required by Treasury Personnel Circular No. 168, should be integrated with the promotion program. Observance of the provisions of Treasury Personnel Circular No. 136, relative to fair employment practices shall, of course, be strictly observed in the operation of the promotion program. The memorandum from the Under Secretary dated June 4, 1953, relates to training programs for executive and supervisory development.

Many worthwhile ideas and suggestions as to methods and procedures for operating promotion programs will be found in the Civil Service Commission Pamphlet—Personnel Management Series No. 2, "Building Better Promotion Programs."

M. B. Folsom,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 120, Amendments 6–8, Terminations of Authority Previously Delegated to Certain Customs Officials

No. 120, Amendment No. 6, August 15, 1954

Whereas Amendment No. 4, November 27, 1953, of Treasury Department Order No. 120 authorized Mr. Charles W. Ebert, Customs Liquidator (Acting Assistant Comptroller) to perform all the functions of the Comptroller of Customs, Chicago, Illinois; the authority granted therein is hereby terminated, effective at the close of business August 15, 1954.

H. Chapman Rose,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 120, Amendment No. 7, August 11, 1954

Whereas Amendment No. 5, June 11, 1954, of Treasury Department Order No. 120 authorized Mr. Samuel J. Bonds, Deputy Collector of Customs (Acting Assistant Collector), to perform all the functions of the Collector of Customs for Customs Collection District No. 43, with headquarters at Memphis, Tennessee; the authority granted therein is hereby terminated, effective at the close of business August 11, 1954.

H. Chapman Rose,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 120, Amendment No. 8, August 31, 1954

Whereas Amendment No. 3, September 1, 1953, of Treasury Department Order No. 120 authorized Mr. Emerson L. Sunstrom, Fiscal Officer (Acting Assistant Comptroller), Office of Comptroller of Customs, Baltimore, Maryland, to perform all the functions of the Comptroller of Customs, Baltimore, Maryland; the authority granted therein is hereby terminated, effective at the close of business August 31, 1954.

H. Chapman Rose,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 129, Revised April 22, 1955, Authorizing and Directing Provisions to Insure Continuous Performance of Functions

1. Each official in whom functions, other than general supervisory functions, have been placed by law or by transfer directly from the Secretary is authorized and directed to make such provisions as are necessary (a) to insure continuous performance of the functions in the event of his absence or disability or a vacancy in the office, and (b) to insure continuous performance of all essential functions in the event of an enemy attack on the continental United States, whether or not he is absent or disabled or there is a vacancy in the office.

2. Each official described in paragraph 1 is authorized, in the event of an enemy attack on the continental United States, to perform any function of the Secretary, whether or not otherwise delegated, which is essential to the carrying out of responsibilities otherwise assigned to him. Provisions made under paragraph 1 shall include provision for the performance of these functions.

3. This order shall be effective immediately with respect to authority it confers. Each succession provided for in Treasury Department Order No. 129, Revised, dated December 11, 1952, shall remain in effect until superseded by provisions made under the authority of this order, but not beyond May 31, 1955.

G. W. Humphrey,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 130, Revised March 25, 1955, Designation of Officials Who May Certify As to the Necessity for Official Long-Distance Telephone Calls

By virtue of the authority vested in me by Section 2 of Reorganization Plan No. 26 of 1950, there is hereby delegated to the following officials the authority conferred upon the Secretary of the Treasury by Section 4 of the act of May 10, 1939, 53 Stat. 738 (U. S. Code, 1946 ed., title 31, sec. 680a) to designate in writing officers and employees under their jurisdiction who may certify, as required by that act, that the use of a telephone for official long-distance calls was necessary in the interest of the Government:

Assistant Secretary in charge of Office of Production and Defense Lending
General Counsel
Administrative Assistant Secretary
Commissioner of Internal Revenue
Commissioner of Customs
Director of the Mint
Comptroller of the Currency
Treasurer of the United States
Commissioner of Narcotics
Commissioner of Accounts
Commissioner of the Public Debt
Commandant of the United States Coast Guard
National Director of United States Savings Bonds Division
Chief, United States Secret Service
Director, Office of International Finance
Director, Bureau of Engraving and Printing
Director of Administrative Services

The authority delegated above may be redelegated by the head of the bureau to such responsible subordinate officials thereof as he may consider necessary.

A certified copy of each order designating an officer or employee of the Treasury Department to so certify pursuant to the above mentioned act shall be furnished to the General Accounting Office.

W. Randolph Burgess,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Nos. 150-36 to 150-39, Relating to Reorganization and Other Matters Affecting the Internal Revenue Service

No. 150-36, August 17, 1954

1. By virtue of the authority vested in me by Reorganization Plan No. 26 of 1950 and Section 7804 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, each delegation of authority, and each redelegation of authority made pursuant to such delegation, which—

(1) was in effect immediately preceding the enactment of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, and

(2) was continued in effect upon the enactment of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 pursuant to the provisions of Section 7851 (b) (3) of such code,

is hereby amended to include any additional or revised functions created or authorized by the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 which are essential to the performance of, or are directly related to, any function included in such delegation or redelegation of authority. Each delegation or redelegation of authority so amended shall be subject to amendment, modification, or revocation to the same extent, and in the same manner, as authorized immediately preceding its amendment by this order.

2. The preceding paragraph shall not be construed as delegating to any officer or employee of the Internal Revenue Service any function existing under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 which corresponds to any function which existed under the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 and which immediately preceding the enactment of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 had not been delegated by the Secretary.

3. This order shall be effective on the day after the date of enactment of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

M. B. Folsom,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 150-37, March 17, 1955

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Secretary of the Treasury, including the authority in the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and Reorganization Plan No. 26 of 1950, it is ordered as follows:

1. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall be responsible for the administration and enforcement of the internal revenue laws.

2. An Assistant General Counsel of the Department of the Treasury shall serve as Chief Counsel of the Internal Revenue Service and as counsel and legal adviser to the Commissioner in all matters pertaining to the administration and enforcement of the internal revenue laws. The Chief Counsel shall serve as a member of the Commissioner's executive staff.

3. The Chief Counsel shall be responsible to the General Counsel of the Treasury Department for the establishment and maintenance of appropriate standards of practice and for the professional competence, recruitment, and evaluation of the work of the members of his legal staff. In other matters pertaining to the staffing and functioning of the Chief Counsel's office, including the recruitment and evaluation of the work of officials and employees of the Chief Counsel's office, other than members of the legal staff, the Chief Counsel shall be responsible to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

4. Any legal matter involving Treasury policy in which the Commissioner disagrees with the advice given him by the Chief Counsel will be submitted by the Commissioner to the Secretary or the Under Secretary for resolution.

5. All outstanding orders and delegations of authority relating to the above subjects are modified accordingly.

G. W. Humphrey,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 150–38, April 13, 1955

Pursuant to the authority vested in me as Secretary of the Treasury, it is hereby ordered:

1. The function vested in the Secretary of the Treasury by the tax convention between the United States and Sweden, proclaimed by the President of the United States on December 12, 1939, and effective January 1, 1940, to communicate and consult on tax matters with the Finance Ministry of Sweden is delegated to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

2. The function herein delegated may be redelegated by the Commissioner to subordinates in the Internal Revenue Service in such manner as he shall from time to time direct.

M. B. Folsom,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 150–39, June 22, 1955

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Secretary of the Treasury by Reorganization Plan No. 26 of 1950, Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1952, Section 7621 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, and Executive Order 10289, dated September 17, 1951, made applicable by Executive Order 10574, dated November 5, 1954, it is ordered that, effective as of 12:01 a. m., August 1, 1955, the Counties of Inyo and Mono, California, now comprising a part of the Internal Revenue District, San Francisco, shall be, and they are hereby, transferred to and made a part of the Internal Revenue District, Los Angeles, for all purposes authorized by the internal revenue laws of the United States.

M. B. Folsom,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 156–1, October 29, 1954, Delegation of Authority to the Commissioner of Accounts to Approve Schedules for Withdrawals from Certain Deposit Accounts

By virtue of the authority vested in me by Reorganization Plan No. 26 of 1950, there is hereby delegated to the Commissioner of Accounts authority to approve schedules for withdrawals from such deposit accounts of the Secretary of the Treasury as may be designated by the Fiscal Assistant Secretary.

The authority delegated above may be redelegated by the Commissioner, with approval of the Fiscal Assistant Secretary, to responsible officials of the Bureau of Accounts in such manner as he shall from time to time direct.

M. B. Folsom,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 165, Revised November 2, 1954, Delegation of General Authority to the Commissioner of Customs over Functions of the Bureau of Customs

By virtue of the authority vested in me by Reorganization Plan No. 26 of 1950 (3 CFR, 1950 Supp, Ch. III), it is hereby ordered:

1. There are hereby transferred to the Commissioner of Customs the functions of all officers, employees, and agencies of the Bureau of Customs and, subject to the exceptions hereinafter specified, all the rights, privileges, powers, and duties vested in the Secretary of the Treasury by the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, by the navigation laws administered by the Bureau of Customs, or by any other law to the extent that it is administered by the Bureau of Customs.

(*a*) Regulations shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Customs, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, except that regulations and instructions, not inconsistent with the general rules and regulations of the Treasury Department, which are effective only against persons in their capacity as officers, agents, or employees of the Customs Service, and which do not prescribe procedures which the public should know or follow in dealing with the Customs Service, may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Customs without the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

(*b*) Requirements of regulations which may be waived in accordance with law may be waived by the Commissioner of Customs.

(*c*) Determinations under Section 201 (a), Antidumping Act, 1921, as amended, that a class or kind of foreign merchandise is being, or is likely to be, sold in the United States or elsewhere at less than its fair value shall be made, and advice to the United States Tariff Commission of each such determination shall be given, by the Secretary of the Treasury.

(*d*) The ascertainment, determination, or estimation, and declaration of bounties or grants under Section 303, Tariff Act of 1930, shall be made by the Commissioner of Customs with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, except that, when the Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary, has determined and declared a rule for calculating or estimating the net amount of any such bounty or grant, any customs officer authorized by the Commissioner of Customs may ascertain and determine, or estimate, the net amount of the bounty or grant paid or bestowed in respect of each particular lot of imported merchandise.

(*e*) Findings under Section 307, Tariff Act of 1930, whether any class of goods, wares, articles, or merchandise is mined, produced, or manufactured wholly or in part in any foreign country by convict labor, or/and forced labor, or/and indentured labor under penal sanctions, and findings whether such goods, wares, articles, or merchandise so mined, produced, or manufactured are mined, produced, or manufactured in such quantities in the United States as to meet the consumptive demands of the United States, shall be made by the Commissioner of Customs with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

(*f*) Any authority which may be vested in the Secretary of the Treasury by a proclamation of the President made pursuant to Section 318, Tariff Act of 1930, shall be exercised by the Secretary of the Treasury.

(*g*) Any order under Section 511, Tariff Act of 1930, prohibiting the importation of merchandise or instructing a collector to withhold delivery of merchandise shall be made by the Commissioner of Customs with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

(*h*) No claim, fine, or penalty (including forfeiture) in excess of $20,000 shall be compromised, mitigated, or remitted without the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

(*i*) An award of compensation to an informer under Section 619, Tariff Act of 1930, shall be made by the Commissioner of Customs only with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury when claimed in connection with any decision which has been acted upon or approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

(*j*) The authority conferred by the President upon the Secretary of the Treasury by Executive Order 10289 (3 CFR, 1951 Supp., Ch. II) with respect to the organization of the Customs Service and to laws administered by the Bureau of Customs shall be exercised by the Secretary of the Treasury.

2. All functions, rights, privileges, powers, and duties transferred by this order may be delegated by the Commissioner of Customs to subordinates in the Bureau of Customs in such manner as he shall from time to time direct.

3. This order revises Treasury Department Order No. 165, as issued on December 15, 1952 (T. D. 53160), and supersedes Treasury Department Order No. 165–1 (T. D. 53332), and all other orders and instructions heretofore issued to the extent that such orders or instructions are inconsistent herewith. The purposes of this order are to eliminate from the citation of authority for the delegation Section 3 of the act of March 3, 1927 (5 U. S. C. 281b), which was repealed in pertinent part by Section 10 of the act of September 3, 1954, 68 Stat. 1229; to reissue the delegation so that it will cover all pertinent laws in effect on the date hereof; and to eliminate the requirement that findings of dumping under Section 201 (a), Antidumping Act, 1921, be approved by the Secretary and substitute therefor the above reservation to the Secretary of determinations of sales or likelihood of sales of merchandise at less than its fair value and the giving of advice of such determinations to the United States Tariff Commission. Delegations of authority heretofore issued by the Commissioner or Acting Commissioner of Customs pursuant to the Treasury Department orders revised or superseded by this order are not affected hereby.

H. Chapman Rose,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Nos. 167–9 to 167–17, Delegation of Certain Functions to the Commandant, U. S. Coast Guard

No. 167–9, August 3, 1954

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Secretary of the Treasury by Reorganization Plan No. 26 of 1950 (15 F. R. 4935), there are hereby delegated to the Commandant, U. S. Coast Guard, with authority to redelegate, the functions vested in the Secretary of the Treasury by Public Law 500, 83d Congress, 2d Session, to revoke or deny merchant mariners documents to persons involved in certain narcotics violations.

H. Chapman Rose,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 167–10, August 23, 1954

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Secretary of the Treasury by 14 U. S. C. 631 and Reorganization Plan No. 26 of 1950, there are hereby delegated to the Commandant, U. S. Coast Guard, all of the duties and functions vested in the Secretary of the Treasury by the Warrant Officer Act of 1954 (Public Law 379, 83d Congress, approved May 29, 1954) except the following:

(1) The appointment of warrant officers as provided in Section 5 (a) of the act.

(2) The termination of appointments of warrant officers as provided in Section (6) of the act.

H. Chapman Rose,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 167–11, September 9, 1954

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Secretary of the Treasury by Reorganization Plan No. 26 of 1950 and by 14 U. S. C. 631, there is hereby delegated to the Commandant, U. S. Coast Guard, the authority vested in me by Section 222 (a) of the National Housing Act, 42 Stat. 1246, as enacted by Public Law 560, 83d Cong., 2d Sess., approved August 2, 1954, to prescribe rules and regulations governing the issuance of certificates of eligibility and termination of eligibility with respect to personnel of the Coast Guard.

There is hereby further delegated to the Commandant, U. S. Coast Guard, with authority to redelegate, the authority vested in me to issue certificates of eligibility and termination of eligibility to personnel of the Coast Guard.

The policies and procedures prescribed by the Commandant to make available to members of the Coast Guard the servicemen's loan provisions of the National Housing Act, as amended, shall be uniform with those of the other Armed Forces to the extent practicable.

H. Chapman Rose,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 167–12, September 27, 1954

Pursuant to the authority vested in me as Secretary of the Treasury, including the authority in Title 14, United States Code, and the authority in Reorganization Plan No. 26 of 1950 (15 F. R. 4935), there are hereby delegated to the Commandant, U. S. Coast Guard, with authority to redelegate to the extent that he may deem necessary or appropriate, the functions of the Secretary of the Treasury under Section 208 of the Career Compensation Act of 1949, as added by the act of July 16, 1954 (Public Law 506, 83d Congress), relating to reenlistment bonuses, and all action taken thereunder prior to the effective date of this order is hereby ratified.

H. Chapman Rose,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 167–13, October 12, 1954

By virtue of the authority vested in me by Reorganization Plan No. 26 of 1950 and 14 U. S. C. 631, the functions of the Secretary of the Treasury under the act of July 15, 1954 (Public Law 495, 83d Congress), are transferred to the Commandant, U. S. Coast Guard.

The Commandant may make provision for the performance by subordinates in the Coast Guard of any function except the issuance of regulations under Section 12 of the act.

H. CHAPMAN ROSE,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 167–14, November 26, 1954

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Secretary of the Treasury by Reorganization Plan No. 26 of 1950 (15 F. R. 4935), there are hereby delegated to the Commandant, U. S. Coast Guard, with authority to redelegate, the functions vested in the Secretary of the Treasury by Section 3 (c) of Public Law 569, 83d Congress, approved August 9, 1954, with respect to the inspection of foreign merchant vessels acquired and operated under this act and the making of determinations to what extent the laws covering the inspection of steam vessels shall apply to such vessels.

H. CHAPMAN ROSE,
Acting Secretory of the Treasury.

No. 167–15, January 3, 1955

By virtue of the authority vested in me by Reorganization Plan No. 26 of 1950 and by 14 U. S. C. 631, there are transferred to the Commandant, U. S. Coast Guard, the functions of the Secretary of the Treasury under Section 4 (e) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (Public Law 212, 83d Congress).

The Commandant may make provision for the performance by subordinates in the Coast Guard of any of these functions.

H. CHAPMAN ROSE.
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 167–16, January 17, 1955

By virtue of the authority vested in me by Reorganization Plan No. 26 of 1950, there is transferred to the Commandant, U. S. Coast Guard, the function vested in the Secretary of the Treasury by Section 2 (m) of the act of September 1, 1954 (Public Law 766, 83d Congress), of prescribing regulations directing members of the Coast Guard to secure transportation necessary in conducting official business within the limits of their duty stations.

H. CHAPMAN ROSE,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 167–17, June 29, 1955

By virtue of the authority vested in me by Reorganization Plan No. 26 of 1950, and by 14 U. S. C. 92, 631, and 633, there are transferred to the Commandant, U. S. Coast Guard, the following functions of the Secretary of the Treasury:

1. All functions under 14 U. S. C. 92 (b), 144, 145 (a) (2), 145 (a) (3), 184, 186, 221, 228 (c), 230, 231, 238, 240–242, 301 (c), 310–312, 351, 352, 357 (c), 361, 365, 367, 431 (b), 431 (c), 432 (g), 473, 480, 501, 508 (a), 638, 826, and 891; Title IV and Sections 511 and 513 of the Career Compensation Act of 1949 (37 U. S. C. 271–285, 311, and 313); Title V of the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 (38 U. S. C. 1011–1016); the act of June 6, 1953 (39 U. S. C. 141–145); and the Dependents' Assistance Act of 1950 (50 U. S. C. 2201–2216).

2. The functions under 14 U. S. C. 226 (a), 301 (b), and 302 (a) of prescribing examinations to establish fitness for appointment; and the functions under 14 U. S. C. 633 of promulgating regulations and orders deemed appropriate to carry out functions delegated to the Commandant by the Secretary.

H. CHAPMAN ROSE,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 173–1, SEPTEMBER 14, 1954, TRANSFER OF CERTAIN INVESTIGATIVE FUNCTIONS TO THE U. S. SECRET SERVICE

By virtue of the authority vested in me by Reorganization Plan No. 26 of 1950, there is transferred to the Chief of the United States Secret Service, to be per-

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formed through the Secret Service, the function of making any investigation required to carry out the responsibility of any bureau, office, or division which does not regularly make investigations, including investigations required in the administration of the Government Losses in Shipment Act, the Gold Reserve Act, and the Silver Purchase Act, except where the responsibility for performing an investigation has been specifically assigned to some other bureau, office, or division.

H. Chapman Rose,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 177-3, October 26, 1954, Designation of Treasury Officials to Make the Required Certification of Certain Reports

By virtue of authority vested in me as Secretary of the Treasury and pursuant to Section 1311(c) of the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955, Public Law 663, approved August 26, 1954, I hereby designate the following officers of the Treasury Department to make the certification required supporting the reports to be submitted under Section 1311(b) of the act. The alternate designated, in each case, shall act in the absence of the principal designee:

Office of Administrative Services:
- Chief, Division of Office Services
- Director, Office of Administrative Services (Alternate)

Bureau of Accounts:
- Assistant Commissioner for Administration
- Budget and Fiscal Officer (Alternate)

Bureau of Customs:
- Head, Fiscal Section
- Assistant Head, Fiscal Section (Alternate)

Bureau of Engraving and Printing:
- Chief, Office of Budget and Accounts
- Associate Director (Alternate)

Internal Revenue Service:
- Director, Fiscal Management Division
- Chief, Accounting Branch, Fiscal Management Division (Alternate)

Bureau of the Mint:
- Director
- Assistant Director (Alternate)

Bureau of Narcotics:
- Deputy Commissioner
- Administrative Officer (Alternate)

Bureau of the Public Debt:
- Commissioner
- Budget and Accounts Officer (Alternate)

Office of the Treasurer of the United States:
- Deputy Treasurer
- Assistant Deputy Treasurer (Alternate)

U. S. Coast Guard:
- Chief, Accounting Division
- Comptroller (Alternate)

U. S. Secret Service:
- Chief
- Administrative Officer (Alternate)

Liquidation of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation:
- Controller (Treasurer)
- Assistant Controller (Treasurer) (Alternate)

Federal Facilities Corporation:
- Controller (Treasurer)
- Assistant Controller (Treasurer) (Alternate)

Office of Defense Lending:
- Controller (Treasurer)
- Assistant Controller (Treasurer) (Alternate)

M. B. Folsom,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 177–4, January 18, 1955, Delegation of Functions to the Fiscal Assistant Secretary Relating to the Acceptance of Gifts to Further the Defense Effort

By virtue of authority vested in me by Reorganization Plan No. 26 of 1950, there are hereby delegated to the Fiscal Assistant Secretary all functions of the Secretary of the Treasury under Public Law 537, 83d Congress, 2d Session, approved July 27, 1954, relating to the acceptance of gifts to further the defense effort.

W. Randolph Burgess,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 177–5, March 1, 1955, Delegation of Authority to the Commissioner of Accounts to Authorize Disbursing Officers to Carry Cash at Personal Risk

By virtue of the authority vested in me by Reorganization Plan No. 26 of 1950, authority is hereby delegated to the Commissioner of Accounts to authorize disbursing officers of the Division of Disbursement to carry cash at personal risk in accordance with the provisions of Section 3620 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended, 31 U. S. C. 492, either in their custody, or in the custody of duly designated assistants and agents of such officers: *Provided,* That any request for authority to carry cash in excess of the penal sum of the officer's bond shall be submitted to the Fiscal Assistant Secretary for approval. The authority herein delegated to the Commissioner of Accounts may be redelegated by him to the Chief Disbursing Officer.

W. Randolph Burgess,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 177–6, April 6, 1955, Transfer of Functions to the Administrative Assistant Secretary With Respect to Certificates of the Need for Space

By virtue of the authority vested in me by Reorganization Plan No. 26 of 1950, there are transferred to the Administrative Assistant Secretary the functions of the Secretary of the Treasury under the act of July 22, 1954 (Public Law 519, 83d Congress), with respect to certificates of need for space for the Treasury Department and corporations under the supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Administrative Assistant Secretary may make provision for the performance of these functions by personnel of the Treasury Department or of any corporation under the supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury.

M. B. Folsom,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 179–1, December 21, 1954, Transfer of Certain Functions Within the Bureau of the Mint

1. By virtue of the authority vested in me by Reorganization Plan No. 26 of 1950, I hereby transfer, effective January 15, 1955, the functions of the Assayer in Charge of the United States Assay Office, Seattle, Washington, to the Director of the Mint to be performed by him through such other officers of the Bureau of the Mint and at such mint institution as he may designate.

2. All values, records, and property in the custody of the Assayer in Charge of the United States Assay Office at Seattle, Washington, shall be transferred to the Superintendent of the United States Mint at San Francisco or the Superintendent of the United States Mint at Denver, Colorado, as the Director of the Mint shall designate, after an inventory has been taken in accordance with the regulations governing the mints and assay offices and the settlement instructions issued by the Director of the Mint.

3. Deposits of gold and silver now being made at the United States Assay Office at Seattle, Washington, shall be made after January 15,1955, at the United States Mint at San Francisco or at the United States Mint at Denver, Colorado, as the Director of the Mint shall designate.

G. W. Humphrey,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 180–2, September 27, 1954, Delegation of Authority to the Commissioner of Narcotics Pertaining to Oral Narcotic Prescriptions

By virtue of the authority vested in me by Reorganization Plan No. 26 of 1950, there are hereby transferred to the Commissioner of Narcotics all the functions of the Secretary of the Treasury under Section 2554 (c) (2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 and under Section 4705 (c) (2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as respectively amended by Sections 2 and 7 of the act of August 31, 1954, (Public Law 729, 83d Congress), with reference to oral narcotic prescriptions.

H. Chapman Rose,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Nos. 181–1 to 181–3, Delegation of Functions Pertaining to Liquidation and Lending and the Establishment of the Office of Production and Defense Lending and the Defense Lending Division

No. 181–1, September 20, 1954

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Secretary of the Treasury, including the authority in Reorganization Plan No. 26 of 1950, it is ordered as follows:

1. Mr. Laurence B. Robbins as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury shall continue to perform the functions assigned to him as Assistant to the Secretary.
2. Assistant Secretary Robbins shall report to the Under Secretary for Monetary Affairs.
3. This order shall become effective at noon September 20, 1954, and Treasury Department Order No. 181, dated June 30, 1954, is amended accordingly.

G. W. Humphrey,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 181–2, September 30, 1954

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Secretary of the Treasury (including Reorganization Plan No. 26 of 1950; Public Law 600, 79th Congress; the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Liquidation Act; and Executive Order 10539), it is ordered as follows:

1. Personnel administration in the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Federal Facilities Corporation will be carried out generally in conformity with the distribution of responsibility, procedures, and other instructions established in Treasury Department orders, personnel issuances, and approved practices for bureaus and offices in the Treasury Department.
2. The Assistant Secretary responsible for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Federal Facilties Corporation is authorized to (a) approve appointments, changes, and separations up to and including GS–15, (b) approve position classifications up to and including GS–15, and (c) redelegate such authority.
3. Exceptions to paragraphs 1 and 2 above may be made when the Assistant Secretary and the Administrative Assistant Secretary jointly find that continuation of personnel practice followed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or the Federal Facilities Corporation is in the best interests of the Treasury Department.
4. The Office of Personnel shall furnish the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Federal Facilities Corporation with pertinent Treasury Department personnel issuances, render interpretations of personnel circulars, and explanations of personnel practices, and provide guidance and assistance in carrying out personnel activities.

G. W. Humphrey,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 181–3, December 7, 1954

1. There are established the Office of Production and Defense Lending and the Defense Lending Division, both of which shall be under the supervision of Assistant Secretary Robbins and shall perform such functions as he may assign to them.
2. There are transferred to Assistant Secretary Robbins all of the functions of the Secretary of the Treasury under Section 409 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 and Section 302 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended. Assistant Secretary Robbins may make provision for the performance of any of

these functions by subordinates in the Office of Production and Defense Lending or the Defense Lending Division.

3. The Office of Defense Lending established by Treasury Department Order No. 181 is abolished.

4. This order shall be effective December 7, 1954.

G. W. Humphrey,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Nos. 182 and 182 Revised, Delegation of Functions Pertaining to the Signing of Official Papers in the Office of the Treasurer of the United States

No. 182, November 19, 1954

By virtue of the authority vested in me by Section 304 of the Revised Statutes as amended, (31 U. S. C. 144), and by Reorganization Plan No. 26 of 1950, and upon the recommendation of the Treasurer of the United States, I hereby authorize the persons who occupy the positions identified below in the Office of the Treasurer of the United States to sign as Special Assistant Treasurers or under their official titles, when required by the Treasurer of the United States, checks, letters, telegrams, and other official documents in connection with the business of the Treasurer's Office:

The Deputy and Acting Treasurer
The Assistant Deputy Treasurer
The Bank Relations Officer
The Staff Assistant
The Chief, General Accounts Division
The Cashier, Treasurer's Office
The Chief, Check Payment Division
The Asst. Chief, Check Division
The Assistant to the Chief, Check Claims Division
The Chief, Securities Division
The Chief, Currency Redemption Division
The Asst. Chief, Currency Redemption Division

This order supersedes all prior authorizations to employees of the Treasurer's Office to sign checks, letters, telegrams, and other official documents in connection with the business of the Treasurer's Office.

H. Chapman Rose,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 182, Revised December 21, 1954

By virtue of the authority vested in me by Section 304 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, (31 U. S. C. 144), and by Reorganization Plan No. 26 of 1950, and upon the recommendation of the Treasurer of the United States, I hereby authorize the persons who occupy the positions identified below in the Office of the Treasurer of the United States to sign as Special Assistant Treasurers or under their official titles, when required by the Treasurer of the United States, checks, letters, telegrams, and other official documents in connection with the business of the Treasurer's Office:

The Deputy and Acting Treasurer
The Assistant Deputy Treasurer
The Bank Relations Officer
The Staff Assistant
The Chief, General Accounts Division
The Cashier, Treasurer's Office
The Chief, Check Payment Division
The Asst. Chief, Check Payment Division
The Chief, Check Claims Division
The Asst. Chief, Check Claims Division
The Assistant to the Chief, Check Claims Division
The Chief, Securities Division
The Chief, Currency Redemption Division
The Asst. Chief, Currency Redemption Division

This order supersedes all prior authorizations to employees of the Treasurer's Office to sign checks, letters, telegrams, and other official documents in connection with the business of the Treasurer's Office.

A. N. Overby,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 183, January 13, 1955, Succession Order Among Assistant Secretaries

Pursuant to Executive Order 10586, dated January 13, 1955, Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury shall act as Secretary during the absence or disability of the Secretary, the Under Secretary, and the Under Secretary for Monetary Affairs, or when those offices are vacant, in the following order of succession:

1. Assistant Secretary Rose
2. Assistant Secretary Overby
3. Assistant Secretary Robbins

G. W. Humphrey,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 184, May 2, 1955, Delegation of Authority to the Head of Each Bureau to Make Buy-American Act Determinations

By virtue of the authority vested in me by Reorganization Plan No. 26 of 1950, there are transferred to the head of each bureau, to be exercised with respect to procurement by his bureau, the functions of the Secretary of the Treasury under the Buy-American Act (41 U. S. C. 10a–10d), laws supplementary to or requiring the application of the Buy-American Act, and Executive Order 10582, dated December 17, 1954.

The head of each bureau may make such provision as he deems appropriate for the performance by subordinates of any function transferred to him by this order.

Determinations under section 5 of Executive Order 10582 shall be made only after approval by the Secretary, and the reports required by that section shall be prepared for the signature of the Secretary.

Each bureau head will be responsible for insuring that procurement practices under his jurisdiction conform to the provisions of Executive Order 10582. After the close of each calendar year, a report summarizing the determinations made during the year shall be submitted to the Secretary by each bureau head.

M. B. Folsom,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Reporting and Accounting Changes

Exhibit 54.—Treasury Department and General Accounting Office Joint Regulation No. 4 issued April 29, 1955, under the Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950 (31 U. S. C. 66c)

Subject: Modification of warrant procedures and the elimination of certain checking accounts

1. Pursuant to Section 115 of the Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950 (31 U. S. C. 66c), the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller General of the United States have made the following determinations in consideration of: (a) Sections 113 and 114 of the Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950 which, respectively, place responsibility on the head of each executive agency for maintaining systems of accounting and internal control in accordance with certain requirements, and make provision for maintaining in the Treasury Department a unified system of central accounting and reporting on the most efficient and useful basis; (b) Section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C. 665), which requires the head of each executive agency to maintain a system for administrative control over the incurring of obligations and making of expenditures pursuant to appropriations or other authorizations and the fixing of responsibilities for violations of law in that respect; (c) where applicable, the act of December 29, 1941, as amended (31 U. S. C. 82 b–c) fixing the respective responsibilities of disbursing and certifying officers; and (d) the detailed reconciliation which is made of disbursing and collecting officers' check and deposit transactions.

2. The requirements of existing law that funds be requisitioned and advanced to accountable officers are hereby waived.

3. The responsibility for determining, prior to disbursement, the sufficiency of balances under appropriations, funds, or other limitations established by or pursuant to law rests with the administrative agency to which the funds were

appropriated or otherwise made available. There is no change in the responsibilities of officers performing disbursing functions exempted from the provisions of the act of December 29, 1941, as amended.

4. The use of funded checking accounts in the issuance and payment of checks drawn on the Treasurer of the United States shall be discontinued, with respect to designated agencies. In each case where a funded checking account is not maintained, the balance of checks outstanding, supported by the checks-issued records of disbursing officers and paid-check records of the Treasurer, shall be the basis for the reconciliation of the disbursing accounts. The amount of checks outstanding for each such disbursing symbol account shall be disclosed by the accounts of the Treasury Department relating to the cash operations of the Government as a whole, maintained pursuant to Section 114 of the Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950.

5. In the event of delinquency by a disbursing officer in the rendition of his accounts or for other reasons arising out of the condition of the officer's accounts, the Comptroller General may, by notification to the Secretary of the Treasury, suspend the terms of paragraph 2 of this joint regulation with respect to such officer. In such event the applicable provisions of law will become operative with respect to such officer.

6. The requirements of existing law that warrants be issued and countersigned to acknowledge the receipt of moneys to be covered in the Treasury are hereby waived. For the purposes of Section 305 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C. 147), moneys received and covered into the public Treasury shall be deemed to be officially acknowledged when the receipt of such moneys, for credit to the receipt accounts or appropriation and fund accounts maintained pursuant to the act of July 31, 1894, as amended (5 U. S. C. 255) and Section 114 (b) of the Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950, is recorded by the Treasury offices designated for that purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury.

7. This regulation is effective July 1, 1955. The provisions of paragraph 4 however, shall become operative with respect to only the disbursing activities designated below, on the date cited. Further authorizations will be made by supplement to this regulation.

Disbursing activity	*Effective date*
(a) Disbursing by all components of the Department of Defense	July 1, 1955
(b) All disbursing by the Division of Disbursement, Treasury Department, including disbursing by others by delegation under the provisions of Section 4 of Executive Order No. 6166, as amended, and disbursing by the Division of Disbursement for officers or agencies not subject to the provisions of such section, including checks drawn in the name of the Secretary of the Treasury	July 1, 1955
(c) All disbursing by United States marshals	July 1, 1955
(d) All disbursing by the Judiciary, except clerks of United States District Courts, clerks of United States Courts of Appeals, clerks of United States Emergency Court of Appeals, and Register of Wills	July 1, 1955

G. M. HUMPHREY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

JOSEPH CAMPBELL,
Comptroller General of the United States.

Exhibit 55.—Statement regarding a system of central accounts for the United States Government

[Department Circular No. 945, Revised. Accounts]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 29, 1955.

To the Heads of Government Departments and Agencies and Others Concerned:

I. PURPOSE OF THIS STATEMENT

1. Under the Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950, the Secretary of the Treasury is required to so organize accounting in the Treasury Department as to provide the operating center for consolidation of accounting results of other agencies with those of the Department, under a unified system of central accounting and financial reporting for the Government as a whole.

2. The statement previously issued in Department Circular No. 945, dated May 11, 1954, concerning an accounting plan developed jointly by the Treasury Department, Bureau of the Budget, and the General Accounting Office, is hereby amended, in light of the provisions of Treasury Department-General Accounting Office Joint Regulation No. 4, Revised, for the purpose of:

(a) Establishing the framework for a unified system of central accounts, as contemplated in the Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950, in relation to the financial reporting and other responsibilities of the Treasury Department concerning the Government's finances; and

(b) Providing, for the guidance of all agencies, information concerning changes in underlying accounting processes which are contemplated. Such changes will become effective after the close of the fiscal year 1955 by regulations to be issued by the Treasury Department or General Accounting Office, in their respective areas of responsibility, dealing with the progressive modifications of warrant procedures as authorized in the Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950, particularly with respect to the provisions of Joint Regulation No. 4, Revised, issued pursuant thereto by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller General of the United States.

3. Financial reporting requirements already established pursuant to Treasury Department Circular No. 940, dated February 17, 1954, are designed to be coordinate with the accounting plans herein outlined.

II. Principal Features of the Plan

4. The central accounts maintained by the Treasury Department will disclose the receipts of the Government, by sources, and its expenditures according to each appropriation or fund, together with corresponding data concerning the cash operations of the Treasurer of the United States and the other fiscal officers of the Government.

(a) *With respect to transactions not involving the use of funded checking accounts in the issuance and payment of checks drawn on the Treasurer of the United States*

(1) The central accounts will be based on:

(a) Monthly summaries of (1) classified disbursements and receipts of all types; and (2) corresponding cash transactions representing collections, deposits in the Treasurer's general account, checks drawn on the Treasurer's general account, and all other cash transactions, as contained in the official accounts of accountable officers;

(b) Monthly summaries of deposits and withdrawals in the general account of the Treasurer of the United States (accounting month basis); and

(c) Appropriation warrants issued by the Secretary of the Treasury and countersigned by the Comptroller General of the United States, and other like authorizations, including transfers between appropriation accounts initiated by the agencies which administer the appropriations.

(2) The receipts and expenditures carried in the central accounts will be integrated with the cash in the Treasury, taking into account the cash transactions reported for all collecting and disbursing officers as of the close of each month, for a disclosure of certain cash balances to be used in the audit and reconciliation of accounts. These are:

(a) Amounts of cash held outside the Treasurer's general account, in the custody of any officers, including such items as disbursing cash on hand, cash on deposit in commercial banks outside the Treasurer's general account (where authorized), advances to agent officers, undeposited collections, and deposits transmitted for credit in the Treasurer's general account which have not been credited (confirmed) by depositaries at the close of the month;

(b) Deposits in transit to the Treasurer's general account, at the level of each collecting or disbursing officer, based on amounts of confirmed deposits reported by such officers and amounts of confirmed deposits reported by the Treasurer for each such officer; and

(c) Checks drawn on the Treasurer which are outstanding (i. e., unpaid), at the level of each disbursing symbol account, based on amounts of checks issued reported by each disbursing officer and amounts of paid checks charged by the Treasurer for each such disbursing account.

(b) *With respect to transactions involving the continued use of funded checking accounts in the issuance and payment of checks drawn on the Treasurer of the United States*

(1) The central accounts will be based on:

(a) Monthly summaries of (1) classified disbursements and receipts authorized to be credited to checking accounts; and (2) corresponding cash transactions as contained in the official accounts of accountable officers;

(b) Receipts not authorized to be credited to checking accounts, which will continue to be covered into the Treasury on the basis of individual certificates of deposit;

(c) Monthly summaries of transactions in the funded checking accounts on the books of the Treasurer of the United States; and

(d) Appropriation warrants issued by the Secretary of the Treasury and countersigned by the Comptroller General of the United States and nonexpenditure transfers between appropriation and other accounts initiated by the administrative agencies, pursuant to which like amounts will be funded in appropriate checking accounts with the Treasurer of the United States.

(2) The receipts and expenditures carried in these accounts will be integrated with the cash in the Treasury, taking into account those amounts of cash as of the close of each month which are represented by:

(a) Cash held outside the Treasurer's account in the custody of accountable officers; and

(b) Transactions in funded checking accounts, as reported by the accountable officers, which have not yet been recorded as deposits or payments in the respective checking accounts on the books of the Treasurer of the United States.

5. Accountable officers will maintain their official accounts in the manner required to reflect their accountability for cash withdrawn from the Treasury or collected from other sources and held in their custody, including funds held by their agents and by designated commercial depositaries for their account, and accounts receivable from others by reason of any transactions involving reductions of the Government's cash which are not based upon charges to appropriations or funds duly certified.

(a) Disbursing officers operating without funded checking accounts for the drawing of checks on the general account of the Treasurer of the United States will, pursuant to regulations of the Comptroller General of the United States, render accounts disclosing the assets comprising their accountability and, as nominal accounts, the periodic totals of transactions handled which result in such accountability, as follows:

(1) Increases of accountability for (a) checks drawn on the Treasurer; and (b) cash collections (receipts and repayments) with supporting classifications according to appropriations, funds, and receipt accounts at the levels of the individual disbursing stations or the disbursing agency, as a whole; and

(2) Decreases of accountability for (a) gross amounts of disbursements and related receipts or repayments by deduction from paid vouchers, likewise classified according to appropriations, funds, and receipt accounts; and (b) confirmed deposits in the Treasurer's account.

(b) Disbursing officers continuing to operate with funded checking accounts will, pursuant to regulations of the Comptroller General of the United States, render accounts disclosing the assets comprising their accountability on the same basis outlined above. In these cases, however, the transactions increasing and decreasing accountability will not be handled in nominal transaction accounts, but will continue to be shown as heretofore, as increases or decreases in (1) the balance of the checking account; and (2) the balance of the control account for the aggregate of appropriations and funds and the balance of the control account for unavailable receipts. Accordingly, the excess of item (2) over item (1) will continue to be equal to the assets comprising the officer's accountability. Transactions affecting appropriations and funds will continue to be classified according to individual appropriation and fund symbol. Unavailable receipts for deposit into the Treasury will continue to be shown in total as miscellaneous collections.

6. Appropriations and related transfers will be established in accounts, as follows:

(a) Amounts of appropriation warrants and other authorizations will continue to be recorded in the central accounts of the Treasury and in the administrative accounts of the agencies responsible for administering the appropriations and other accounts. Such amounts will continue to be "deposited" to the credit of disbursing officers in only those cases where required for the maintenance of funded checking accounts. The balance of undisbursed funds in disbursing accounts created by such deposits will be accounted for in the aggregate, without

regard to individual appropriation or fund. Transfers between checking accounts, as required to fund the checking accounts within each agency concerned, will continue to be effected by check and deposit action.

(b) Documents effecting nonexpenditure transfers between accounts will continue to be prepared and recorded by the administrative agencies concerned, but will be submitted directly to the Treasury Department, Bureau of Accounts, Division of Central Accounts, Washington, D. C., for entry in the central accounts without check and deposit action. In lieu of the issuance and deposit of negotiable checks for these transfers, presently required when the charges and credits affect two different disbursing accounts, all such documents will be handled by the Treasury Department as counter checks, on the same basis established in General Accounting Office Accounting Systems Memorandum No. 9, Second Revision, dated December 11, 1950, and both sides of the transfer will be reflected in the same accounting period. In any case where a nonexpenditure transfer effects a credit to an agency for which a funded checking account is maintained, the Bureau of Accounts will initiate the necessary action to have such amount credited to the appropriate checking account in the same manner as an appropriation warrant. In the event the transfer is one which reduces funds available to an agency for which a funded checking account is maintained, the Bureau of Accounts will initiate a document for charge to the appropriate checking account, acting as a reversal of funds previously credited pursuant to appropriation warrants or other authorizations.

7. The following general rules will govern procedures to be established for the deposit of collections in the account of the Treasurer of the United States:

(a) Collections affecting accounts of agencies for whom funded checking accounts are discontinued will be deposited by use of a single form of certificate of deposit, including in the same form those classes of collections heretofore deposited on separate forms to distinguish between those for credit to checking accounts and those for credit to receipt accounts. Since collection credits to appropriation, fund, receipt, and other accounts will be classified in the central accounts on the basis of the official monthly accounts rendered by accountable officers:

(1) Deposits made by accountable officers will be identified only as to accountable officer, by symbol. Such identification will provide the basis for the central integration, on the basis of confirmed deposits, concerning the transfer of cash from the custody of the various accountable officers to the Treasurer.

(2) In addition to the foregoing, deposits made by administrative agencies directly in Federal depositaries, in relation to the accounts of Treasury regional disbursing offices, will continue to be classified on the certificates according to appropriation, fund, and receipt account. Accordingly, such certificates of deposit, when confirmed by Federal depositaries, will continue to represent collection documents, in direct relation to corresponding amounts of deposits for the accounts of Treasury regional offices. This will apply to both (a) direct deposits made by administrative agencies in accordance with Department Circular No. 937, dated January 18, 1954, as well as (b) collections of all agencies which are for credit to trust accounts and for which the Bureau of Accounts, Treasury Department, is required to compute interest credit or determine amounts currently available for investment.

(3) Deposits of internal revenue receipts and customs receipts, while falling under category (1) above, will continue to be classified on the certificates, as heretofore, to provide the financial data needed on a more current basis than is afforded by the monthly accounts of the accountable officers.

(b) Collections affecting accounts of agencies for whom funded checking accounts continue to be maintained will continue to be deposited on the appropriate form established for (1) deposits to the credit of checking accounts; and (2) deposits of unavailable receipts for covering into the Treasury.

8. The following general rules will govern the handling of credits to appropriations, funds and receipt accounts which, as intra-Government transactions, are effected by deducting or withholding, in whole or in part, the gross amount of a voucher paid by a disbursing officer.

(a) Where the paying officer operates without a funded checking account, amounts of vouchers withheld as repayments, available receipts or unavailable receipts will be recorded directly in his accounts, without drawing a check and, therefore, without deposit action, provided that (1) his disbursing accounts are authorized as the basis for recording the credits in the central accounts of the Treasury, and (2) his disbursing accounts are the basis for tie-in with the accounts

of the administrative agency fiscal office affected. Otherwise, the practice of drawing a check, to be deposited to the credit of the appropriate officer's accounts, will be continued.

(b) Where the paying officer operates with a funded checking account, the foregoing will be equally applicable except that checks will be drawn in all cases of amounts withheld for credit to receipt accounts, as unavailable receipts, for deposit into the Treasury.

9. The central accounting in the Treasury and the accounting of all administrative agencies will be integrated on the common basis of:

(a) Appropriation warrants and related transfers between appropriations;

(b) Summarizations of transactions classified in support of official accounts rendered by accountable officers who operate without funded checking accounts, including:

(1) For the accounting period in which vouchers are paid—amounts of expenditures and related deductions representing receipts and repayments; and

(2) For the accounting period in which collections are received by accountable officers—amounts of receipts and repayments; or

(3) For the accounting period in which collections deposited directly by administrative agencies are confirmed by Federal depositaries—amounts of receipts and repayments.

(c) Summarizations of transactions classified in support of official accounts rendered by accountable officers who continue to operate with funded checking accounts, including:

(1) For the accounting period in which vouchers are paid—amounts of expenditures and related deductions representing repayments and available receipts; and

(2) For the accounting period in which collections are received by accountable officers—amounts of repayments and available receipts.

(d) The departmental deposit lists and fiscal officers' registers of deposits, presently issued on the basis of Form 201 deposits of unavailable receipts cleared centrally in the Treasury, will be continued only with respect to agencies which continue to operate with funded checking accounts. With respect to such agencies, therefore, the departmental deposit lists, representing unavailable receipts covered into the Treasury and credited to the central receipt accounts, will continue to be the basis for integration with the administrative receipt accounts.

III. Issuance of Instructions

10. Regulations of the Treasury Department within the framework of this statement will be issued by the Fiscal Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Any questions concerning the plans discussed herein should be directed to the Bureau of Accounts.

W. Randolph Burgess,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Exhibit 56.—Regulations governing the purchase, custody, transfer, and sale of foreign exchange by executive departments and agencies of the United States

[Department Circular No. 930, Supplement No. 1]

Treasury Department,
Washington, December 28, 1954.

To Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies, and Others Concerned:

Treasury Department Circular No. 930, dated October 19, 1953, is hereby amended by adding thereto the following new section:

281.10 *Applicability to currencies received under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954.* By virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of the Treasury by Section 4 (b) of Executive Order No. 10560, dated September 9, 1954, the regulations in this section and instructions issued thereunder shall, except as provided herein, apply to the purchase, custody, deposit, transfer, and sale of all foreign currencies received by executive departments and agencies of the United States under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (Public Law 480, approved July 10, 1954, 68 Stat. 454). Collections under the act shall be deposited only with United States

disbursing officers who are employees of the Department of State operating under delegation from the Chief Disbursing Officer of the Treasury Department.

A. N. OVERBY,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Exhibit 57.—Regulations for withholding compensation due personnel

[Department Circular No. 871, First Supplement. Accounts]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 12, 1954.

To Heads of Bureaus, Treasury Department:

1. *Purpose.*—This circular prescribes the regulations to implement Public Law 497, approved July 15, 1954 (68 Stat. 482). The act provides for recovering by departments or establishments by current withholding from authorized pay the amount of erroneous payments to employees of the United States, or to active and retired members of the armed forces and reserve components. Heretofore, the law authorized withholding of compensation due employees only in cases where the General Accounting Office had disallowed or raised a charge against disbursing or certifying officers for an improper payment.

2. *Provisions of the act of July 15, 1954.*—Section 1 of the act of July 15, 1954, provides as follows:

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That, when it is determined by the Secretary of the department concerned or the head of the agency or independent establishment concerned, or one of their designees, that an employee of the United States or any member of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, or a reserve component thereof, is indebted to the United States as the result of any erroneous payment made by the department, agency, or independent establishment concerned to or on behalf of any such person, the amount of the indebtedness may be collected in monthly installments, or at officially established regular pay period intervals, by deduction in reasonable amounts from the current pay account of such person. The deductions may be made only from basic compensation, basic pay, special pay, and incentive pay, retired pay, retainer pay, or in the case of persons not entitled to basic pay, other authorized pay. Collection shall be effected over a period not greater than the anticipated period of active duty or period of employment, as the case may be. The amount deducted for any period shall not exceed an amount equal to two-thirds of the pay from which the deduction is made, unless the deduction of a greater amount is necessary to effect collection within the period or anticipated period of active duty or employment. If such individual retires, resigns, or his employment or period of active duty is otherwise terminated before such adjustment has been completed, adjustment shall be made by decreasing subsequent payments, of whatever nature, due such person by the department, agency, or independent establishment concerned. Nothing in this section shall modify any existing law which provides for forfeiture of pay or allowances."

3. *Administration.*—Pursuant to the above act and Reorganization Plan No. 26 of 1950, the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury under the above act is hereby delegated to the head of each bureau with authorization to make redelegations to responsible officers as he may determine, with respect to payments under his control.

4. *Determination and notification.*—An administrative determination of the amount of an erroneous payment will be based on a statement of findings of fact regarding the circumstances of each erroneous payment. Such administrative determination and statement of findings of fact will be presented promptly to the employee concerned, and shall include a settlement proposal regarding the amounts that may be repaid in cash or deducted from his authorized pay. Such proposal shall be promptly acknowledged by the employee, stating whether or not he agrees with the settlement as proposed, or desires a different arrangement. If the employee offers a counterproposal, a review will be made of the circumstances in the case before a final settlement plan is adopted. If the employee does not acknowledge the proposal or make a counter-proposal, the determining official shall proceed with collection as stated.

5. *Method of payment.*—In effecting settlements appropriate consideration will be given to the financial capacity of the employee in order to avoid undue hard-

ship. However, the arrangement should contemplate a minimum of installments and full reimbursement as expeditiously as the circumstances justify. Relatively small erroneous payments should be withheld in total amount.

6. *Limitations.*—Attention is directed to the requirement of the act that the amount deducted for any period shall not exceed an amount equal to two-thirds of the gross pay from which the deduction is made, unless deduction of a greater amount is necessary to effect collection within the period or anticipated period of active duty or employment. It is required that collection of an erroneous payment be completed prior to the employee's separation or transfer to another agency, since the act grants authority to make recovery only to the agency in which the erroneous payment occurred. Erroneous payments discovered after an employee has left the Treasury Department should be adjusted as heretofore.

7. *Employee rights.*—The employee shall be given an opportunity to question the amount of the erroneous payment. If he disputes the administrative determination made, the objections raised by him shall be given due consideration by the officer charged with the responsibility of making the determination. If, after review of the objections, the determination is reaffirmed, the employee will be advised of his rights to assert a claim against the Government for recovery of the amount in the General Accounting Office and the Federal courts.

M. B. Folsom,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Note.—This regulation was approved November 9, 1954, by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, pursuant to Section 2 of Public Law 497, approved July 15, 1954.

Exhibit 58.—Regulations governing the acceptance of conditional gifts of money or other intangible personal property to further the defense effort

[Department Circular No. 957. Accounts]

Treasury Department,
Washington, February 24, 1955.

To Heads of Government Departments and Agencies:

Provisions of the Act

Public Law 537, approved July 27, 1954 (68 Stat. 566), authorizing the acceptance of conditional gifts to further the defense effort of the United States provides:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That to further the defense effort of the United States—

(a) the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to accept or reject on behalf of the United States any gift of money or other intangible personal property made on condition that it be used for a particular defense purpose; and

(b) the Administrator of General Services is authorized to accept or reject on behalf of the United States any gift of other property, real or personal, made on condition that it be used for a particular defense purpose.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury may convert into money, at the best terms available, any such gift of intangible property other than money; and the Administrator of General Services may convert into money, at the best terms available, any such gift of tangible property, or transfer to any other Federal agency without reimbursement such property as he may determine usable for the particular purpose for which it was donated.

Sec. 3. There shall be established on the books of the Treasury a special account into which shall be deposited all money received as a result of such gifts.

Sec. 4. The Secretary of the Treasury, in order to effectuate the purposes for which gifts accepted under this Act are made, shall from time to time pay the money in such special account to such of the various appropriation accounts as in his judgment will best effectuate the intent of the donors, and such money is hereby appropriated and shall be available for expenditure for the purposes of the appropriations to which paid.

Sec. 5. The Secretary of the Treasury and the Administrator of General Services shall consult with interested Federal agencies in carrying out the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 6. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to modify or repeal the authority to accept conditional gifts under any other provisions of law."

The Secretary of the Treasury has delegated his functions under Public Law 537 to the Fiscal Assistant Secretary. Accordingly, the following regulations shall govern the acceptance of conditional gifts of money or other intangible personal property under the act.

DEFINITION

1. The term "other intangible personal property" includes negotiable instruments, money orders, bonds, shares of stock, or similar evidences of value.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF RECEIVING AGENCIES

2. All conditional gifts of money or other intangible personal property made to the United States and received by any Government department, agency, or establishment for a particular defense purpose pursuant to this act, together with the original correspondence, will be forwarded to the Treasury Department, Bureau of Accounts, Administrative Division, Washington 25, D. C. Prior to forwarding, the receiving agency will acknowledge receipt of the gift to the donor. Such acknowledgment should indicate the receipt of the donation by the agency and its referral to the Treasury Department, but should not indicate acceptance or rejection of the gift on behalf of the United States. A copy of the acknowledgment will accompany the original correspondence to the Treasury. The letter of transmittal to the Treasury Department shall contain recommendations of the receiving agency with regard to acceptance or rejection of the gift and the appropriation or fund account to which the proceeds of the gift should be credited to best carry out the intent of the donor. In recommending the account to receive the credit the agency should give consideration to the period of availability of the appropriation or fund in order that the intent of the donor may be carried out.

3. In the event that the appropriation account to which the proceeds of a gift has been credited expires for obligation purposes before the amount of the gift has been obligated, the department or agency concerned may issue the necessary documents to effect transfer of the unobligated balance to a current year's appropriation, provided its records clearly disclose all transactions relating to the gift and the fact that the amount transferred represents only that portion of the unobligated balance which is directly allocable to the proceeds of the gift.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF TREASURY DEPARTMENT

4. The Treasury Department will deposit money received under the act into a trust fund appropriation as available receipts, pending disposition. Gifts of other intangible personal property will be held temporarily in safekeeping pending acceptance or rejection of the gift.

5. Based on the agency's recommendation and other considerations that may be appropriate in the circumstances, the Treasury Department will determine whether the gift should be accepted or rejected and the appropriation or fund accounts to which the proceeds are to be credited. Where action is proposed other than that recommended by the agency, the Treasury will consult with the agency before taking final action. The Treasury will advise the donor and the agencies concerned of the disposition of the gift. In the case of rejection of any gift, the Treasury will return the gift to the donor.

6. In the case of acceptance, the Treasury will dispose of intangible personal property and deposit the proceeds into the trust fund appropriation referred to in paragraph 4. All amounts credited to such fund on account of accepted gifts will be paid to the appropriation or fund accounts of the agency or agencies authorized to receive the credits.

GIFTS RECEIVED BY GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

7. The Administrator of General Services Administration, after acceptance of a conditional gift of tangible property which he converts into money, will transmit the proceeds to the Treasury Department, Bureau of Accounts, Administrative Division, Washington 25, D. C., with recommendations as to the appropriation or fund accounts to which the proceeds of the gift should be transferred. The Treasury Department will advise the General Services Administration of the final disposition of the money.

EDWARD F. BARTELT,
Fiscal Assistant Secretary.

Miscellaneous

Exhibit 59.—Letter of the Postmaster General to the Secretary of the Treasury certifying extraordinary expenditures contributing to the deficiencies of postal revenue for the fiscal year 1955

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 14, 1955.*

THE HONORABLE THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: Pursuant to the provisions of the act of June 9, 1930 (39 U. S. C. 793), the amounts set forth below with respect to certain mailings during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1955, as determined under our present system of estimating, are certified to you in order that they may be separately classified on the books of the Treasury Department:

(a) The estimated amount which would have been collected at regular rates of postage on matter mailed during the year by officers of the Government excluded from the requirement for payment of postage on penalty mail under Public Law 286, effective August 15, 1953, and the fees which would have been collected at regular rates on official registered matter mailed during the year by all officers of the Government other than the Post Office Department:

Postage	$1, 035, 140
Registry fees, including surcharges	[1] 22, 040, 973
Total	23, 076, 113

Inasmuch as Public Law 286 requires the payment of postage on penalty mail by departments and agencies of the Government, except the Post Office Department and certain minor agencies specifically exempted, only the estimated postage at regular rates of those other agencies specifically exempted from payment is shown above. Payments of postage on penalty mail required under Public Law 286 totaled $34,716,125 and were sufficient to cover the cost of handling such matter.

(b) The estimated amount which would have been collected at regular rates of postage on matter mailed under the franking privilege by others than members of Congress	145, 911
Public Law 286 also provided for reimbursement by appropriation for the cost of handling matter mailed by members of Congress and certain other legislative officials. The reimbursement for the year amounted to $1,978,500 which was sufficient to defray the cost of handling such matter.	
(c) The estimated amount which would have been collected during the year at regular rates of postage on publications going free in the county	839, 284
(d) The estimated amount which would have been collected at regular rates of postage on matter mailed free to the blind during the year	[2] 846, 136
(e) The estimated difference between the postage revenue collected during the year on mailings of newspapers and periodicals published by and in the interests of religious, educational, scientific, philanthropic, agricultural, labor, and fraternal organizations, and that which would have been collected at zone rates of postage	1, 895, 568
(f) The estimated excess during the year of the cost of aircraft service over the postage revenues derived from air mail	([3])
Grand total	26,803,012

Sincerely yours,

MAURICE H. STANS,
Acting Postmaster General.

[1] Cost of handling this mail is approximately $2 million; legislation has been proposed that the Post Office Department be so reimbursed.

[2] Revenue differential from regular rates based on handling costs. Under the system of estimating used prior to 1953 the estimated revenue differential was based on the special rate of 1 cent per pound charged on certain matter for the blind handled in the mails. The revenue differential from this special rate would amount to $198,000.

[3] Due to the transfer of subsidy payments to airlines to the Civil Aeronautics Board under the provisions of Reorganization Plan No. 10 effective October 1, 1953, the postage revenues from air mail exceeded the cost of aircraft service in the fiscal year 1955.

TABLES

NOTE.—In tables where figures have been rounded to a specified unit and where calculations have been made from unrounded figures, the details may not check to the totals shown.

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Bases of Tables

The figures in this report are shown on the basis of (a) the *Daily Statement of the United States Treasury,* (b) the *Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the United States Government,* (c) warrants issued, (d) public debt accounts, and (e) administrative accounts and reports. Where no basis is indicated, the figures are derived from administrative reports prepared according to various specifications. Where more than one basis is used in a single table that covers a period of years, the dates of the changes in bases are stated.

Data on the first two bases are derived from the publications indicated by their titles. The monthly statement was first published in February 1954, and reflects budget results which previously had been shown in the daily statement. At the same time, the latter publication became a statement of cash deposits and withdrawals affecting the account of the Treasurer of the United States. (See exhibits 69, 70, and 71 in the 1954 Annual Report.) The sources of data used in these two publications and the description of the other bases of tables in this report are hereinafter described.

Daily Statement of the United States Treasury

Since February 1954 (with comparative figures retroactive for the full fiscal year 1953), the *Daily Statement of the United States Treasury* has covered only transactions which clear through the Treasurer's account. For each business day, it reflects cash deposits and withdrawals in that account, and the status of the account.

No distinction is made as to type of account (budget, trust, etc.) in reporting deposits and withdrawals, which are segregated in a limited number of classifications. The deposits are on the basis of certificates of deposit cleared through the accounts of the Treasurer of the United States. Total withdrawals are on the basis of checks paid or cash disbursements made out of the Treasurer's account. Some of the withdrawal classifications shown are reported on the basis of mailed reports of checks issued adjusted by means of clearing accounts to the total checks paid. Except for relatively minor amounts, noncash interfund and intragovernmental transactions are excluded. In order to facilitate current reporting and classification, Federal Reserve Banks report by telegraph at the close of each day the balance they carry in the Treasurer's account and certain other information. The public debt figures in the daily Treasury statement are on the same basis as other transactions, i. e., on the basis of information shown on bank transcripts received and cleared by the Treasurer's Office frequently referred to as the "clearance" basis. During a period when a new marketable public debt issue is being sold or when an issue matures, reports of transactions are based upon telegrams received from the Federal Reserve Banks.

The daily Treasury statement before February 17, 1954, not only covered transactions cleared through the Treasurer's account but included certain transactions by Government agencies which were handled through commercial bank accounts. It carried information similar to that in the present daily Treasury statement on the status of the Treasurer's account and on public debt issuance, retirement, and amounts outstanding. Receipts and expenditures, however, were classified to show the budget results for a given period, and were used as a basis for reflecting the results under the President's budget program as enacted by the Congress. Receipts were on the basis of deposits as they cleared the Treasurer's account. Expenditures, however, have been reported on two bases as follows: (a) Expenditures through 1946 were shown on the basis of checks paid by the Treasurer of the United States; and (b) from 1947 through 1953, expenditures made through the facilities of the Treasury Department's Division of Disbursement were on the basis of checks issued, while certain others, principally those of the Department of Defense and its predecessor organizations, were on the basis of checks paid. (See the 1953 Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury for more detailed information on the daily Treasury statement.)

Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the United States Government

In February 1954, this monthly statement replaced the daily statement as the primary source for budget results and other receipt and expenditure data classified by type of account. This statement shows all receipts and expenditures of the Government, including those made from cash accounts held outside the United States Treasury. The information in the monthly statement is compiled from reports of the Treasurer of the United States and of all other collecting and disbursing agencies, including those agencies which maintain checking accounts in commercial banks. These reports cover transactions recorded in the accounts of collecting and disbursing agencies during the reporting period. The net of transactions as compiled from these reports is reconciled in the monthly statement to changes in the cash balances in the Treasurer's account, cash held outside the Treasurer's account, and changes in the public debt outstanding.

Receipts of taxes and customs duties are reported on a collection basis while various other receipts are reported partially on a collection basis and partially on a deposits basis. Expenditures (except interest on the public debt) are reported on the basis of checks issued or cash payments made by disbursing officers. Figures on this basis are compiled from reports by disbursing officers of the amounts of checks drawn upon the Treasurer of the United States in payment of Government obligations, certain cash payments, and payments from funds held outside the Treasury. Transactions of an interfund or intragovernmental nature also are on this basis even though actual issuance of checks may not be involved. From February 1954 through May 1955, with comparative figures retroactive to the beginning of the fiscal year 1953, the public debt interest expenditure figures represented interest which became due and payable; beginning with June 1955, and cumulative figures for the fiscal year 1955, interest on the public debt is included on an accrual basis.

The change in reporting the receipts and expenditures of the United States Government, as explained in the Treasury announcement of February 17, 1954, did not affect the concept as to what is included in the administrative budget but was a change to secure greater consistency in the manner of reporting.

Warrants issued

Until 1950, the use of warrants was an integral part of the accounting for receipts and expenditures and the basis for many earlier financial statements. The Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950 permitted the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller General of the United States jointly to waive the legal requirements with respect to the use of warrants.[1] There follows an explanation of the warrant basis for receipts and expenditures:

Warrants issued—Receipts

Section 305 of the Revised Statutes as amended (31 U. S. C. 147) provides that the receipts for all moneys received by the Treasurer of the United States "shall be indorsed upon warrants signed by the Secretary of the Treasury, without which warrant, so signed, no acknowledgment for money received into the public Treasury shall be valid." Covering warrants were prepared from certificates of deposit mailed to the Treasury, principally by Government depositaries, showing deposits received. The figures thus compiled were on a "warrants-issued" basis. Table 2 for the years prior to 1916 shows receipts on this basis. Since these certificates did not reach the Treasury simultaneously, all receipts for a fiscal year could not be covered into the Treasury by warrant of the Secretary immediately upon the close of the fiscal year. Therefore, certain certificates of deposit representing amounts deposited during one fiscal year were reported as the next year's receipts.

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[1] Under the authority of this act, there were issued the following joint regulations: No. 1, effective November 1, 1950, eliminated the necessity for issuance of covering warrants, the requisitioning of funds and the use of accountable warrants in connection with repayments to appropriations; No. 2 effective May 1, 1951, provided that appropriated funds be made immediately available in the accounts of disbursing officers; No. 3 effective July 1, 1951, provided that certain special fund and trust fund receipts be credited directly to the accounts of disbursing officers; and No. 4, effective July 1, 1955, waived the requirements with regard to the requisitioning and advancing of funds to accountable officers and the issuance and countersignature of warrants acknowledging receipt of money to be covered into the Treasury.

Prior to the fiscal year 1954, all collections of internal revenue and customs and miscellaneous receipts, with two exceptions,[2] were covered into the Treasury by warrants signed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Beginning with the fiscal year 1954, the recording of all receipts in the receipt, appropriation, or fund accounts of the Treasury Department has constituted the official acknowledgment of moneys received and covered into the Treasury.

Warrants issued—Expenditures

The Constitution of the United States provides that "no money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law * * *." Section 305 of the Revised Statutes as amended (31 U. S. C. 147) requires that the Treasurer of the United States shall disburse the moneys of the United States upon warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury. Prior to 1916, reports of expenditures were based on the amount of accountable and settlement warrants issued and charged to the appropriation accounts. Since accountable warrants covered advances to disbursing officers, such expenditure reports necessarily included the balances of funds remaining unexpended to the credit of the disbursing officers at the close of the fiscal year.[3]

Public Debt accounts

The figures reported on this basis represent transactions which have been audited by the Bureau of the Public Debt. It may be several months after a financing operation before all the transactions have been reported and audited. Therefore, the public debt figures on this basis differ from those reported in the daily Treasury statement, since the latter consist of transactions cleared through the Treasurer's account during the reporting period (see explanation under "Daily Statement of the United States Treasury," on page 339). A reconciliation of figures on the two bases is given in table 21.

Administrative accounts and reports

Certain tables in this report are developed from the accounts, records, and reports of the administrative agencies concerned, which may be on various bases. Among these are tables showing internal revenue collections, customs, postal receipts, sales of savings bonds by States, prices and yields of securities, customs statistics, foreign currency transactions in the accounts of the Secretary of the Treasury, and balance sheets, and statements of income and expense and source and application of funds of public enterprise funds which are based on the records of the reporting office.

Internal revenue collections (table 11) are stated on the basis of reports of directors of internal revenue representing collections made by these officers or deposited directly by taxpayers to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States.

Customs collections (table 12) are based upon reports of collectors of customs representing collections made during the period.

Postal revenues (table 13) are based upon reports of the Post Office Department prepared on a modified accrual basis (revenues earned less deferred box rentals, etc.).

Description of Accounts Relating to Cash Operations

Three classes of accounts are maintained with respect to the cash operations of the Federal Government. First, there are the accounts of fiscal officers or agents, collectively, who receive money for deposit in the United States Treasury or for other authorized disposition or make expenditures by drawing checks on the Treasurer of the United States or by effecting payments in some other manner. Then, there are the accounts of the Treasurer of the United States whose office, generally speaking, is responsible for the receipt and custody of money deposited by fiscal officers or agents and for the payment of checks drawn on the Treasurer and of public debt securities redeemed. Finally, a set of central accounts is

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[2] (1) Collections representing repayments to appropriations which, since November 1, 1950, have been covered into the Treasury and credited directly to the accounts of disbursing officers; and (2) certain special fund and trust fund receipts that have been appropriated, which, since July 1, 1951, have been immediately available to the collecting agency.

[3] See footnote 1.

maintained in the Treasury Department for the purpose of consolidating financial data reported periodically from these two operating segments so that the results of cash operations may be presented in central financial reports on a unified basis for the Government as a whole.

The central accounts relating to cash operations disclose complete and current (monthly as well as fiscal year) information on: (1) The Government's receipts by principal sources, and its expenditures according to the different appropriations and other funds involved; and (2) the cash transactions, classified by types, together with certain directly related assets and liabilities, which underlie such receipts and expenditures. The accounting for receipts is substantially on the basis of collections and that for expenditures is uniformly on the basis of disbursements by check or in cash in payment of creditors. The structure of the accounts provides for a reconciliation, on a firm accounting basis, between the published reports of receipts and expenditures (and budget results) for the Government as a whole and changes in the Treasurer's cash balance—utilizing such factors as checks outstanding and deposits and cash not with the Treasury.

Within the central accounts, receipt and expenditure accounts are classified as follows:

Budget accounts [4]

General fund receipt accounts.—In the general fund receipt accounts are recorded all receipts which are not earmarked by law for a specific purpose. General fund receipts consist principally of internal revenue collections, which include income taxes, excise taxes, estate, gift, and employment taxes. The remainder consist of customs duties and a large number of miscellaneous receipts, including such items as fees for permits and licenses, fines, penalties, and forfeitures; interest and dividends; rentals; royalties; sale of Government property; and seigniorage.

Special fund receipt accounts.—Special fund receipt accounts are credited with receipts from specific sources as authorized by law; such receipts may be expended only for the particular purposes specified by law. The Congress may appropriate these receipts for special purposes on an annual basis or for an indefinite period of time. Although such receipts are not available for general purposes, they are included in the totals of budget receipts. Examples of special fund receipts are those arising from rents and royalties under the Mineral Leasing Act, the revenue from visitors to Yellowstone National Park, the proceeds of the sale of certain timber and reserve lands, and other receipts authorized to be credited to the reclamation fund.

General and special fund expenditure accounts.—General and special fund expenditure accounts are established to record amounts (either specific or without limitation) appropriated by the Congress to be expended respectively for the general support of the Government or for a special purpose authorized by law. Such accounts are classified according to the limitations that the Congress may establish with respect to the period of availability for obligation of the appropriation, i. e., one-year, multiple-year, or without any time limit (referred to as "no-year"), and the agency having authority to enter into obligations and approve expenditures.

Revolving and management fund accounts.—These are funds authorized by specific provisions of law to: (a) Finance a continuing cycle of operations with receipts derived from such operations available without further action by Congress; or (b) facilitate accounting for and administration of intragovernmental operations. Treasury reports generally show the net effect of operations in the accounts (excess of disbursements or reimbursements for the period) which affect the budget surplus or deficit. These accounts are usually designated as "no-year" accounts which are without limitation as to period of availability for obligation or expenditure. Examples of such accounts include corporate revolving funds such as those under the Export-Import Bank of Washington, the Commodity Credit Corporation, and other revolving funds such as the general supply fund of the General Services Administration and the working capital fund of the Public Buildings Service.

Working fund accounts.—Working funds are accounts established to receive advance payments from other agencies or bureaus to be expended for purposes authorized by law. "Allocated" working funds are those which receive advance

[4] Represents only those accounts that determine the budget surplus or deficit of the United States Government.

payments from a single appropriation, and carry symbols identified with the parent account; transactions therein are classified under the parent agency. "Consolidated" working funds are those which may receive advances from two or more appropriations. Expenditure transactions recorded in these accounts are stated net of advances credited and are classified under the agencies administering the accounts. The accounts are subject to the fiscal year limitations of the parent appropriations or other accounts from which advanced.

Nonbudget accounts

Trust accounts.—These are accounts maintained to record the receipt and expenditure of moneys held in trust by the Government for the benefit of individuals, or classes of individuals, which may be expended only for carrying out the specific purposes or programs in accordance with the terms of a trust agreement or statute. Within the category of trust accounts, there is a subcategory of trust revolving funds which are accounts used to carry on a cycle of business-type operations. Unlike the funds in general and special accounts, the trust funds are not available for general or special purposes and do not enter into the budget surplus or deficit. The receipts of many trust funds, especially the major ones, not needed for current benefits and other payments, are invested in United States securities. Some of the major trust accounts are the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, unemployment trust fund, civil service retirement fund, and the national service life insurance fund.

Deposit fund accounts.—Deposit funds are established to account for receipts that are either (a) held in suspense temporarily and later refunded or paid into some other fund of the Government upon administrative or legal determination as to the proper disposition thereof, or (b) held by the Government as banker or agent for others and paid out at the direction of the depositor. Such funds are not available for paying salaries, expenses, grants, or other expenditures of the Government. As in the case of the trust funds, the transactions in these accounts are not included in the budget totals.

Summary of

TABLE 1.—*Summary of fiscal operations,*

[On basis of daily Treasury statements through 1952; [1] thereafter on basis of "Monthly State-

Fiscal year or month	Budget receipts and expenditures: Net receipts [2]	Expenditures [3]	Surplus, or deficit (−)	Trust account and other transactions, net receipts, or expenditures (−) [4]	Clearing account [5]
1932	$1,923,913,117	$4,659,202,825	−$2,735,289,708	−$5,178,050	
1933	2,021,212,943	4,622,865,028	−2,601,652,085	−5,009,989	
1934	3,064,267,912	6,693,899,854	−3,629,631,943	834,880,108	
1935	3,729,913,845	6,520,965,945	−2,791,052,100	402,724,190	
1936	4,068,936,689	8,493,485,919	−4,424,549,230	187,063,025	
1937	4,978,600,695	7,756,021,409	−2,777,420,714	3,314,169	
1938	5,615,221,162	6,791,837,760	−1,176,616,598	98,934,030	
1939	4,996,299,530	8,858,457,570	−3,862,158,040	1,209,673,564	
1940	5,144,013,044	9,062,032,204	−3,918,019,161	442,538,143	
1941	7,102,931,383	13,262,203,742	−6,159,272,358	907,790,781	
1942	12,555,436,084	34,045,678,816	−21,490,242,732	−1,612,785,695	
1943	21,986,700,787	79,407,131,152	−57,420,430,365	−337,796,138	
1944	43,635,315,356	95,058,707,898	−51,423,392,541	−2,221,918,654	
1945	44,475,303,665	r 98,416,219,790	−53,940,916,126	791,293,666	
1946	39,771,403,710	60,447,574,319	−20,676,170,609	−523,587,210	
1947	39,786,181,036	39,032,393,376	753,787,660	−1,102,524,942	$554,706,981
1948 [7]	41,488,178,842	33,068,708,998	8,419,469,844	−294,342,662	−507,106,039
1949 [7]	37,695,549,449	39,506,989,497	−1,811,440,048	−494,733,365	366,441,900
1950	36,494,900,837	39,617,003,195	−3,122,102,357	99,137,360	482,656,886
1951	47,567,613,484	44,057,830,859	3,509,782,624	679,223,478	−214,140,135
1952	61,390,944,552	65,407,584,930	−4,016,640,378	147,077,201	−401,389,312
1953	64,825,044,026	74,274,257,484	−9,449,213,457	434,671,979	−249,920,729
1954	64,655,386,989	67,772,353,245	−3,116,966,256	327,762,083	−303,126,484
1955	60,389,743,895	64,569,972,817	−4,180,228,921	231,296,942	283,518,269
1954—July	2,827,419,981	4,827,464,317	−2,000,044,336	−169,448,798	−96,496,769
August	3,911,341,419	6,731,482,522	−2,820,141,103	303,580,431	−221,887,851
September	4,951,336,132	5,019,476,728	−68,140,596	−120,726,913	21,298,015
October	2,639,075,735	4,857,109,025	−2,218,033,290	−310,518,437	104,427,172
November	4,200,528,757	3,842,151,382	358,377,374	390,759,112	−209,185,244
December	3,742,129,539	6,288,185,387	−2,546,055,847	100,121,387	424,981,472
1955—January	4,655,137,005	4,941,660,841	−286,523,835	331,725,056	−185,601,499
February	5,427,387,820	4,831,052,390	596,335,430	−10,824,627	353,725,705
March	9,740,825,021	5,894,467,360	3,846,357,661	−7,497,412	35,549,037
April	3,732,001,729	5,227,760,264	−1,495,758,535	−164,251,141	309,388,601
May	4,437,758,868	5,356,471,202	−918,712,333	−42,669,192	−383,744,093
June	10,124,801,885	6,752,691,394	3,372,110,491	−68,952,522	131,063,720

r Revised

1 Except that public debt figures are on basis of daily Treasury statements throughout period shown. Guaranteed obligations for 1934–39 on basis of Public Debt accounts, and for 1940 and thereafter on basis of daily Treasury statements. Excludes guaranteed obligations held by the Treasury.

2 Total budget receipts less refunds of receipts, and less transfers of tax receipts to the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund beginning with fiscal 1937 and to the railroad retirement account beginning with fiscal 1938.

3 Expenditures are "net" after allowance for reimbursements to appropriations, receipts of revolving fund appropriations, and receipts credited to disbursing accounts of corporations and agencies having authority to use collections without formal covering into the Treasury. The figures include transfers to trust accounts. Beginning with 1951, the net investments by wholly owned Government corporations and agencies in public debt securities are excluded from budget expenditures and are included in trust account and other transactions. The expenditure figures also exclude public debt retirements chargeable, to the sinking fund, etc., under special provisions of law. Effective July 1, 1948, payments to the Treasury, principally by wholly owned Government corporations, for retirement of capital stock and disposition of earnings are excluded from both receipts and expenditures. Prior year adjustments of such payments are shown in table 2, footnote 3.

4 Consists of transactions of trust and deposit fund accounts, net investments by Government agencies in public debt securities, and net redemptions or sales of obligations of Government agencies in the market (see table 7). Investment by wholly owned Government corporations in public debt securities are included in budget expenditures before 1951. Retirements of national bank notes chargeable against the increment on gold (fiscal years 1935–39) are excluded.

5 For checks outstanding, telegraphic reports from Federal Reserve Banks, public debt interest accrued and unpaid effective June 30, 1955, and covering interest expenditures for the full fiscal year 1955 (previously included from November 1949 as interest checks and coupons outstanding), see table 45; and beginning with the fiscal year 1954, deposits in transit and cash held outside the Treasury, net increase, or decrease (−). For 1955 includes adjustment of −$207,183,858 for effect on balance in Treasurer's account due to reclassification in November 1954 of Post Office disbursing accounts.

Fiscal Operations

fiscal years 1932–55 and monthly 1955

ment of Receipts and Expenditures of the United States Government," see "Bases of Tables"]

Public debt, net increase, or decrease (−)	Cash balance in account of the Treasurer of the U. S., net increase, or decrease (−)	Amount, end of period				
		Cash balance in account of the Treasurer of the U. S.	Debt outstanding [1]			
			Public debt [1]	Guaranteed obligations [1]	Total [1]	Subject to limitation [6]
$2, 685, 720, 952	−$54, 746, 805	$417, 197, 178	$19, 487, 002, 444	------------	$19, 487, 002, 444	(6)
3, 051, 670, 116	445, 008, 042	862, 205, 221	22, 538, 672, 560	------------	22, 538, 672, 560	(6)
4, 514, 468, 854	1, 719, 717, 020	2, 581, 922, 240	27, 053, 141, 414	$680, 767, 817	27, 733, 909, 231	(6)
1, 647, 751, 210	−740, 576, 701	1, 841, 345, 539	28, 700, 892, 625	4, 122, 684, 692	32, 823, 577, 316	(6)
5, 077, 650, 869	840, 164, 664	2, 681, 510, 204	33, 778, 543, 494	4, 718, 033, 242	38, 496, 576, 735	(6)
2, 646, 070, 239	−128, 036, 307	2, 553, 473, 897	36, 424, 613, 732	4, 664, 604, 533	41, 089, 218, 265	(6)
740, 126, 583	−337, 555, 984	2, 215, 917, 913	37, 164, 740, 315	4, 852, 791, 651	42, 017, 531, 967	$36, 881, 889, 956
3, 274, 792, 096	622, 307, 620	2, 838, 225, 533	40, 439, 532, 411	5, 450, 834, 099	45, 890, 366, 510	40, 371, 110, 606
2, 527, 998, 627	−947, 482, 391	1, 890, 743, 141	42, 967, 531, 038	5, 529, 070, 655	48, 496, 601, 693	42, 369, 599, 868
5, 993, 912, 498	742, 430, 921	2, 633, 174, 062	48, 961, 443, 536	6, 370, 252, 580	55, 331, 696, 116	48, 383, 527, 558
23, 461, 001, 581	357, 973, 154	2, 991, 147, 216	72, 422, 445, 116	4, 568, 259, 630	76, 990, 704, 746	74, 154, 457, 607
64, 273, 645, 214	6, 515, 418, 710	9, 506, 565, 926	136, 696, 090, 330	4, 099, 943, 046	140, 796, 033, 376	140, 469, 083, 742
64, 307, 296, 891	10, 661, 985, 696	20, 168, 551, 622	201, 003, 387, 221	1, 623, 069, 301	202, 626, 456, 522	208, 077, 255, 051
57, 678, 800, 189	4, 529, 177, 729	24, 697, 729, 352	258, 682, 187, 410	433, 158, 392	259, 115, 345, 802	268, 670, 763, 468
10, 739, 911, 763	−10,459,846,056	14, 237, 883, 295	269, 422, 099, 173	476, 384, 859	269, 898, 484, 033	268, 932, 355, 302
−11,135,716,065	−10,929,746,366	3, 308, 136, 929	258, 286, 383, 109	89, 520, 185	258, 375, 903, 294	257, 491, 416, 060
−5, 994, 136, 596	1, 623, 884, 548	4, 932, 021, 477	252, 292, 246, 513	73, 460, 818	252, 365, 707, 331	251, 541, 571, 385
478, 113, 347	−1, 461, 618, 165	3, 470, 403, 312	252, 770, 359, 860	27, 275, 408	252, 797, 635, 268	252, 027, 712, 585
4, 586, 992, 491	2, 046, 684, 380	5, 517, 087, 692	257, 357, 352, 351	19, 503, 034	257, 376, 855, 385	256, 652, 133, 429
−2, 135, 375, 536	1, 839, 490, 432	7, 356, 578, 123	255, 221, 976, 815	29, 227, 169	255, 251, 203, 984	254, 566, 629, 670
3, 883, 201, 970	−387, 750, 519	6, 968, 827, 604	259, 105, 178, 785	45, 565, 346	259, 150, 744, 131	258, 506, 598, 138
6, 965, 882, 853	−2, 298, 579, 356	4, 670, 248, 248	266, 071, 061, 639	52, 072, 761	266, 123, 134, 400	265, 521, 736, 381
5, 188, 537, 469	2, 096, 206, 813	6, 766, 455, 061	271, 259, 599, 108	81, 441, 386	271, 341, 040, 494	270, 790, 304, 616
3. 114, 623, 694	−550, 790, 014	6, 215, 665, 047	274, 374, 222, 802	44, 142, 961	274, 418, 365, 763	273, 914, 849, 696
−275, 969, 456	−2, 541, 959, 359	4, 224, 495, 701	270, 983, 629, 651	20, 900, 511	271, 004, 530, 163	270, 466, 408, 030
3, 971, 376, 725	1, 232, 928, 202	5, 457, 423, 903	274, 955, 006, 377	27, 291, 586	274, 982, 297, 963	274, 447, 030, 818
−145, 131, 463	−312, 700, 957	5, 144, 722, 946	274, 809, 874, 913	28, 530, 111	274, 838, 405, 024	274, 304, 614, 332
3, 942, 177, 560	1, 518, 053, 004	6, 662, 775, 951	278, 752, 052, 473	33, 615, 011	278, 785, 667, 484	278, 254, 566, 926
101, 034, 345	640, 985, 589	7, 303, 761, 540	278, 853, 086, 819	34, 420, 636	278, 887, 507, 455	278, 357, 334, 253
−103, 272, 428	−2, 124, 225, 415	[8] 5, 179, 536, 125	278, 749, 814, 391	33, 942, 186	278, 783, 756, 577	278, 255, 899, 397
−310, 747, 072	−451, 147, 352	4, 728, 388, 772	278, 439, 067, 318	23, 806, 536	278, 462, 873, 855	277, 948, 794, 933
−257, 112, 676	682, 123, 833	5, 410, 512, 605	278, 181, 954, 642	26, 948, 261	278, 208, 902, 903	277, 696, 935, 449
−4, 134, 136, 479	−259, 727, 194	5, 150, 785, 410	274, 047, 818, 162	32, 614, 836	274, 080, 432, 998	273, 571, 209, 594
2, 601, 011, 032	1, 250, 389, 958	6, 401, 175, 369	276, 648, 829, 194	37, 455, 711	276, 686, 284, 906	276, 179, 031, 320
823, 558, 335	−521, 567, 284	5, 879, 608, 085	277, 472, 387, 530	42, 820, 736	277, 515, 208, 266	277, 009, 630, 979
−3, 098, 164, 727	336, 056, 961	6, 215, 665, 047	274, 374, 222, 802	44, 142, 961	274, 418, 365, 763	273, 914, 849, 696

[6] Prior to May 26, 1938, the limitation applied to particular segments of the debt, not to the total. The total amounts of the statutory limitations in effect from February 19, 1941, to date are summarized in table 27. Guaranteed securites held outside the Treasury are included in the limitation beginning April 3, 1945. Savings bonds are included at current redemption value beginning June 26, 1946; before that date they are included at maturity value. In the debt outstanding, savings bonds are carried at current redemption value.

[7] Sec. 114 (f) of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, approved Apr. 3, 1948, required that the sum of $3,000,000,000 be transferred to a trust fund entitled "Foreign Economic Cooperation Trust Fund," and "considered as expended during the fiscal year 1948, for the purpose of reporting governmental expenditures." The effect of this was to charge the budget in the fiscal year 1948 for expenditures made in the fiscal year 1949, with consequent effect on the budget surplus or deficit of those years. This bookkeeping transaction had no effect on the actual timing of either receipts or expenditures. In order to simplify comparison of figures between years, the transactions shown in this table do not take into account the transfer of $3,000,000,000 in the fiscal year 1948 to the Foreign Economic Cooperation trust fund; expenditures of $3,000,000,000 during the fiscal year 1949 from the Foreign Economic Cooperation trust fund are treated as budget expenditures in this table. If effect is given to Sec. 114 (f) of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, the budget results for the fiscal years 1948 and 1949 would be as follows:

	Fiscal year 1948	*Fiscal year 1949*
Budget receipts	$42, 210, 770, 493	$38, 245, 667, 810
Budget expenditures	36, 791, 300, 649	37, 057, 107, 858
Budget surplus	5, 419, 469, 844	1, 188, 559, 952

[8] Includes adjustment of −$207,183,858, which reflects the reclassification, begun in November 1954, of Post Office Department and postmasters' disbursing accounts (formerly treated as liability accounts of the Treasurer of the United States) to net expenditures on the basis of cash receipts and expenditures as reported by the Post Office Department.

Receipts and

TABLE 2.—*Receipts and expendi-*

[On basis of warrants issued from 1789 to 1915, and on basis of daily Treasury statements for 1916 through of the United States Government." General, special, emergency, and trust accounts combined from see "Bases of Tables"]

Year [1]	Receipts					
	Customs (including tonnage tax)	Internal revenue		Other receipts [2]	Total receipts [3]	Net receipts [4]
		Income and profits taxes	Other			
1789-91	$4,399,473			$19,440	$4,418,913	
1792	3,443,071		$208,943	17,946	3,669,960	
1793	4,255,307		337,706	59,910	4,652,923	
1794	4,801,065		274,090	356,750	5,431,905	
1795	5,588,461		337,755	188,318	6,114,534	
1796	6,567,988		475,290	1,334,252	8,377,530	
1797	7,549,650		575,491	563,640	8,688,781	
1798	7,106,062		644,358	150,076	7,900,496	
1799	6,610,449		779,136	157,228	7,546,813	
1800	9,080,933		809,396	958,420	10,848,749	
1801	10,750,779		1,048,033	1,136,519	12,935,331	
1802	12,438,236		621,899	1,935,659	14,995,794	
1803	10,479,418		215,180	369,500	11,064,098	
1804	11,098,565		50,941	676,801	11,826,307	
1805	12,936,487		21,747	602,459	13,560,693	
1806	14,667,698		20,101	872,132	15,559,931	
1807	15,845,522		13,051	539,446	16,398,019	
1808	16,363,551		8,211	688,900	17,060,662	
1809	7,296,021		4,044	473,408	7,773,473	
1810	8,583,309		7,431	793,475	9,384,215	
1811	13,313,223		2,296	1,108,010	14,423,529	
1812	8,958,778		4,903	837,452	9,801,133	
1813	13,224,623		4,755	1,111,032	14,340,410	
1814	5,998,772		1,662,985	3,519,868	11,181,625	
1815	7,282,942		4,678,059	3,768,023	15,729,024	
1816	36,306,875		5,124,708	6,246,088	47,677,671	
1817	26,283,348		2,678,101	4,137,601	33,099,050	
1818	17,176,385		955,270	3,453,516	21,585,171	
1819	20,283,609		229,594	4,090,172	24,603,375	
1820	15,005,612		106,261	2,768,797	17,880,670	
1821	13,004,447		69,028	1,499,905	14,573,380	
1822	17,589,762		67,666	2,575,000	20,232,428	
1823	19,088,433		34,242	1,417,991	20,540,666	
1824	17,878,326		34,663	1,468,224	19,381,213	
1825	20,098,713		25,771	1,716,374	21,840,858	
1826	23,341,332		21,590	1,897,512	25,260,434	
1827	19,712,283		19,886	3,234,195	22,966,364	
1828	23,205,524		17,452	1,540,654	24,763,630	
1829	22,681,966		14,503	2,131,158	24,827,627	
1830	21,922,391		12,161	2,909,564	24,844,116	
1831	24,224,442		6,934	4,295,445	28,526,821	
1832	28,465,237		11,631	3,388,693	31,865,561	
1833	29,032,509		2,759	4,913,159	33,948,427	
1834	16,214,957		4,196	5,572,783	21,791,936	
1835	19,391,311		10,459	16,028,317	35,430,087	
1836	23,409,941		370	27,416,485	50,826,796	
1837	11,169,290		5,494	13,779,369	24,954,153	
1838	16,158,800		2,467	10,141,295	26,302,562	
1839	23,137,925		2,553	8,342,271	31,482,749	
1840	13,499,502		1,682	5,978,931	19,480,115	
1841	14,487,217		3,261	2,369,682	16,860,160	
1842	18,187,909		495	1,787,794	19,976,198	
1843 [1]	7,046,844		103	1,255,755	8,302,702	
1844	26,183,571		1,777	3,136,026	29,321,374	
1845	27,528,113		3,517	2,438,476	29,970,106	
1846	26,712,668		2,897	2,984,402	29,699,967	
1847	23,747,865		375	2,747,529	26,495,769	
1848	31,757,071		375	3,978,333	35,735,779	
1849	28,346,739			2,861,404	31,208,143	
1850	39,668,686			3,934,753	43,603,439	
1851	49,017,568			3,541,736	52,559,304	
1852	47,339,327			2,507,489	49,846,816	
1853	58,931,866			2,655,188	61,587,054	
1854	64,224,190			9,576,151	73,800,341	
1855	53,025,794			12,324,781	65,350,575	
1856	64,022,863			10,033,836	74,056,699	

Footnotes at end of table.

Expenditures

tures, fiscal years 1789–1955

1952. Beginning with fiscal year 1953 on basis of the "Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures
1789 through 1930. Trust accounts excluded for 1931 and subsequent years. For explanation of accounts

Expenditures					
Department of the Army (formerly War Department) [5] [6]	Department of the Navy [5]	Interest on the public debt	Other [2]	Total expenditures [3]	Surplus, or deficit (−)
$632,804	$570	$2,349,437	$1,286,216	$4,269,027	$149,886
1,100,702	53	3,201,628	777,149	5,079,532	−1,409,572
1,130,249	----------	2,772,242	579,822	4,482,313	170,610
2,639,098	61,409	3,490,293	800,039	6,990,839	−1,558,934
2,480,910	410,562	3,189,151	1,459,186	7,539,809	−1,425,275
1,260,264	274,784	3,195,055	996,883	5,726,986	2,650,544
1,039,403	382,632	3,300,043	1,411,556	6,133,634	2,555,147
2,009,522	1,381,348	3,053,281	1,232,353	7,676,504	223,992
2,466,947	2,858,082	3,186,288	1,155,138	9,666,455	−2,119,642
2,560,879	3,448,716	3,374,705	1,401,775	10,786,075	62,674
1,672,944	2,111,424	4,412,913	1,197,301	9,394,582	3,540,749
1,179,148	915,562	4,125,039	1,642,369	7,862,118	7,133,676
822,056	1,215,231	3,848,828	1,965,538	7,851,653	3,212,445
875,424	1,189,833	4,266,583	2,387,602	8,719,442	3,106,865
712,781	1,597,500	4,148,999	4,046,954	10,506,234	3,054,459
1,224,355	1,649,641	3,723,408	3,206,213	9,803,617	5,756,314
1,288,686	1,722,064	3,369,578	1,973,823	8,354,151	8,043,868
2,900,834	1,884,068	3,428,153	1,719,437	9,932,492	7,128,170
3,345,772	2,427,759	2,866,075	1,641,142	10,280,748	−2,507,275
2,294,324	1,654,244	2,845,428	1,362,514	8,156,510	1,227,705
2,032,828	1,965,566	2,465,733	1,594,210	8,058,337	6,365,192
11,817,798	3,959,365	2,451,273	2,052,335	20,280,771	−10,479,638
19,652,013	6,446,600	3,599,455	1,983,784	31,681,852	−17,341,442
20,350,807	7,311,291	4,593,239	2,465,589	34,720,926	−23,539,301
14,794,294	8,660,000	5,754,569	3,499,276	32,708,139	−16,979,115
16,012,097	3,908,278	7,213,259	3,453,057	30,586,691	17,090,980
8,004,237	3,314,598	6,389,210	4,135,775	21,843,820	11,255,230
5,622,715	2,953,695	6,016,447	5,232,264	19,825,121	1,760,050
6,506,300	3,847,640	5,163,538	5,946,332	21,463,810	3,139,565
2,630,392	4,387,990	5,126,097	6,116,148	18,260,627	−379,957
4,461,292	3,319,243	5,087,274	2,942,944	15,810,753	−1,237,373
3,111,981	2,224,459	5,172,578	1,491,202	15,000,220	5,232,208
3,096,924	2,503,766	4,922,685	4,183,465	14,706,840	5,833,826
3,340,940	2,904,582	4,996,562	9,084,624	20,326,708	−945,495
3,659,914	3,049,084	4,366,769	4,781,462	15,857,229	5,983,629
3,943,194	4,218,902	3,973,481	4,900,220	17,035,797	8,224,637
3,938,978	4,263,877	3,486,072	4,450,241	16,139,168	6,827,196
4,145,545	3,918,786	3,098,801	5,231,711	16,394,843	8,368,787
4,724,291	3,308,745	2,542,843	4,627,454	15,203,333	9,624,294
4,767,129	3,239,429	1,913,533	5,222,975	15,143,066	9,701,050
4,841,836	3,856,183	1,383,583	5,166,049	15,247,651	13,279,170
5,446,035	3,956,370	772,562	7,113,983	17,288,950	14,576,611
6,704,019	3,901,357	303,797	12,108,379	23,017,552	10,930,875
5,696,189	3,956,260	202,153	8,772,967	18,627,569	3,164,367
5,759,157	3,864,939	57,863	7,890,854	17,572,813	17,857,274
12,169,227	5,807,718	----------	12,891,219	30,868,164	19,958,632
13,682,734	6,646,915	----------	16,913,847	37,243,496	−12,289,343
12,897,224	6,131,596	14,997	14,821,242	33,865,059	−7,562,497
8,916,996	6,182,294	399,834	11,400,004	26,899,128	4,583,621
7,097,070	6,113,897	174,598	10,932,014	24,317,579	−4,837,464
8,805,565	6,001,077	284,978	11,474,253	26,565,873	−9,705,713
6,611,887	8,397,243	773,550	9,423,081	25,205,761	−5,229,563
2,957,300	3,727,711	523,595	4,649,469	11,858,075	−3,555,373
5,179,220	6,498,199	1,833,867	8,826,285	22,337,571	6,983,803
5,752,644	6,297,245	1,040,032	9,847,487	22,937,408	7,032,698
10,792,867	6,454,947	842,723	9,676,388	27,766,925	1,933,042
38,305,520	7,900,636	1,119,215	9,956,041	57,281,412	−30,785,643
25,501,963	9,408,476	2,390,825	8,075,962	45,377,226	−9,641,447
14,852,966	9,786,706	3,565,578	16,846,407	45,051,657	−13,843,514
9,400,239	7,904,709	3,782,331	18,456,213	39,543,492	4,059,947
11,811,793	9,005,931	3,696,721	23,194,572	47,709,017	4,850,287
8,225,247	8,952,801	4,000,298	23,016,573	44,194,919	5,651,897
9,947,291	10,918,781	3,665,833	23,652,206	48,184,111	13,402,943
11,733,629	10,798,586	3,071,017	32,441,680	58,044,862	15,755,479
14,773,826	13,312,024	2,314,375	29,342,443	59,742,668	5,607,907
16,948,197	14,091,781	1,953,822	36,577,226	69,571,026	4,485,673

TABLE 2.—*Receipts and expenditures,*

Year [1]	Receipts					
	Customs (including tonnage tax)	Internal revenue		Other receipts [2]	Total receipts [3]	Net receipts [4]
		Income and profits taxes	Other			
1857	$63,875,905	---	---	$5,089,408	$68,965,313	---
1858	41,789,621	---	---	4,865,745	46,655,366	---
1859	49,565,824	---	---	3,920,641	53,486,465	---
1860	53,187,512	---	---	2,877,096	56,064,608	---
1861	39,582,126	---	---	1,927,805	41,509,931	---
1862	49,056,398	---	---	2,931,058	51,987,456	---
1863	69,059,642	$2,741,858	$34,898,930	5,996,861	112,697,291	---
1864	102,316,153	20,294,732	89,446,402	52,569,484	264,626,771	---
1865	84,928,261	60,979,329	148,484,886	39,322,129	333,714,605	---
1866	179,046,652	72,982,159	236,244,654	69,759,155	558,032,620	---
1867	176,417,811	66,014,429	200,013,108	48,188,662	490,634,010	---
1868	164,464,600	41,455,598	149,631,991	50,085,894	405,638,083	---
1869	180,048,427	34,791,856	123,564,605	32,538,859	370,943,747	---
1870	194,538,374	37,775,874	147,123,882	31,817,347	411,255,477	---
1871	206,270,408	19,162,651	123,935,503	33,955,383	383,323,945	---
1872	216,370,287	14,436,862	116,205,316	27,094,403	374,106,868	---
1873	188,089,523	5,062,312	108,667,002	31,919,368	333,738,205	---
1874	163,103,834	139,472	102,270,313	39,465,137	304,978,756	---
1875	157,167,722	233	110,007,261	20,824,835	288,000,051	---
1876	148,071,985	588	116,700,144	29,323,148	294,095,865	---
1877	130,956,493	98	118,630,310	31,819,518	281,406,419	---
1878	130,170,680	---	110,581,625	17,011,574	257,763,879	---
1879	137,250,048	---	113,561,611	23,015,526	273,827,185	---
1880	186,522,064	---	124,009,374	22,995,173	333,526,611	---
1881	198,159,676	3,022	135,261,364	27,358,231	360,782,293	---
1882	220,410,730	---	146,497,596	36,616,924	403,525,250	---
1883	214,706,497	---	144,720,369	38,860,716	398,287,582	---
1884	195,067,490	55,628	121,530,445	31,866,307	348,519,870	---
1885	181,471,939	---	112,498,726	29,720,041	323,690,706	---
1886	192,905,023	---	116,805,936	26,728,767	336,439,726	---
1887	217,286,893	---	118,823,391	35,292,993	371,403,277	---
1888	219,091,174	---	124,296,872	35,878,029	379,266,075	---
1889	223,832,742	---	130,881,514	32,335,803	387,050,059	---
1890	229,668,585	---	142,606,706	30,805,693	403,080,984	---
1891	219,522,205	---	145,686,250	27,403,992	392,612,447	---
1892	177,452,964	---	153,971,072	23,513,748	354,937,784	---
1893	203,355,017	---	161,027,624	21,436,988	385,819,629	---
1894	131,818,531	---	147,111,233	27,425,552	306,355,316	---
1895	152,158,617	77,131	143,344,541	29,149,130	324,729,419	---
1896	160,021,752	---	146,762,865	31,357,830	338,142,447	---
1897	176,554,127	---	146,688,574	24,479,004	347,721,705	---
1898	149,575,062	---	170,900,642	84,845,631	405,321,335	---
1899	206,128,482	---	273,437,162	36,394,977	515,960,621	---
1900	233,164,871	---	295,327,927	38,748,054	567,240,852	---
1901	238,585,456	---	307,180,664	41,919,218	587,685,338	---
1902	254,444,708	---	271,880,122	36,153,403	562,478,233	---
1903	284,479,582	---	230,810,124	46,591,016	561,880,722	---
1904	261,274,565	---	232,904,119	46,908,401	541,087,085	---
1905	261,798,857	---	234,095,741	48,380,087	544,274,685	---
1906	300,251,878	---	249,150,213	45,582,355	594,984,446	---
1907	332,233,363	---	269,666,773	63,960,250	665,860,386	---
1908	286,113,130	---	251,711,127	64,037,650	601,861,907	---
1909	300,711,934	---	246,212,644	57,395,920	604,320,498	---
1910	333,683,445	20,951,781	268,981,738	51,894,751	675,511,715	---
1911	314,497,071	33,516,977	289,012,224	64,806,639	701,832,911	---
1912	311,321,672	28,583,304	293,028,896	59,675,332	692,609,204	---
1913	318,891,396	35,006,300	309,410,666	60,802,868	724,111,230	---
1914	292,320,014	71,381,275	308,659,733	62,312,145	734,673,167	---
1915	209,786,672	80,201,759	335,467,887	72,454,509	697,910,827	---
1916	213,185,846	124,937,253	387,764,776	56,646,673	782,534,548	---
1917	225,962,393	359,681,228	449,684,980	88,996,194	1,124,324,795	---
1918	179,998,385	2,314,006,292	872,028,020	298,550,168	3,664,582,865	---
1919	184,457,867	3,018,783,687	1,296,501,292	652,514,290	5,152,257,136	---
1920	322,902,650	3,944,949,288	1,460,082,287	966,631,164	6,694,565,389	---
1921	308,564,391	3,206,046,158	1,390,379,823	719,942,589	5,624,932,961	---
1922	356,443,387	2,068,128,193	1,145,125,064	539,407,507	4,109,104,151	---
1923	561,928,867	1,678,607,428	945,865,333	820,733,853	4,007,135,481	---
1924	545,637,504	1,842,144,418	953,012,618	671,250,162	4,012,044,702	---

Footnotes at end of table.

fiscal years 1789–1955—Continued

Expenditures					Surplus, or deficit (−) [7]
Department of the Army (formerly War Department) [5] [6]	Department of the Navy [5]	Interest on the public debt	Other [7]	Total expenditures [3] [7]	
$19,261,774	$12,747,977	$1,678,265	$34,107,692	$67,795,708	$1,169,605
25,485,383	13,984,551	1,567,056	33,148,280	74,185,270	−27,529,904
23,243,823	14,642,990	2,638,464	28,545,700	69,070,977	−15,584,512
16,409,767	11,514,965	3,177,315	32,028,551	63,130,598	−7,065,990
22,981,150	12,420,888	4,000,174	27,144,433	66,546,645	−25,036,714
394,368,407	42,668,277	13,190,325	24,534,810	474,761,819	−422,774,363
599,298,601	63,221,964	24,729,847	27,490,313	714,740,725	−602,043,434
690,791,843	85,725,995	53,685,422	35,119,382	865,322,642	−600,695,871
1,031,323,361	122,612,945	77,397,712	66,221,206	1,297,555,224	−963,840,619
284,449,702	43,324,118	133,067,742	59,967,855	520,809,417	37,223,203
95,224,415	31,034,011	143,781,592	87,502,657	357,542,675	133,091,335
123,246,648	25,775,503	140,424,046	87,894,088	377,340,285	28,297,798
78,501,991	20,000,758	130,694,243	93,668,286	322,865,278	48,078,469
57,655,676	21,780,230	129,235,498	100,982,157	309,653,561	101,601,916
35,799,992	19,431,027	125,576,566	111,369,603	292,177,188	91,146,757
35,372,157	21,249,810	117,357,840	103,538,156	277,517,963	96,588,905
46,323,138	23,526,257	104,750,688	115,745,162	290,345,245	43,392,960
42,313,927	30,932,587	107,119,815	122,267,544	302,633,873	2,344,883
41,120,646	21,497,626	103,093,545	108,911,576	274,623,393	13,376,658
38,070,889	18,963,310	100,243,271	107,823,615	265,101,085	28,994,780
37,082,736	14,959,935	97,124,512	92,167,292	241,334,475	40,071,944
32,154,148	17,365,301	102,500,875	84,944,003	236,964,327	20,799,552
40,425,661	15,125,127	105,327,949	106,069,147	266,947,884	6,879,301
38,116,916	13,536,985	95,757,575	120,231,482	267,642,958	65,883,653
40,466,461	15,686,672	82,508,741	122,051,014	260,712,888	100,069,405
43,570,494	15,032,046	71,077,207	128,301,693	257,981,440	145,543,810
48,911,383	15,283,437	59,160,131	142,053,187	265,408,138	132,879,444
39,429,603	17,292,601	54,578,379	132,825,661	244,126,244	104,393,626
42,670,578	16,021,080	51,386,256	150,149,021	260,226,935	63,463,771
34,324,153	13,907,888	50,580,146	143,670,952	242,483,139	93,956,587
38,561,026	15,141,127	47,741,577	166,488,451	267,932,181	103,471,096
38,522,436	16,926,438	44,715,007	167,760,920	267,924,801	111,341,274
44,435,271	21,378,809	41,001,484	192,473,414	299,288,978	87,761,081
44,582,838	22,006,206	36,099,284	215,352,383	318,040,711	85,040,273
48,720,065	26,113,896	37,547,135	253,392,808	365,773,904	26,838,543
46,895,456	29,174,139	23,378,116	245,575,620	345,023,331	9,914,453
49,641,773	30,136,084	27,264,392	276,435,704	383,477,953	2,341,676
54,567,930	31,701,294	27,841,406	253,414,651	367,525,281	−61,169,965
51,804,759	28,797,796	30,978,030	244,614,713	356,195,298	−31,465,879
50,830,921	27,147,732	35,385,029	238,815,764	352,179,446	−14,036,999
48,950,268	34,561,546	37,791,110	244,471,235	365,774,159	−18,052,454
91,992,000	58,823,985	37,585,056	254,967,542	443,368,583	−38,047,248
229,841,254	63,942,104	39,896,925	271,391,896	605,072,179	−89,111,558
134,774,768	55,953,078	40,160,333	289,972,668	520,860,847	46,380,005
144,615,697	60,506,978	32,342,979	287,151,271	524,616,925	63,068,413
112,272,216	67,803,128	29,108,045	276,050,860	485,234,249	77,243,984
118,629,505	82,618,034	28,556,349	287,202,239	517,006,127	44,874,595
165,199,911	102,956,102	24,646,490	290,857,397	583,659,900	−42,572,815
126,093,894	117,550,308	24,590,944	299,043,768	567,278,914	−23,004,229
137,326,066	110,474,264	24,308,576	298,093,372	570,202,278	24,782,168
149,775,084	97,128,469	24,481,158	307,744,131	579,128,842	86,731,544
175,840,453	118,037,097	21,426,138	343,892,632	659,196,320	−57,334,413
192,486,904	115,546,011	21,803,836	363,907,134	693,743,885	−89,423,387
189,823,379	123,173,717	21,342,979	359,276,990	693,617,065	−18,105,350
197,199,491	119,937,644	21,311,334	352,753,043	691,201,512	10,631,399
184,122,793	135,591,956	22,616,300	347,550,285	689,881,334	2,727,870
202,128,711	133,262,862	22,899,108	366,221,282	724,511,963	−400,733
208,349,746	139,682,186	22,863,957	364,185,542	735,081,431	−408,264
202,160,134	141,835,654	22,902,897	393,688,117	760,586,802	−62,675,975
183,176,439	153,853,567	22,900,869	374,125,327	734,056,202	48,478,346
377,940,870	239,632,757	24,742,702	1,335,365,422	1,977,681,751	−853,356,956
4,869,955,286	1,278,840,487	189,743,277	6,358,163,421	12,696,702,471	−9,032,119,606
9,009,075,789	2,002,310,785	619,215,569	6,884,277,812	18,514,879,955	−13,362,622,819
1,621,953,095	736,021,456	1,020,251,622	3,025,117,668	6,403,343,841	291,221,548
1,118,076,423	650,373,836	999,144,731	2,348,332,700	5,115,927,690	509,005,271
457,756,139	476,775,194	991,000,759	1,447,075,808	3,372,607,900	736,496,251
397,050,596	333,201,362	1,055,923,690	1,508,451,881	3,294,627,529	712,507,952
357,016,878	332,249,137	940,602,913	1,418,809,037	3,048,677,965	963,366,737

TABLE 2.—*Receipts and expenditures,*

Year [1]	Receipts					
	Customs [5]	Internal revenue: Income and profits taxes	Internal revenue: Other	Other receipts [2]	Total receipts [3]	Net receipts [4]
1925	$547, 561, 226	$1, 760, 537, 824	$828, 638, 068	$643, 411, 567	$3, 780, 148, 685	----------
1926	579, 430, 093	1, 982, 040, 088	855, 599, 289	545, 686, 220	3, 962, 755, 690	----------
1927	605, 499, 983	2, 224, 992, 800	644, 421, 542	654, 480, 116	4, 129, 394, 441	----------
1928	568, 986, 188	2, 173, 952, 557	621, 018, 666	678, 390, 745	4, 042, 348, 156	----------
1929	602, 262, 786	2, 330, 711, 823	607, 307, 549	492, 968, 067	4, 033, 250, 225	----------
1930	587, 000, 903	2, 410, 986, 978	628, 308, 036	551, 645, 785	4, 177, 941, 702	----------
1931	378, 354, 005	1, 860, 394, 295	569, 386, 721	381, 503, 611	3, 189, 638, 632	$3, 115, 556, 923
1932	327, 754, 969	1, 057, 335, 853	503, 670, 481	116, 964, 134	2, 005, 725, 437	1, 923, 913, 117
1933	250, 750, 251	746, 206, 445	858, 217, 512	224, 522, 534	2, 079, 696, 742	2, 021, 212, 943
1934	313, 434, 302	817, 961, 481	1, 822, 642, 347	161, 515, 919	3, 115, 554, 050	3, 064, 267, 912
1935	343, 353, 034	1, 099, 118, 638	2, 178, 571, 390	179, 424, 141	3, 800, 467, 202	3, 729, 913, 845
1936	386, 811, 594	1, 426, 575, 434	2, 086, 276, 174	216, 293, 413	4, 115, 956, 615	4, 068, 936, 689
1937	486, 356, 599	2, 163, 413, 817	2, 433, 726, 286	210, 093, 535	5, 293, 590, 237	4, 978, 600, 695
1938	359, 187, 249	2, 640, 284, 711	3, 034, 033, 726	208, 155, 541	6, 241, 661, 227	5, 615, 221, 162
1939	318, 837, 311	2, 188, 757, 289	2, 972, 463 558	187, 765, 468	5, 667, 823, 626	4, 996, 299, 530
1940	348, 590, 636	2, 125, 324, 635	3, 177, 809, 353	241, 643, 315	5, 893, 367, 939	5, 144, 013, 044
1941	391, 870, 013	3, 469, 637, 849	3, 892, 037, 133	242, 066, 585	7, 995, 611, 580	7, 102, 931, 383
1942	388, 948, 427	7, 960, 464, 973	5, 032, 652, 915	294, 614, 145	13, 676, 680, 460	12, 555, 436, 084
1943	324, 290, 778	16, 093, 668, 781	6, 050, 300, 218	934, 062, 619	23, 402, 322, 396	21, 986, 700, 787
1944	431, 252, 168	34, 654, 851, 852	7, 030, 135, 478	3, 324, 809, 903	45, 441, 049, 402	43, 635, 315, 356
1945	354, 775, 542	35, 173, 051, 373	8, 728, 950, 555	3, 493, 528, 901	47, 750, 306, 371	44, 475, 303, 665
1946	435, 475, 072	30, 884, 796, 016	9, 425, 537, 282	3, 492, 326, 920	44, 238, 135, 290	39, 771, 403, 710
1947	494, 078, 260	29, 305, 568, 454	10, 073, 840, 241	4, 634, 701, 652	44, 508, 188, 607	39, 786, 181, 036
1948 [10]	421, 723, 028	31, 170, 968, 403	10, 682, 516, 849	3, 823, 599, 033	46, 098, 807, 314	41, 488, 178, 842
1949 [10]	384, 484, 796	29, 482, 283, 759	10, 825, 001, 116	2, 081, 735, 850	42, 773, 505, 520	37, 695, 549, 449
1950	422, 650, 329	28, 262, 671, 097	11, 185, 936, 012	1, 439, 370, 414	41, 310, 627, 852	36, 494, 900, 837
1951 [11]	624, 008, 052	37, 752, 553, 688	13, 353, 541, 306	1, 638, 568, 845	53, 368, 671, 892	47, 567, 613, 484
1952	550, 696, 379	51, 346, 525, 736	14, 288, 368, 522	1, 813, 778, 921	67, 999, 369, 558	61, 390, 944, 552
1953	613, 419, 582	54, 362, 967, 793	15, 808, 006, 083	1, 864, 741, 185	72, 649, 134, 647	64, 825, 044, 026
1954	562, 020, 618	53, 905, 570, 964	16, 394, 080, 537	2, 311, 263, 612	73, 172, 935, 738	64, 655, 386, 989
1955	606, 396, 634	49, 914, 825, 888	16, 373, 865, 694	2, 559, 107, 418	69, 454, 195, 640	60, 389, 743, 895

[r] Revised.
[1] From 1789 to 1842 the fiscal year ended Dec. 31; from 1844 to date, on June 30. Figures for 1843 are for a half year, Jan. 1 to June 30.
[2] For postal receipts and expenditures, see table 13.
[3] Effective Jan. 3, 1949, amounts refunded by the Government, principally for the overpayment of taxes, have been reported as deductions from total receipts rather than as expenditures. Also, effective July 1, 1948, payments to the Treasury, principally by wholly owned Government corporations for retirement of capital stock and for disposition of earnings, have been excluded in reporting both budget receipts and expenditures. Neither of these changes affects the size of the budget surplus or deficit. Prior year figures, beginning with the fiscal year 1931, have been adjusted accordingly for comparative purposes. The amounts that have been adjusted on account of refunds of receipts and capital transfers for the fiscal year 1931 through 1948 are as follows:

	Refunds of receipts	*Capital transfers*		*Refunds of receipts*	*Capital transfers*
1931	$74, 081, 709	----------	1940	$78, 704, 894	$43, 756, 731
1932	81, 812, 320	----------	1941	80, 189, 469	299, 741, 000
1933	58, 483, 799	----------	1942	84, 775, 537	18, 000, 000
1934	51, 286, 138	----------	1943	70, 325, 408	9, 815, 514
1935	70, 553, 357	----------	1944	257, 254, 269	----------
1936	47, 019, 926	----------	1945	1, 678, 777, 924	16, 167, 609
1937	49, 989, 542	$250, 000	1946	2, 973, 027, 879	37, 881, 965
1938	93, 037, 478	----------	1947	3, 006, 090, 396	210, 136, 503
1939	61, 426, 683	----------	1948	2, 271, 874, 777	262, 896, 807

[4] Total receipts less refunds of receipts beginning with fiscal 1931, and less transfer of tax receipts to the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund beginning with fiscal 1937 and to the railroad retirement account beginning with fiscal 1938.
[5] Excludes civil expenditures under War and Navy Departments in Washington through 1915. After 1915 includes all expenditures made by the Departments of the Army (including rivers and harbors and Panama Canal), Navy, and, beginning with the fiscal year 1949, the Air Force, irrespective of the original source of funds. Beginning with 1952, Department of Defense expenditures not classified under any one of these three departments are included in "Other."

fiscal years 1789–1955—Continued

Expenditures							
Department of the Army (formerly War Department)[5][6]	Department of the Navy[5]	Department of the Air Force[5][9]	Interest on the public debt	Other[2][7]	Total expenditures[3][7]		Surplus, or deficit (−)[7]
$370, 980, 708	$346, 142, 001	....	$881, 806, 662	$1, 464, 175, 961	$3, 063, 105, 332		$717, 043, 353
364, 089, 945	312, 743, 410	....	831, 937, 700	1, 588, 840, 768	3, 097, 611, 823		865, 143, 867
369, 114, 122	318, 909, 096	....	787, 019, 578	1, 498, 986, 878	2, 974, 029, 674		1, 155, 364, 766
400, 989, 683	331, 335, 492	....	731, 764, 476	1, 639, 175, 204	3, 103, 264, 855		939, 083, 301
425, 947, 194	364, 561, 544	....	678, 330, 400	1, 830, 020, 348	3, 298, 859, 486		734, 390, 739
464, 853, 515	374, 165, 639	....	659, 347, 613	1, 941, 902, 117	3, 440, 268, 884		737, 672, 818
486, 141, 754	353, 768, 185	....	611, 559, 704	2, 125, 964, 360	3, 577, 434, 003		−461, 877, 080
476, 305, 311	357, 517, 834	....	599, 276, 631	3, 226, 103, 049	4, 659, 202, 825		−2, 735, 289, 708
434, 620, 860	349, 372, 794	....	689, 365, 106	3, 149, 506, 267	4, 622, 865, 028		−2, 601, 652, 085
408, 586, 783	296, 927, 490	....	756, 617, 127	5, 231, 768, 454	6, 693, 899, 854		−3, 629, 631, 943
487, 995, 220	436, 265, 532	....	820, 926, 353	4, 775, 778, 841	6, 520, 965, 945		−2, 791, 052, 100
618, 587, 184	528, 882, 143	....	749, 396, 802	6, 596, 619, 790	8, 493, 485, 919		−4, 424, 549, 230
628, 104, 285	556, 674, 066	....	866, 384, 331	5, 704, 858, 728	7, 756, 021, 409		−2, 777, 420, 714
644, 263, 842	596, 129, 739	....	926, 280, 714	4, 625, 163, 465	6, 791, 837, 760		−1, 176, 616, 598
695, 256, 481	672, 722, 327	....	940, 539, 764	6, 549, 938, 998	8, 858, 457, 570		−3, 862, 158, 040
907, 160, 151	891, 484, 523	....	1, 040, 935, 697	6, 222, 451, 833	9, 062, 032, 204		−3, 918, 019, 161
3, 938, 943, 048	2, 313, 057, 956	....	1, 110, 692, 812	5, 899, 509, 926	13, 262, 203, 742		−6, 159, 272, 358
14, 325, 508, 098	8, 579, 588, 976	....	1, 260, 085, 336	9, 880, 496, 406	34, 045, 678, 816		−21, 490, 242, 732
42, 525, 562, 523	20, 888, 349, 026	....	1, 808, 160, 396	14, 185, 059, 207	79, 407, 131, 152		−57, 420, 430, 365
49, 438, 330, 158	26, 537, 633, 877	....	2, 608, 979, 806	16, 473, 764, 057	95, 058, 707, 898		−51, 423, 392, 541
50, 490, 101, 935	30, 047, 152, 135	....	3, 616, 686, 048	14, 262, 279, 670	r 98, 416, 219, 790		−53, 940, 916, 126
27, 986, 769, 041	15, 164, 412, 379	....	4, 721, 957, 683	12, 574, 435, 216	60, 447, 574, 319		−20, 676, 170, 609
9, 172, 138, 869	5, 597, 203, 036	....	4, 957, 922, 484	19, 305, 128, 987	39, 032, 393, 376		753, 787, 660
7, 698, 556, 403	4, 284, 619, 125	....	5, 211, 101, 865	15, 874, 431, 605	33, 068, 708, 998		8, 419, 469, 844
7, 862, 397, 097	4, 434, 705, 920	$1, 690, 460, 724	5, 339, 396, 336	20, 180, 029, 420	39, 506, 989, 497		−1, 811, 440, 048
5, 789, 467, 599	4, 129, 545, 653	3, 520, 632, 580	5, 749, 913, 064	20, 427, 444, 299	39, 617, 003, 195		−3, 122, 102, 357
8, 635, 938, 754	5, 862, 548, 845	6, 358, 603, 828	5, 612, 654, 812	17, 588, 084, 620	44, 057, 830, 859		3, 509, 782, 624
17, 452, 710, 349	10, 231, 264, 765	12, 851, 619, 343	5, 859, 263, 437	19, 012, 727, 036	65, 407, 584, 930		−4, 016, 640, 378
17, 054, 333, 370	11, 874, 830, 152	15, 085, 227, 952	6, 503, 580, 030	23, 756, 285, 980	74, 274, 257, 484		−9, 449, 213, 457
13, 515, 388, 452	11, 292, 803, 940	15, 668, 473, 393	6, 382, 485, 640	20, 913, 201, 820	67, 772, 353, 245		−3, 116, 966, 256
9, 447, 827, 462	9, 732, 518, 744	16, 406, 686, 243	6, 370, 361, 774	22, 612, 578, 594	64, 569, 972, 817		−4, 180, 228, 921

[6] Title was changed pursuant to act of July 26, 1947. Figures for Department of the Army include expenditures of Department of the Air Force from funds made available prior to fiscal year 1949. Expenditures for Office of the Secretary of Defense are included in "Other."

[7] The practice of including statutory debt retirements in budget expenditures was discontinued effective with the fiscal year 1948. Such expenditures are not included in this table, nor does the "Surplus or deficit" take into account such expenditures. Table 32 shows details of statutory debt retirements.

[8] Included the tonnage tax through 1931. Beginning with 1932 the tonnage tax has been covered into the general fund as miscellaneous receipt and is included in this table in "Other receipts."

[9] Expenditures for the Department of the Air Force (established September 18, 1947) formerly included under Department of the Army.

[10] Sec. 114 (f) of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, approved Apr. 3, 1948, required that the sum of $3,000,000,000 be transferred to a trust fund entitled "Foreign Economic Cooperation Trust Fund" and "considered as expended during the fiscal year 1948, for the purpose of reporting governmental expenditures." The effect of this was to charge the budget in the fiscal year 1948 for expenditures made in the fiscal year 1949, with consequent effect on the budget surplus or deficit of those years. This bookkeeping transaction had no effect on the actual timing of either receipts or expenditures. In order to simplify comparison of figures between years, the transactions shown in this table do not take into account the transfer of $3,000,000,000 in the fiscal year 1948 to the Foreign Economic Cooperation trust fund; expenditures of $3,000,000,000 during the fiscal year 1949 from the Foreign Economic Cooperation trust fund are treated as budget expenditures in this table. If effect is given to Sec. 114 (f) of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, the budget results for the fiscal years 1948 and 1949 would be as follows:

	Fiscal year 1948	*Fiscal year 1949*
Budget receipts	$42, 210, 770, 493	$38, 245, 667, 810
Budget expenditures	36, 791, 300, 649	37, 057, 107, 858
Budget surplus	5, 419, 469, 844	1, 188, 559, 952

[11] Beginning with the fiscal year 1951, investments of wholly owned Government corporations in public debt securities are excluded from budget expenditures and included with other investments under "Trust account and other transactions." See tables 5 and 7.

TABLE 3.—*Budget receipts and expenditures monthly for fiscal year 1955 and totals for 1954 and 1955*

[In thousands of dollars. On basis of "Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the United States Government," see "Bases of Tables"]

Receipts [1]	Fiscal year 1955						
	July 1954	August 1954	September 1954	October 1954	November 1954	December 1954	January 1955
Internal revenue:							
Individual income taxes withheld [2]	1,035,445	2,577,715	1,421,973	1,077,157	2,758,508	1,358,724	883,644
Individual income taxes—other [2]	251,827	92,890	1,429,385	198,882	78,088	272,002	2,239,004
Corporation income taxes	531,710	299,946	1,103,760	360,810	289,858	1,180,796	354,672
Excise taxes	713,157	765,960	767,445	784,625	781,345	714,882	648,750
Estate and gift taxes	76,507	63,607	72,044	65,271	60,870	81,596	62,457
Taxes not otherwise classified	460	−1,425	−806	−57	−3,347	4,120	4,984
Employment taxes:							
Federal Insurance Contributions Act and taxes on self-employed individuals [2]	216,863	743,383	274,151	188,111	554,154	328,525	113,200
Taxes on carriers and their employees	19,621	76,012	47,089	21,083	94,343	64,242	16,509
Taxes on employers of 8 or more	3,842	15,872	630	3,868	15,660	90	30,902
Customs	44,861	47,927	47,846	47,384	51,688	46,960	48,135
Miscellaneous receipts:							
Proceeds from Government-owned securities	27,657	15,219	20,060	25,708	25,957	34,299	42,512
Seigniorage	1,616	3,580	2,749	2,377	3,796	2,129	2,409
Surplus property disposal	30,737	4,490	9,156	13,096	7,001	16,132	15,684
Other	194,108	95,872	84,923	98,890	187,009	112,405	369,708
Total budget receipts	3,148,410	4,801,678	5,280,406	2,887,203	4,904,929	4,216,843	4,832,572
Deduct:							
Transfers to Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund [2]	216,863	743,383	274,151	188,111	554,154	328,525	113,200
Transfers to railroad retirement account [3]	19,621	76,012	47,089	21,083	94,343	64,242	16,509
Refunds of receipts:							
Internal revenue	82,884	68,463	6,092	37,227	53,957	79,997	45,504
Customs	1,136	1,362	1,409	1,585	1,579	1,728	1,643
Other	485	516	329	122	369	221	578
Total deductions	320,990	889,736	329,069	248,127	704,401	474,713	177,435
Net budget receipts	2,827,420	3,911,341	4,951,336	2,639,076	4,200,529	3,742,130	4,655,137

Receipts [1]	Fiscal year 1955: February 1955	March 1955	April 1955	May 1955	June 1955 [4]	Total fiscal year 1955	Total fiscal year 1954
Internal revenue:							
Individual income taxes withheld [2]	2, 916, 042	1, 721, 215	967, 400	2, 990, 579	1, 545, 192	21, 253, 625	21, 635, 410
Individual income taxes—other [2]	880, 642	745, 002	2, 189, 521	602, 341	1, 416, 896	10, 396, 480	10, 747, 307
Corporation income taxes	274, 471	6, 812, 370	478, 284	376, 606	6, 201, 439	18, 264, 720	21, 522, 854
Excise taxes	709, 121	840, 690	717, 373	843, 137	924, 098	9, 210, 582	10, 014, 444
Estate and gift taxes	66, 589	151, 491	77, 353	94, 321	64, 160	936, 267	945, 049
Taxes not otherwise classified	−1, 830	3, 289	190	1, 071	703	7, 352	9, 142
Employment taxes:							
Federal Insurance Contributions Act and taxes on self-employed individuals [2]	555, 336	561, 568	316, 294	784, 919	703, 068	5, 339, 573	4, 537, 270
Taxes on carriers and their employees	63, 716	46, 374	19, 795	79, 650	51, 673	600, 106	603, 042
Taxes on employers of 8 or more	167, 245	19, 792	4, 488	14, 896	2, 701	279, 986	285, 135
Customs	47, 097	60, 157	51, 352	55, 596	57, 454	606, 397	562, 021
Miscellaneous receipts:							
Proceeds from Government-owned securities	21, 605	25, 438	22, 284	13, 013	−3, 807	269, 945	229, 683
Seigniorage	3, 275	2, 262	1, 762	1, 792	1, 234	28, 980	73, 308
Surplus property disposal	11, 462	9, 423	12, 616	9, 400	14, 219	153, 416	103, 365
Other	239, 478	90, 315	82, 623	251, 720	299, 717	2, 106, 767	1, 904, 907
Total budget receipts	5, 954, 248	11, 089, 385	4, 941, 336	6, 119, 040	11, 278, 747	69, 454, 196	73, 172, 936
Deduct:							
Transfers to Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund [2]	[5] 255, 336	561, 568	[6] 316, 294	784, 919	703, 068	[5] [6] 5, 039, 573	4, 537, 270
Transfers to railroad retirement account [3]	63, 716	46, 374	18, 645	79, 650	51, 610	598, 892	603, 042
Refunds of receipts:							
Internal revenue	205, 581	738, 392	871, 541	814, 150	396, 188	3, 399, 977	3, 345, 496
Customs	2, 058	1, 975	2, 626	1, 678	2, 840	21, 620	20, 482
Other	169	251	228	884	239	4, 391	11, 260
Total deductions	526, 860	1, 348, 560	1, 209, 334	1, 681, 281	1, 153, 946	9, 064, 452	8, 517, 549
Net budget receipts	5, 427, 388	9, 740, 825	3, 732, 002	4, 437, 759	10, 124, 802	60, 389, 744	64, 655, 387

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3.—*Budget receipts and expenditures monthly for fiscal year 1955 and totals for 1954 and 1955*—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Expenditures [7]	Fiscal year 1955						
	July 1954	August 1954	September 1954	October 1954	November 1954	December 1954	January 1955
Legislative Branch	3, 831	6, 064	6, 391	7, 568	5, 689	5, 716	5, 351
The Judiciary	2, 374	2, 594	1, 963	2, 308	2, 669	2, 529	2, 709
The Executive Office of the President	757	664	641	529	930	720	655
Funds appropriated to the President:							
Mutual security:							
Military assistance: [8]							
Defense Department:							
Office of the Secretary							
Army	291, 532	189, 749	170, 149	178, 908	171, 504	147, 868	−128, 849
Navy							
Air Force							
Foreign Operations Administration	42, 167	38, 433	39, 681	7, 645	9, 405	4, 626	15, 396
All other agencies							
Direct forces support: [8]							
Defense Department							
Foreign Operations Administration							
All other							
Other mutual security programs: [8]	85, 806	78, 156	150, 376	62, 963	91, 290	168, 952	207, 979
Defense Department							
Foreign Operations Administration							
Other							
Discharge of investment guarantees (net)	266	113	132	−130	−21	97	−1, 428
Defense production expansion (net)	18, 942	40, 323	38, 357	50, 412	−44, 493	−51, 351	43, 709
Other	6, 482	13, 102	11, 263	15, 954	13, 393	11, 875	7, 752
Total funds appropriated to the President	445, 194	359, 876	409, 958	315, 752	241, 079	282, 067	144, 559
Independent offices:							
Atomic Energy Commission:							
Defense production guarantees (net)	−2	(*)	−1	−1	−8	−1	−1
Other	173, 761	168, 835	160, 194	169, 550	156, 364	158, 339	158, 151
Civil Service Commission	30, 941	1, 726	1, 337	1, 318	2, 019	1, 257	1, 433
Export-Import Bank of Washington (net)	−38, 858	2, 214	−19, 967	−411	−11, 302	6, 869	−44, 149
Farm Credit Administration:							
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation (net)	−428	−324	−394	−577	−566	−518	−374
Federal intermediate credit banks (net)	22, 591	2, 321	−35, 556	−56, 163	−49, 924	−9, 566	19, 232
Production credit corporations (net)	111	202	−101	53	95	−875	357
Agricultural marketing revolving fund (net)			−3		(*)		−27
Other	240	166	164	163	169	230	165
Total Farm Credit Administration	22, 514	2, 364	−35, 890	−56, 524	−50, 226	−10, 729	19, 353

Expenditures[7]	Fiscal year 1955: February 1955	March 1955	April 1955	May 1955	June 1955[4]	Total fiscal year 1955	Total fiscal year 1954
Legislative Branch	2,679	4,657	5,164	6,118	6,140	65,368	58,919
The Judiciary	2,447	2,724	2,571	2,800	2,742	30,432	28,356
The Executive Office of the President	666	780	668	811	712	8,535	9,493
Funds appropriated to the President:							
Mutual security:							
Military assistance:[8]							
Defense Department:							
Office of the Secretary		1,246	23,899	3,901	18,163	75,883	
Army	157,106	63,469	56,541	49,661	657,618	1,624,825	3,330,406
Navy		16,790	24,648	18,243	28,353	315,303	
Air Force		15,343	7,065	10,312	−60,063	95,288	
Foreign Operations Administration	5,936	−34,251	7,225	15,786	18,457	161,389	298,144
All other agencies		851	3,042	810	−14,542	−275	
Direct forces support:[8]							
Defense Department		728	3,242	9,641	2,820	18,280	
Foreign Operations Administration		236,595	44,066	46,538	89,864	705,654	
All other		1,836	694	1,068	1,046	7,592	
Other mutual security programs:[8]	132,052						1,224,993
Defense Department		2,304	1,559	3,185	15,635	37,511	
Foreign Operations Administration		91,536	60,253	99,406	87,446	891,355	
Other		12,745	9,014	34,569	112,603	286,985	
Discharge of investment guarantees (net)	176	176	190	−134	126	−437	1,952
Defense production expansion (net)	51,412	36,514	−272	1,899	−43,431	142,021	394,364
Other	4,979	11,093	8,312	6,487	−91,143	19,548	32,361
Total funds appropriated to the President	351,661	456,974	249,479	301,370	822,951	4,380,920	5,282,220
Independent offices:							
Atomic Energy Commission:							
Defense production guarantees (net)	−17	(*)	(*)	−22	(*)	−51	−9
Other	150,720	152,920	133,828	125,855	148,848	1,857,366	1,895,008
Civil Service Commission	1,316	1,276	1,279	1,952	1,371	47,225	50,009
Export-Import Bank of Washington (net)	2,922	−13,087	−2,818	38,312	−20,652	−100,926	99,243
Farm Credit Administration:							
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation (net)	−315	−490	−375	−306	−606	−5,274	−6,418
Federal intermediate credit banks (net)	22,854	35,046	34,750	35,789	37,719	59,094	−38,531
Production credit corporations (net)	116	−62	−95	341	−464	−322	−1,331
Agricultural marketing revolving fund (net)		(*)				−30	−28,554
Other	166	167	179	164	224	2,197	643
Total Farm Credit Administration	22,820	34,661	34,459	35,987	36,874	55,665	−74,191

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3.—*Budget receipts and expenditures monthly for fiscal year 1955 and totals for 1954 and 1955*—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Expenditures [7]	Fiscal year 1955 July 1954	August 1954	September 1954	October 1954	November 1954	December 1954	January 1955
Independent offices—Continued							
Federal Civil Defense Administration:							
Civil defense procurement fund (net)	−346	163	906	136	78	−307	−101
Other	2,995	3,753	2,284	3,046	6,063	2,532	2,884
St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation (net)					2	387	217
Small Business Administration:							
Public enterprise funds (net)	−503	1,179	3,853	3,140	1,943	1,656	1,300
Other	1,940	493	−2,070	−693	583	482	444
Tennessee Valley Authority:							
Public enterprise funds (net)	23,783	13,756	21,179	22,640	22,792	20,707	11,190
Other							
United States Information Agency	3,304	5,855	8,801	2,905	6,076	6,188	6,011
Veterans' Administration:							
Compensation, pensions, and benefit programs	256,250	259,766	247,704	274,159	299,625	302,382	300,874
Public enterprise funds (net)	7,785	3,868	3,487	4,133	4,600	2,047	4,965
Other	71,818	70,605	69,905	70,469	68,438	97,070	72,939
Total Veterans' Administration	335,854	334,239	321,096	348,760	372,662	401,500	378,778
Other independent offices	17,389	15,861	17,365	16,556	19,461	18,377	16,613
Total independent offices	572,771	550,439	479,088	510,420	526,508	607,257	552,123
General Services Administration:							
Strategic and critical materials	61,156	60,347	47,924	35,609	125,514	148,128	38,750
Public enterprise funds (net)	−1,192	8,473	481	−7,899	407	143	−179
Other	19,393	17,989	10,159	13,178	12,344	18,978	14,338
Total General Services Administration	79,357	86,810	58,564	40,888	138,265	167,249	52,909
Housing and Home Finance Agency:							
Office of the Administrator:							
Liquidating programs (net)	−5,121	−3,732	−1,841	−2,751	−1,838	−1,575	−5,028
Other public enterprise funds (net)	3,179	6,589	4,357	2,996	5,095	6,980	−4,751
Other	504	406	419	943	419	592	−125
Home Loan Bank Board (net):							
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation	−2,014	−1,421	−2,160	−1,067	−1,923	−2,242	−2,550
Other	−147	60	19	−137	11	24	−114
Federal Housing Administration (net)	−2,664	−465	−7,743	−1,442	−6,602	−6,935	−4,617
Federal National Mortgage Association (net)	26,506	−22,578	2,435	−56	[9] 112,622	[10] 32,948	44,739
Public Housing Administration:							
Public enterprise funds (net)	28,951	−17,617	−541	8,217	−11,805	−92,060	8,534
Other		186	−96	−900	−97	1,169	−800
Total Housing and Home Finance Agency	49,194	−38,572	−5,150	5,804	95,882	−61,098	35,287

Expenditures [7]	Fiscal year 1955: February 1955	March 1955	April 1955	May 1955	June 1955 [4]	Total fiscal year 1955	Total fiscal year 1954
Independent offices—Continued							
Federal Civil Defense Administration:							
Civil defense procurement fund (net)	−60	−126	112	−53	16	417	−2, 740
Other	4, 681	3, 543	2, 492	3, 502	3, 371	41, 147	61, 729
St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation (net)	474	382	217	336	529	2, 542	----------
Small Business Administration:							
Public enterprise funds (net)	1, 979	1, 196	1, 017	1, 686	1, 649	20, 096	4, 674
Other	−430	478	457	47	409	2, 140	1, 965
Tennessee Valley Authority:							
Public enterprise funds (net)	7, 195	7, 031	13, 664	5, 763	2, 031	171, 730	238, 048
Other	----------	−8	----------	8	----------	----------	----------
United States Information Agency	5, 793	11, 830	7, 514	12, 379	6, 905	83, 562	70, 972
Veterans' Administration:							
Compensation, pensions, and benefit programs	291, 309	305, 805	309, 117	308, 191	301, 702	3, 456, 884	3, 212, 472
Public enterprise funds (net)	5, 099	9, 053	6, 480	3, 861	2, 107	57, 484	81, 837
Other	68, 285	71, 211	67, 584	68, 711	93, 697	890, 733	955, 117
Total Veterans' Administration	364, 693	386, 069	383, 182	380, 763	397, 505	4, 405, 100	4, 249, 426
Other independent offices	15, 173	15, 895	16, 338	17, 676	18, 359	205, 062	256, 803
Total independent offices	577, 259	602, 061	591, 741	624, 192	597, 216	6, 791, 075	6, 850, 936
General Services Administration:							
Strategic and critical materials	29, 128	42, 637	58, 477	46, 703	107, 977	802, 349	650, 576
Public enterprise funds (net)	218	−124	194	40	575	1, 138	−2, 653
Other	11, 350	15, 149	12, 041	10, 960	13, 438	169, 317	157, 614
Total General Services Administration	40, 697	57, 662	70, 712	57, 703	121, 989	972, 804	805, 537
Housing and Home Finance Agency:							
Office of the Administrator:							
Liquidating programs (net)	−66	−2, 257	−2, 321	−2, 308	−4, 848	−33, 686	----------
Other public enterprise funds (net)	1, 385	4, 255	3, 171	16, 025	20, 063	69, 344	52, 828
Other	481	251	−340	322	392	4, 264	14, 878
Home Loan Bank Board (net):							
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation	−1, 315	−2, 252	−2, 229	−2, 075	−3, 315	−24, 565	−21, 125
Other	60	−46	156	−42	94	−59	25
Federal Housing Administration (net)	−1, 965	−392	2, 002	−34	−11, 033	−41, 890	−28, 403
Federal National Mortgage Association (net)	21, 303	2, 375	22, 219	6, 774	−12, 168	237, 120	−220, 719
Public Housing Administration:							
Public enterprise funds (net)	16, 016	−19, 642	4, 795	14, 184	−21, 037	−82, 005	−412, 229
Other	−81	829	−1, 808	859	781	43	151
Total Housing and Home Finance Agency	35, 819	−16, 879	25, 645	33, 705	−31, 070	128, 565	−614, 594

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3.—*Budget receipts and expenditures monthly for fiscal year 1955 and totals for 1954 and 1955*—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Expenditures [7]	Fiscal year 1955						
	July 1954	August 1954	September 1954	October 1954	November 1954	December 1954	January 1955
Agriculture Department:							
Agricultural Research Service	11,035	7,732	5,437	8,713	6,517	12,183	6,484
Federal Extension Service	19,588	239	134	193	484	155	19,332
Forest Service	7,877	9,496	9,126	8,798	26,241	7,233	6,090
Soil Conservation Service:							
Conservation operations	6,872	4,618	4,669	4,377	4,539	6,155	4,794
Flood prevention, watershed protection, and other	1,022	1,296	1,134	1,209	969	1,251	1,018
Agricultural conservation program	20,097	12,017	7,849	12,751	65,348	21,745	24,155
Agricultural Marketing Service:							
Marketing research and service	1,522	1,500	1,723	1,731	2,107	2,555	1,650
School lunch program	362	174	11,739	24,404	3,278	1,154	25,670
Removal of surplus agricultural commodities	10,420	3,869	10,336	4,168	7,692	2,457	1,601
Other	954	37	41	53	34	75	231
Commodity Credit Corporation (net)	107,238	1,976,844	76,940	115,238	−1,075,998	153,979	202,948
Commodity Stabilization Service:							
Agricultural adjustment programs	11,526	8	36	9,442	−44	38	8,193
Sugar Act program	1,257	109	5,626	12,639	2,378	7,960	12,984
Other	−30,815	−5,537	10,203	321	7,766	2,241	−1,309
Farmers' Home Administration:							
Loans	3,804	9,257	12,410	13,949	14,619	19,234	19,856
Farm Tenant Mortgage Insurance Fund (net)	−48	−17	−18	−22	−41	−9	−145
Other	2,640	1,818	1,792	1,956	1,835	2,462	1,907
Disaster loans revolving fund (net)	−622	−6,274	−80	−6,293	−20,856	−6,961	10,669
Rural Electrification Administration:							
Loans	21,064	15,525	17,565	13,465	15,439	16,346	12,193
Other	827	543	536	563	559	805	563
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (net)	−108	1,758	−249	−423	1,409	2,271	1,894
Other	51,461	1,769	2,822	−1,150	−48,289	1,459	1,080
Total Agriculture Department	247,972	2,036,781	179,772	226,083	−984,015	254,791	361,859

Expenditures[7]	Fiscal year 1955					Total fiscal year 1955	Total fiscal year 1954
	February 1955	March 1955	April 1955	May 1955	June 1955 [4]		
Agriculture Department:							
Agricultural Research Service	6, 365	7, 100	11, 132	7, 974	−1, 829	88, 843	78, 437
Federal Extension Service	872	147	157	549	209	42, 059	33, 854
Forest Service	6, 937	5, 469	5, 411	5, 791	8, 230	106, 699	104, 878
Soil Conservation Service:							
Conservation operations	4, 651	4, 267	4, 388	4, 606	6, 326	60, 263	60, 777
Flood prevention, watershed protection, and other	909	1, 157	1, 110	1, 287	1, 396	13, 757	8, 744
Agricultural conservation program	21, 072	19, 026	14, 239	13, 152	3, 695	235, 147	171, 335
Agricultural Marketing Service:							
Marketing research and service	1, 902	1, 466	1, 495	1, 670	761	20, 082	12, 108
School lunch program	1, 736	694	13, 068	433	388	83, 099	83, 517
Removal of surplus agricultural commodities	2, 553	3, 632	4, 801	3, 684	3, 693	58, 905	177, 575
Other	138	44	50	57	48	1, 761	367
Commodity Credit Corporation (net)	141, 407	540, 122	648, 240	278, 354	247, 746	3, 413, 059	1, 526, 294
Commodity Stabilization Service:							
Agricultural adjustment programs	29	30	10, 543	20	16	39, 838	41, 462
Sugar Act program	12, 655	9, 157	1, 394	2, 464	1, 026	69, 651	66, 452
Other	−6, 531	5, 561	−3, 088	7, 026	9, 753	−4, 409	−8, 131
Farmers' Home Administration:							
Loans	18, 776	18, 800	8, 043	3, 790	2, 882	145, 420	180, 775
Farm Tenant Mortgage Insurance Fund (net)	−100	34	35	326	−34	−38	−124
Other	1, 746	1, 895	2, 012	1, 604	2, 468	24, 135	26, 609
Disaster loans revolving fund (net)	13, 412	16, 701	7, 102	1, 950	2, 001	10, 748	96, 543
Rural Electrification Administration:							
Loans	14, 610	18, 404	14, 085	18, 285	19, 548	196, 529	209, 969
Other	550	574	575	568	830	7, 492	7, 348
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (net)	1, 416	240	−204	−455	−347	7, 202	5, 912
Other	1, 203	1, 144	1, 672	1, 208	1, 636	16, 016	30, 769
Total Agriculture Department	246, 306	655, 660	746, 261	354, 345	310, 442	4, 636, 259	2, 915, 470

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3.—*Budget receipts and expenditures monthly for fiscal year 1955 and totals for 1954 and 1955*—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Expenditures [7]	Fiscal year 1955						
	July 1954	August 1954	September 1954	October 1954	November 1954	December 1954	January 1955
Commerce Department:							
Civil Aeronautics Administration	13, 128	8, 869	8, 875	10, 038	9, 465	13, 589	10, 100
Civil Aeronautics Board	5, 699	6, 226	7, 640	5, 159	6, 236	5, 070	4, 000
Maritime activities:							
Public enterprise funds (net)	−697	−630	−1, 198	−1, 472	−876	−906	−530
Other	10, 571	28, 960	12, 721	20, 403	8, 485	12, 817	4, 127
Public Roads Bureau:							
Federal-aid highway grants	73, 693	57, 434	66, 142	68, 401	55, 768	66, 029	38, 211
Other	3, 683	4, 456	5, 718	5, 440	4, 659	3, 778	2, 869
Public enterprise funds (net)	−757	1	84	4	5	1	2
Other	8, 286	6, 046	6, 215	6, 892	7, 598	13, 940	9, 398
Total Commerce Department	113, 607	111, 362	106, 198	114, 864	91, 340	114, 318	68, 176
Defense Department:							
Military functions:							
Office of the Secretary of Defense	823	1, 607	495	949	1, 048	1, 427	953
Interservice activities	33, 929	31, 831	37, 605	39, 629	39, 375	38, 836	37, 047
Army	513, 589	877, 434	805, 548	756, 379	762, 904	921, 617	774, 959
Navy:							
Public enterprise funds (net)	−36	28	9	−60	26	46	−7
Other	839, 298	697, 737	817, 128	837, 426	777, 377	844, 863	721, 203
Air Force	1, 105, 278	1, 303, 882	1, 182, 287	1, 273, 502	1, 272, 251	1, 473, 453	1, 558, 246
Total military functions	2, 492, 880	2, 912, 518	2, 843, 072	2, 907, 826	2, 852, 982	3, 280, 242	3, 092, 400
Civil functions:							
Civilian relief in Korea	5, 259	7, 551	7, 248	2, 147	1, 602	1, 175	852
Corps of Engineers	37, 564	45, 658	48, 748	52, 499	44, 233	43, 351	37, 455
Panama Canal:							
Canal Zone Government	1, 440	327	93	3, 510	1, 433	1, 262	1, 207
Panama Canal Company (net)	−2, 704	1, 075	16, 381	−2, 850	−1, 157	−2, 687	−1, 418
Postal Service-Canal Zone (net)	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Other public enterprise funds (net)	−918	−402	−232	−678	−3, 055	2, 666	52
Other	537	568	646	2, 130	489	695	476
Total civil functions	41, 178	54, 777	72, 884	56, 758	43, 546	46, 461	38, 625
Undistributed (foreign disbursements)	148, 039	−200	33, 497	−46, 841	8, 115	−686	−22, 227

Expenditures [7]	Fiscal year 1955: February 1955	March 1955	April 1955	May 1955	June 1955 [4]	Total fiscal year 1955	Total fiscal year 1954
Commerce Department:							
Civil Aeronautics Administration	7, 821	10, 110	9, 358	9, 625	10, 504	121, 481	138, 080
Civil Aeronautics Board	3, 769	6, 326	3, 375	5, 464	2, 318	61, 281	52, 241
Maritime activities:							
Public enterprise funds (net)	−336	124	−230	194	1, 150	−5, 407	−30, 256
Other	2, 973	3, 130	6, 972	47, 471	9, 835	168, 465	185, 573
Public Roads Bureau:							
Federal-aid highway grants	33, 962	31, 436	40, 095	48, 440	15, 314	594, 925	530, 992
Other	1, 215	1, 726	776	4, 822	1, 865	41, 006	42, 475
Public enterprise funds (net)	−2	−1	5	−10	−7	−675	−2, 597
Other	6, 275	8, 474	8, 289	7, 086	7, 406	95, 905	83, 379
Total Commerce Department	55, 676	61, 326	68, 639	123, 092	48, 385	1, 076, 983	999, 887
Defense Department:							
Military functions:							
Office of the Secretary of Defense	1, 095	982	1, 009	1, 010	1, 371	12, 768	464, 191
Interservice activities	35, 034	43, 376	101, 173	−5, 086	48, 205	480, 954	
Army	711, 656	914, 755	824, 499	774, 489	261, 630	8, 899, 459	12, 910, 305
Navy:							
Public enterprise funds (net)	−22	11	−52	23	34	−1	−9
Other	727, 597	865, 171	747, 129	803, 198	1, 054, 392	9, 732, 520	11, 292, 813
Air Force	1, 229, 789	1, 436, 270	1, 345, 940	1, 443, 637	1, 782, 151	16, 406, 686	15, 668, 473
Total military functions	2, 705, 149	3, 260, 565	3, 019, 697	3, 017, 272	3, 147, 782	35, 532, 386	40, 335, 773
Civil functions:							
Civilian relief in Korea	1, 099	789	632	91	57	28, 503	82, 947
Corps of Engineers	34, 198	34, 467	34, 838	37, 867	50, 292	501, 172	510, 810
Panama Canal:							
Canal Zone Government	1, 397	1, 161	1, 158	1, 114	1, 383	15, 485	14, 130
Panama Canal Company (net)	−1, 664	−1, 398	−2, 748	−2, 195	−2, 518	−3, 883	−4, 743
Postal Service-Canal Zone (net)	------	------	------	------	------	------	32
Other public enterprise funds (net)	−206	−97	−197	1, 756	−112	−1, 423	−6, 662
Other	503	573	590	618	689	8, 514	8, 570
Total civil functions	35, 328	35, 496	34, 274	39, 250	49, 790	548, 368	605, 084
Undistributed (foreign disbursements)	6, 506	22, 023	−28, 486	6, 399	−126, 140	------	------

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3.—*Budget receipts and expenditures monthly for fiscal year 1955 and totals for 1954 and 1955*—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Expenditures [7]	Fiscal year 1955 July 1954	August 1954	September 1954	October 1954	November 1954	December 1954	January 1955
Health, Education, and Welfare Department:							
Office of Education:							
Grants for school construction	7, 903	7, 071	16, 589	7, 486	7, 857	13, 665	10, 235
Other	16, 133	3, 327	3, 233	6, 809	8, 470	3, 882	20, 199
Public Health Service:							
Grants for hospital construction	5, 631	10, 588	5, 295	6, 175	5, 541	6, 054	6, 812
Public enterprise funds (net)	4	−5	−2	2	5	−1	−1
Other	11, 909	18, 163	14, 500	13, 288	13, 156	13, 211	12, 075
Social Security Administration:							
Grants to States for public assistance	135, 224	118, 148	115, 030	122, 924	119, 215	112, 713	124, 773
Grants to States for maternal and child welfare			3, 802	−682	10, 731	4, 987	2, 176
Public enterprise funds (net)	26	2	8	11	52	11	−79
Other	4, 890	1, 765	241	4, 068	−9, 655	305	239
Other	6, 648	199	2, 632	7, 603	4, 153	3, 206	6, 774
Total Health, Education, and Welfare Department	188, 368	159, 258	161, 327	167, 684	159, 527	158, 033	183, 203
Interior Department:							
Bureau of Reclamation:							
Public enterprise funds (net)	−59	39	−117	−98	−97	−82	−77
Other	17, 665	15, 354	16, 757	14, 909	15, 125	15, 318	10, 778
Other power marketing agencies	3, 768	3, 423	4, 909	2, 935	3, 929	5, 837	3, 390
Other:							
Public enterprise funds (net)	205	−126	−1, 088	66	−388	−1, 374	907
Other	26, 237	29, 982	33, 383	31, 148	21, 889	26, 407	21, 229
Total Interior Department	47, 816	48, 672	53, 844	48, 960	40, 458	46, 105	36, 226
Justice Department:							
Federal Bureau of Investigation	2, 212	6, 458	6, 564	6, 302	6, 816	9, 500	6, 631
Federal Prison Industries (net)	−320	−313	159	−215	421	−94	−135
Other	9, 755	8, 603	8, 338	8, 891	8, 724	9, 606	8, 656
Total Justice Department	11, 647	14, 748	15, 061	14, 977	15, 961	19, 012	15, 151
Labor Department:							
Grants to States for employment security	3, 663	44	18, 381	48, 367	843	4, 095	49, 486
Federal employees' unemployment compensation						1, 622	4, 438
Veterans' unemployment compensation	4, 609	16, 620	10, 184	8, 475	3, 342	9, 045	11, 533
Public enterprise funds (net)	137	−52	48	−17	147	87	112
Other	4, 755	6, 255	6, 098	6, 103	7, 227	6, 180	5, 818
Total Labor Department	13, 164	22, 866	34, 710	62, 928	11, 559	21, 029	71, 387

Expenditures [7]	Fiscal year 1955: February 1955	March 1955	April 1955	May 1955	June 1955 [4]	Total fiscal year 1955	Total fiscal year 1954
Health, Education, and Welfare Department:							
Office of Education:							
Grants for school construction	12, 671	18, 906	10, 738	7, 793	9, 113	130, 027	113, 846
Other	9, 261	11, 406	11, 242	22, 752	7, 562	124, 277	103, 437
Public Health Service:							
Grants for hospital construction	4, 768	6, 581	5, 233	6, 110	4, 350	73, 138	89, 919
Public enterprise funds (net)	−1	−3	−1	(*)	1	(*)	−10
Other	10, 015	12, 620	14, 049	12, 256	8, 913	154, 155	152, 191
Social Security Administration:							
Grants to States for public assistance	115, 070	109, 882	127, 706	119, 619	106, 294	1, 426, 599	1, 437, 516
Grants to States for maternal and child welfare	425	4, 070	3, 029	529	190	29, 257	----------
Public enterprise funds (net)	−145	−31	9	46	8	−82	−5
Other	237	256	278	357	262	3, 243	32, 618
Other	2, 916	3, 132	7, 059	4, 347	3, 319	51, 987	51, 518
Total Health, Education, and Welfare Department	155, 217	166, 821	179, 342	173, 809	140, 011	1, 992, 601	1, 981, 030
Interior Department:							
Bureau of Reclamation:							
Public enterprise funds (net)	−17	−115	−135	−166	−99	−1, 024	−1, 319
Other	11, 880	9, 630	9, 155	11, 171	13, 977	161, 716	197, 721
Other power marketing agencies	2, 649	2, 891	3, 349	2, 661	4, 745	43, 485	53, 132
Other:							
Public enterprise funds (net)	174	541	−1, 012	57	−481	−2, 519	1, 946
Other	33, 353	19, 955	22, 978	19, 586	27, 492	313, 639	283, 659
Total Interior Department	48, 038	32, 901	33, 335	33, 309	45, 633	515, 299	535, 140
Justice Department:							
Federal Bureau of Investigation	6, 664	6, 694	6, 987	7, 210	6, 775	78, 810	75, 340
Federal Prison Industries (net)	−288	92	−961	53	−534	−2, 135	−3, 335
Other	7, 737	8, 050	8, 329	9, 425	8, 868	104, 983	110, 638
Total Justice Department	14, 112	14, 836	14, 355	16, 688	15, 108	181, 657	182, 643
Labor Department:							
Grants to States for employment security	2, 942	3, 357	17, 181	11, 108	34, 087	193, 552	202, 837
Federal employees' unemployment compensation	593	1, 682	4, 986	1, 572	4, 335	19, 227	----------
Veterans' unemployment compensation	10, 437	9, 441	10, 924	3, 894	7, 752	106, 255	81, 852
Public enterprise funds (net)	29	30	3	30	37	591	−105
Other	6, 062	6, 413	6, 042	6, 873	6, 460	74, 286	69, 930
Total Labor Department	20, 063	20, 922	39, 135	23, 477	52, 670	393, 912	354, 514

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3.—*Budget receipts and expenditures monthly for fiscal year 1955 and totals for 1954 and 1955*—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Expenditures [7]	Fiscal year 1955: July 1954	August 1954	September 1954	October 1954	November 1954	December 1954	January 1955
Post Office Department:							
Postal revolving fund (net) [11]					[11] 149,137	921	22,488
Other		−236	236		−1,220	650	569
Total Post Office Department		−236	236		147,918	1,571	23,058
State Department	28,415	6,095	14,143	7,947	7,604	14,422	8,231
Treasury Department:							
Coast Guard	16,784	15,400	17,114	18,493	15,368	19,076	15,056
Customs Bureau	3,015	3,128	3,144	3,183	3,137	4,415	3,259
Fiscal Service:							
Interest on the public debt:							
Public issues	212,959	331,495	538,972	344,287	366,684	1,197,354	[12] −74,861
Special issues	376	645	1,598	1,649	1,558	2,794	[12] 296,379
Interest on uninvested trust funds	401		706	1,505			710
Claims, judgments, private laws, etc.:							
Defense Department	13,436	10,680	11,449	13,009	10,140	9,752	11,546
Other agencies	162	499	11,260	1,488	1,627	816	784
Other	7,105	5,715	5,417	7,404	5,583	6,159	6,837
Federal unemployment account						64,288	
Internal Revenue Service:							
Interest on refunds of taxes	3,260	4,450	9,476	8,575	−2,489	8,892	5,662
Other	20,365	23,224	22,550	21,508	22,036	30,208	20,610
Public enterprise funds (net):							
Federal Facilities Corporation	−4,497	−2,521	−367	−4,843	−11,850	−12,268	−12,868
Reconstruction Finance Corporation (in liquidation)	−5,170	−298	−17,091	−4,260	205	−4,281	−3,311
Other	80	28	22	10	−27	44	−65
Other	732	2,520	−973	1,290	516	1,199	2,240
Total Treasury Department	269,007	394,965	603,277	413,299	412,489	1,328,446	271,978
District of Columbia—Federal contribution and loans	21,890						
Undistributed foreign disbursements	50,000	2,000	−50,000	−645	23,645		
Total budget expenditures	4,827,464	6,731,483	5,019,477	4,857,109	3,842,151	6,288,185	4,941,661
Budget surplus (+), or deficit (−)	−2,000,044	−2,820,141	−68,141	−2,218,033	+358,377	−2,546,056	−286,524

*Less than $500.

[1] Internal revenue and customs receipts are stated on the basis of reports of collections received from collecting officers. Other receipts are reported on the basis of confirmed deposits in Treasury accounts.

[2] Distribution between income taxes and employment taxes made in accordance with provisions of Sec. 109 (a) (2) of the Social Security Act Amendments of 1950, for transfer to the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

[3] Amounts equal to taxes on carriers and their employees (minus refunds) are transferred to the railroad retirement account.

[4] In certain classifications, receipts and expenditures reported for June include adjustments for prior months.

[5] Appropriation for February and fiscal year has been reduced by $300 million representing excess transfers to the trust fund of $90 million in the fiscal year 1952 and $210 million in the fiscal year 1953.

[6] Appropriation for April has been reduced by $50,231 thousand representing overappropriation in the fiscal year 1955.

Expenditures [7]	Fiscal year 1955					Total fiscal year 1955	Total fiscal year 1954
	February 1955	March 1955	April 1955	May 1955	June 1955 [4]		
Post Office Department:							
Postal revolving fund (net) [11]	71, 500	16, 466	30, 699	42, 527	22, 560	356, 299	311, 998
Other							−292
Total Post Office Department	71, 500	16. 466	30, 699	42, 527	22, 560	356, 299	311, 705
State Department	11, 313	14, 165	9, 016	9, 017	6, 046	136, 415	156, 466
Treasury Department:							
Coast Guard	16, 035	18, 873	17, 602	16, 552	3, 843	190, 198	222, 512
Customs Bureau	2, 946	2, 973	3, 042	3, 032	4, 416	39, 690	41, 671
Fiscal Service:							
Interest on the public debt:							
Public issues	391, 292	472, 160	348, 078	435, 062	[13] 692, 181	[13] 5, 255, 663	5, 254, 833
Special issues	4, 773	5, 816	6, 939	8, 093	[13] 784, 079	[13] 1, 114, 699	1, 127, 653
Interest on uninvested trust funds	1, 483		466	34	54	5, 359	4, 916
Claims, judgments, private laws, etc.:							
Defense Department	7, 426	5, 103	5, 616	6, 801	6, 737	111, 694	125, 332
Other agencies	756	3, 813	1, 178	6, 217	2, 063	30, 662	87, 536
Other	4, 909	6, 062	7, 752	7, 280	7, 390	77, 612	82, 559
Federal unemployment account						64, 288	
Internal Revenue Service:							
Interest on refunds of taxes	3, 539	3, 855	4, 553	8, 941	3, 412	62, 127	82, 524
Other	25, 148	23, 006	21, 549	24, 499	32, 723	287, 426	292, 408
Public enterprise funds (net):							
Federal Facilities Corporation	−6, 259	−23, 691	−278, 153	−23, 807	−14, 777	−395, 902	
Reconstruction Finance Corporation (in liquidation)	−2, 540	−8, 749	−4, 483	−2, 618	−3, 069	−55, 665	−377, 471
Other	−22	126	−25	−21	−59	92	326
Other	1, 130	957	1, 398	523	731	12, 262	15, 825
Total Treasury Department	450, 616	510, 305	135, 513	490, 587	1, 519, 724	6, 800, 205	6, 960, 625
District of Columbia—Federal contribution and loans						21, 890	13, 150
Undistributed foreign disbursements		−25, 000					
Total budget expenditures	4, 831, 052	5, 894, 467	5, 227, 760	5, 356, 471	6, 752, 691	64, 569, 973	67, 772, 353
Budget surplus (+), or deficit (−)	+596, 335	+3, 846, 358	−1, 495, 759	−918, 712	+3, 372, 110	−4, 180, 229	−3, 116, 966

[7] Expenditures are stated on the basis of checks issued and cash payments made as reported by Government disbursing officers.

[8] A more detailed breakdown became effective in March 1955 which resulted in a shift between "Military assistance," "Direct forces support," and "Other mutual security programs." Figures for the reclassified items are not available by months for the whole year but are included in the total for the fiscal year.

[9] Includes $90 million transferred to trust account entitled "Secondary Market Operations, Federal National Mortgage Association."

[10] Includes $2,820 thousand transferred to trust account entitled "Secondary Market Operations, Federal National Mortgage Association."

[11] Transactions of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year 1955 are shown in this table on the basis of cash receipts and expenditures reported by the Post Office Department. This change is consistent with the treatment of transactions of other agencies of the Government. November amount represents net expenditures for the months of July through November. Amounts included for the current month are estimated and are adjusted in the following month.

[12] Includes adjustment of interest between public and special issues for the month of December.

[13] Effective with June 30, 1955, and for the fiscal year 1955, the basis for accounting and reporting interest on the public debt was changed from a due and payable basis to an accrual basis.

TABLE 4.—*Public enterprise funds, fiscal years 1954 and 1955*

[On basis of "Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the United States Government," see "Bases of Tables"]

[In thousands of dollars]

Classification	Fiscal year 1955			Fiscal year 1954
	Receipts	Expenditures	Net receipts (−), or expenditures	Net receipts (−), or expenditures
Funds appropriated to the President:				
Mutual security:				
Discharge of investment guarantee liabilities	3,605	$3,168	−437	1,952
Defense production expansion	482,086	624,107	142,021	394,364
Total funds appropriated to the President	485,691	627,275	141,585	396,316
Independent offices:				
Atomic Energy Commission	54	2	−51	−9
Export-Import Bank of Washington	361,456	260,530	−100,926	99,243
Farm Credit Administration:				
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation	5,995	721	−5,274	−6,418
Federal intermediate credit banks	638,595	697,688	59,094	−38,531
Production credit corporations	16,577	16,255	−322	−1,331
Agricultural marketing revolving fund	30	(*)	−30	−28,554
Total Farm Credit Administration	661,196	714,664	53,468	−74,833
Federal Civil Defense Administration:				
Civil defense procurement fund	4,934	5,351	417	−2,740
St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation	3	2,545	2,542	
Small Business Administration	14,699	34,796	20,096	4,674
Tennessee Valley Authority	209,175	380,905	171,730	238,048
Veterans' Administration	105,252	162,735	57,484	81,837
Total independent offices	1,356,769	1,561,529	204,760	346,220
General Services Administration	5,060	6,199	1,138	−2,653
Housing and Home Finance Agency:				
Office of the Administrator:				
Liquidating programs	69,888	36,201	−33,686	
Other	19,536	88,879	69,344	52,828
Home Loan Bank Board:				
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation	25,339	774	−24,565	−21,125
Other	3,343	3,284	−59	25
Federal Housing Administration	172,783	130,893	−41,890	−28,403
Federal National Mortgage Association	462,848	699,968	237,120	−220,719
Public Housing Administration	361,686	279,681	−82,005	−412,229
Total Housing and Home Finance Agency	1,115,422	1,239,680	124,259	−629,623
Agriculture Department:				
Commodity Credit Corporation	2,847,392	6,260,451	3,413,059	1,526,294
Farmers' Home Administration:				
Farm tenant mortgage insurance fund	1,263	1,224	−39	−124
Disaster loans, revolving fund	90,540	101,288	10,748	96,543
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation	17,424	24,626	7,202	5,912
Total Agriculture Department	2,956,618	6,387,589	3,430,971	1,628,624
Commerce Department:				
Maritime activities	10,849	5,443	−5,407	−30,256
Other	835	160	−675	−2,597
Total Commerce Department	11,684	5,603	−6,081	−32,854

TABLE 4.—*Public enterprise funds, fiscal years 1954 and 1955*—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Classification	Fiscal year 1955			Fiscal year 1954
	Receipts	Expenditures	Net receipts (−), or expenditures	Net receipts (−), or expenditures
Defense Department:				
Military functions:				
Navy: Laundry service	431	430	−1	−9
Civil functions:				
Panama Canal Company	122, 497	118, 613	−3, 883	−4, 743
Postal Service—Canal Zone				32
Other: Defense production guarantees	6, 077	4, 654	−1, 423	−6, 662
Total civil functions	128, 573	123, 267	−5, 306	−11, 373
Health, Education, and Welfare Department:				
Public Health Service:				
Operations of commissaries, narcotic hospitals	189	189	(*)	−10
Social Security Administration:				
Operating fund, Bureau of Federal Credit Unions	1, 468	1, 386	−82	−5
Total Health, Education, and Welfare Department	1, 657	1, 575	−82	−15
Interior Department:				
Bureau of Reclamation:				
Fort Peek project, Montana	1, 838	814	−1, 024	−1, 319
Other	29, 896	27, 377	−2, 519	1, 946
Total Interior Department	31, 734	28, 191	−3, 542	627
Labor Department:				
Farm labor supply fund	1, 195	1, 787	591	−105
Post Office Department:				
Postal service fund	2, 336, 668	2, 692, 967	356, 299	311, 998
Treasury Department:				
Federal Facilities Corporation	664, 944	269, 042	−395, 902	
Reconstruction Finance Corporation (in liquidation)	75, 857	20, 192	−55, 665	−377, 471
Other	484	576	92	326
Total Treasury Department	741, 284	289, 810	−451, 474	−377, 144
Total public enterprise funds	9, 172, 787	12, 965, 902	3, 793, 114	1, 630, 009

NOTE.—This table supplies receipt and expenditure data for public enterprise funds included in table 3 on a net basis.

*Less than $500.

TABLE 5.—*Trust account and other transactions, monthly for the fiscal year 1955 and totals for 1954 and 1955*

[In thousands of dollars. On basis of "Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the United States Government," see "Bases of Tables"]

Trust accounts, etc., Receipts	Fiscal year 1955						
	July 1954	August 1954	September 1954	October 1954	November 1954	December 1954	January 1955
Federal employees' retirement funds:							
Civil service retirement fund:							
Deductions from salaries and other receipts	28,543	41,038	30,498	28,521	35,945	45,589	23,697
District of Columbia and Government corporations' contributions	2,557	1,498					(*)
Interest and profits on investments	106	225	349	86	576	702	829
Transfers from general fund	29,623						
Foreign service retirement fund:							
Deductions from salaries and other receipts	51	49	26	59	204	160	356
Interest and profits on investments	1	1	2	3	3	3	4
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund:							
Transfers (F. I. C. A. and self-employment taxes) [1]	216,863	743,383	274,151	188,111	554,154	328,525	113,200
Deposits by States	1,375	20,844	1,764	1,059	17,467	3,659	1,238
Interest and profits on investments			10,946	14,995		198,622	764
Transfers from railroad retirement account	9,551						
Other	(*)	40	(*)	5	14	7	1
Railroad Retirement Board:							
Railroad retirement account:							
Transfers (railroad retirement taxes): [2]							
Appropriated	5,306	81,365	48,994	11,959	95,976	53,414	8,680
Unappropriated [3]	14,314	−5,353	−1,905	9,124	−1,633	10,828	7,829
Interest on investments	102	217	335	432	533	720	809
Unemployment insurance contributions for administrative expenses	252	415	1,676	39	486	1,923	−109
Unemployment trust fund:							
Deposits by States	42,471	274,635	8,003	23,696	217,692	13,411	22,837
Federal unemployment account (transfers from general fund)						64,288	
Interest on investments	123	56	1,157	11,022	65	89,094	169
Railroad unemployment insurance account:							
Deposits by Railroad Retirement Board	173	530	2,785	20	597	3,012	32
Transfers from railroad unemployment insurance administration fund							

Trust accounts, etc., Receipts	Fiscal year 1955: February 1955	March 1955	April 1955	May 1955	June 1955	Total fiscal year 1955	Total fiscal year 1954
Federal employees' retirement funds:							
Civil service retirement fund:							
Deductions from salaries and other receipts	33,726	39,872	37,491	45,501	45,755	436,177	429,060
District of Columbia and Government corporations' contributions	(*)					4,056	3,906
Interest and profits on investments	910	1,097	1,191	1,347	226,959	234,377	225,654
Transfers from general fund						29,623	31,397
Foreign service retirement fund:							
Deductions from salaries and other receipts	231	399	828	368	211	2,941	701
Interest and profits on investments	5	5	6	7	559	599	615
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund:							
Transfers (F. I. C. A. and self-employment taxes) [1]	255,336	561,568	316,294	784,919	703,068	5,039,573	4,537,270
Deposits by States	19,232	832	1,247	29,214	651	98,581	92,412
Interest and profits on investments	2,186	13,366	17,825	4,083	175,243	438,029	438,909
Transfers from railroad retirement account						9,551	11,595
Other	12	6	6	16	5	113	68
Railroad Retirement Board:							
Railroad retirement account:							
Transfers (railroad retirement taxes) [2]							
Appropriated	82,645	59,383	14,332	84,186	53,754	599,993	[4] 637,875
Unappropriated [3]	−18,930	−13,009	4,313	−4,536	−2,144	−1,101	19
Interest on investments	936	1,044	1,266	1,279	93,337	101,010	98,659
Unemployment insurance contributions for administrative expenses	488	2,109	16	406	1,785	9,486	9,821
Unemployment trust fund:							
Deposits by States	156,515	15,086	45,557	310,433	15,852	1,146,188	1,245,961
Federal unemployment account (transfers from general fund)						64,288	
Interest on investments	225	1,075	10,890	390	84,803	199,070	224,411
Railroad unemployment insurance account:							
Deposits by Railroad Retirement Board	504	3,240	26	579	2,737	14,234	17,835
Transfers from railroad unemployment insurance administration fund					1,647	1,647	4,244

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5.—*Trust account and other transactions, monthly for the fiscal year 1955 and totals for 1954 and 1955*—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Trust accounts, etc. Receipts and expenditures	Fiscal year 1955						
	July 1954	August 1954	September 1954	October 1954	November 1954	December 1954	January 1955
RECEIPTS							
Veterans' life insurance funds:							
Government life insurance:							
Interest and profits on investments	12	16	24	27	32	30	75
Premiums and other receipts	3,066	3,668	3,448	2,721	2,531	2,750	3,198
National service life insurance:							
Interest on investments		44	67		37	96	15
Premiums and other receipts	31,131	35,822	30,682	34,802	31,266	32,704	37,293
Transfers from general fund	3,300	1,539	577	7,592	302	443	6,064
Other trust accounts:							
Adjusted service certificate fund	1	(*)		2	21	(*)	161
District of Columbia:							
Revenues from taxes, etc.	8,220	5,567	18,565	22,971	7,122	9,186	10,978
Transfers from general fund (Federal contribution and loans)	21,890						
Indian tribal funds	3,394	3,133	3,632	3,479	2,529	2,081	3,870
Other	11,160	14,843	21,272	9,302	27,936	28,728	26,170
Increment resulting from reduction in the weight of the gold dollar	1	2	1	2	(*)	3	1
Total receipts	433,586	1,223,576	457,050	370,028	993,856	889,981	268,161
EXPENDITURES (Except investments)							
Federal employees' retirement funds:							
Civil service retirement fund—annuities and refunds	34,236	35,347	35,045	34,875	35,370	35,169	34,935
Foreign service retirement fund—annuities and refunds	172	172	196	175	173	176	243
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund:							
Administrative expenses:							
Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance	4,279	4,678	5,229	5,393	7,671	6,197	6,146
Reimbursements to general fund [5]	3,154	2,145	53,145	2,294	2,294	2,294	2,177
Benefit payments	292,587	288,205	323,160	349,564	345,053	355,015	361,216
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)			(*)
Railroad Retirement Board:							
Railroad retirement account:							
Administrative expenses	492	563	408	522	706	588	499
Benefit payments	68,965	43,280	42,646	43,701	44,131	45,727	45,536
Transfers to Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund	9,551						
Unemployment insurance administration fund	732	740	374	556	986	387	502

Trust accounts, etc. Receipts and expenditures	Fiscal year 1955					Total fiscal year 1955	Total fiscal year 1954
	February 1955	March 1955	April 1955	May 1955	June 1955		
RECEIPTS							
Veterans' life insurance funds:							
Government life insurance:							
Interest and profits on investments	65	85	135	120	41,847	42,467	43,441
Premiums and other receipts	2,348	3,126	2,278	2,717	3,270	35,120	34,745
National service life insurance:							
Interest on investments	192	224	380	155	155,992	157,203	156,398
Premiums and other receipts	31,226	39,140	30,419	34,720	36,246	405,452	390,773
Transfers from general fund	741	388	4,309	2,261	303	27,819	72,102
Other trust accounts:							
Adjusted service certificate fund		(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	186	201
District of Columbia:							
Revenues from taxes, etc	5,348	24,943	24,264	8,673	11,427	157,264	138,644
Transfers from general fund (Federal contribution and loans)						21,890	13,150
Indian tribal funds	3,789	2,422	1,462	6,108	2,929	38,827	34,490
Other	21,790	21,360	13,655	6,864	18,738	221,818	260,934
Increment resulting from reduction in the weight of the gold dollar	1	2	(*)	1	2	15	68
Total receipts	599,520	777,764	528,191	1,319,807	1,674,976	9,536,496	9,155,358
EXPENDITURES							
(Except investments)							
Federal employees' retirement funds:							
Civil service retirement fund—annuities and refunds	34,167	36,553	36,310	37,344	38,445	427,796	409,125
Foreign service retirement fund—annuities and refunds	171	185	189	198	185	2,235	2,205
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund:							
Administrative expenses:							
Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance	6,692	6,682	6,751	9,499	6,874	76,091	62,732
Reimbursements to general fund [5]	2,177	2,177	2,079	2,079	2,079	78,091	66,465
Benefit payments	373,339	390,013	407,445	419,844	427,705	4,333,147	3,275,556
Other	(*)	(*)		(*)	131	132	8
Railroad Retirement Board:							
Railroad retirement account:							
Administrative expenses	414	493	559	656	407	6,306	5,820
Benefit payments	45,519	47,199	47,084	47,593	47,901	569,283	484,583
Transfers to Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund						9,551	11,595
Unemployment insurance administration fund	973	627	399	1,051	2,046	9,373	13,634

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5.—*Trust account and other transactions, monthly for the fiscal year 1955 and totals for 1954 and 1955*—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Trust accounts, etc. Expenditures (except investments)	Fiscal year 1955						
	July 1954	August 1954	September 1954	October 1954	November 1954	December 1954	January 1955
Unemployment trust fund:							
Railroad unemployment insurance account:							
Benefit payments	10,569	16,066	17,589	21,378	20,344	24,083	23,395
State accounts—withdrawals by States	168,205	163,690	154,020	131,476	135,545	139,790	180,665
Veterans' life insurance funds:							
Government life insurance fund:							
Benefits, refunds, etc	9,917	6,622	6,945	6,080	6,146	5,818	6,286
National service life insurance fund:							
Benefits and refunds	33,429	33,183	32,313	32,233	31,696	31,201	31,027
Dividend payments	11,315	11,570	10,518	12,053	11,272	10,445	11,480
Other trust funds and accounts:							
Adjusted service certificate fund	11	21	19	14	18	16	29
District of Columbia	17,458	12,968	11,325	14,483	11,049	3,173	15,806
Federal employees' insurance fund	------	(*)	−343	−1,323	−863	−849	−378
Indian tribal funds	6,587	2,075	5,216	1,768	2,540	5,567	1,881
Other	22,382	30,889	4,356	17,366	−50,887	11,632	6,896
Deposit fund accounts (net):							
District of Columbia	−192	162	−57	−91	−13	−68	−335
Government sponsored corporations	−18,215	−72,827	162,035	24,394	68,552	34,422	−256,108
Indian tribal funds	850	−830	−2,109	−543	−3,059	24	2,640
Other	−16,253	−52,603	−73,601	103,311	−199,332	−137,457	106,932
Total expenditures	660,232	526,116	788,431	799,678	469,392	573,348	581,471
Excess of receipts (+), or expenditures (−)	−226,646	+697,461	−331,381	−429,650	+524,464	+316,633	−313,310

Trust accounts, etc. Expenditures (except investments)	Fiscal year 1955 February 1955	March 1955	April 1955	May 1955	June 1955	Total fiscal year 1955	Total fiscal year 1954
Unemployment trust fund:							
Railroad unemployment insurance account:							
Benefit payments	18, 422	18, 670	16, 946	11, 064	7, 357	205, 883	140, 034
State accounts—withdrawals by States	165, 905	173, 235	126, 248	122, 362	98, 403	1, 759, 544	1, 604, 819
Veterans' life insurance funds:							
Government life insurance fund:							
Benefits, refunds, etc	6, 015	7, 465	7, 241	6, 850	8, 932	84, 318	146, 658
National service life insurance fund:							
Benefits and refunds	30, 122	33, 770	30, 957	30, 921	32, 080	382, 932	444, 749
Dividend payments	12, 846	16, 082	17, 978	15, 452	13, 889	154, 900	177, 790
Other trust funds and accounts:							
Adjusted service certificate fund	17	21	20	23	17	224	694
District of Columbia	11, 455	14, 088	15, 654	13, 464	30, 275	171, 197	153, 461
Federal employees' insurance fund	516	1, 731	45	−399	−1, 788	−3, 650	----------
Indian tribal funds	1, 622	5, 076	3, 119	2, 360	3, 916	41, 727	26, 038
Other	13, 541	22, 054	24, 836	44, 325	32, 358	179, 747	301, 122
Deposit fund accounts (net):							
District of Columbia	209	22	−313	−75	361	−390	−165
Government sponsored corporations	−103, 620	−15, 343	61, 076	80, 561	144, 187	109, 114	−437, 137
Indian tribal funds	1, 290	−763	596	−593	896	−1, 601	4, 029
Other	30, 787	863	329, 272	−27, 447	−6, 369	58, 102	−124, 490
Total expenditures	652, 578	760, 900	1, 134, 489	817, 131	890, 285	8, 654, 051	6, 769, 321
Excess of receipts (+), or expenditures (−)	−53, 058	+16, 864	−606, 298	+502, 676	+784, 691	+882, 444	+2, 386, 037

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5.—*Trust account and other transactions, monthly for the fiscal year 1955 and totals for 1954 and 1955*—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Sales and redemptions of obligations of Government agencies in market (net)	Fiscal year 1955						
	July 1954	August 1954	September 1954	October 1954	November 1954	December 1954	January 1955
Guaranteed by the United States:							
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation	3	6	3	4	3	4	1
Federal Housing Administration	60,535	−6,406	−1,254	−5,098	−813	465	10,128
Home Owners' Loan Corporation	3	8	12	9	4	9	6
Not guaranteed by the United States:							
Federal home loan banks	45	75	−64,000		−94,000		59,870
Federal intermediate credit banks	−26,700	−13,005	15,990	27,565	75,995	24,220	−10,970
Federal land banks	9	102,548	−113,386	183	−14,098	826	257
Federal National Mortgage Association							−570,374
Home Owners' Loan Corporation	1		2		(*)	1	
Net sales (−), or redemptions (+)	+33,895	+83,227	−162,632	+22,663	−32,909	+25,525	−511,082

Sales and redemptions of obligations of Government agencies in market (net)	Fiscal year 1955					Total fiscal year 1955	Total fiscal year 1954
	February 1955	March 1955	April 1955	May 1955	June 1955		
Guaranteed by the United States:							
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation	3	5	2	(*)	15	50	51
Federal Housing Administration	−3, 150	−5, 687	−4, 849	−5, 369	−1, 344	37, 158	−29, 534
Home Owners' Loan Corporation	6	15	6	4	7	91	114
Not guaranteed by the United States:							
Federal home loan banks	94, 130	−22, 000			−200, 000	−225, 880	135, 940
Federal intermediate credit banks	−24, 240	−45, 515	−24, 445	−31, 000	−36, 830	−68, 935	43, 785
Federal land banks	−30, 087	423	40	94	10	−53, 182	−146, 450
Federal National Mortgage Association						−570, 374	
Home Owners' Loan Corporation	(*)		(*)			4	3
Net sales (−), or redemptions (+)	+36, 661	−72, 759	−29, 246	−36, 271	−238, 142	−881, 069	+3, 909

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5.—*Trust account and other transactions, monthly for the fiscal year 1955 and totals for 1954 and 1955*—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Investments of Government agencies in public debt securities (net)	Fiscal year 1955						
	July 1954	August 1954	September 1954	October 1954	November 1954	December 1954	January 1955
Trust accounts:							
Federal employees' retirement funds	32,351	1,272	−1,523	30,867	643	−284	−2,360
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund [6]	70,000	150,000	82,918	−24,059		243,797	−113,430
Railroad retirement account	−45,245	37,775	4,217	−31,701	53,892	5,980	−36,610
Unemployment trust fund [6]	−150,000	105,000	−155,019	−120,000	62,000	8,981	−180,000
Veterans' life insurance funds:							
Government life insurance fund	−5,000	−3,000	−3,000	−3,000	−2,500	−2,000	−4,000
National service life insurance fund		−10,000	−10,000		−3,000	−7,000	2,000
Other [6]	−6,101	−738	1,900	14,991	951	4,284	−1,913
Wholly owned Government corporations and agencies: [7]							
Federal Housing Administration		52,550	14,400		15,100	−11,900	
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation	−9,750	1,000	2,500	1,000	2,000	3,000	2,000
Other	245	2,659	5,970	16,293	−7,770	−3,808	−470
Government sponsored corporations:							
Banks for cooperatives	−4,700	−4,825					
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation			1,500	2,500		11,450	66,700
Federal home loan banks	24,967	−24,340	11,517	−28,477	44,028	−59,363	134,730
Federal land banks	2,140	3,300	−3,401	−209	1,270	−2,150	−600
Net investments (+), or redemptions (−)	−91,093	+310,653	−48,021	−141,795	+166,614	+190,987	−133,953

*Less than $500.

[1] Appropriations of "Social security-employment taxes" are transferred to the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, as provided under Sec. 109 (a) (2) of the Social Security Act Amendments of 1950.

[2] Amounts equal to taxes on carriers and their employees, minus refunds are transferred to the railroad retirement account.

[3] Represents change in amount of unappropriated receipts for the period.

[4] Includes transfer in 1954 of $34,852,000 appropriated funds for service credit payments. This is in addition to the total transferred as shown in table 3.

Investments of Government agencies in public debt securities (net)	Fiscal year 1955					Total fiscal year 1955	Total fiscal year 1954
	February 1955	March 1955	April 1955	May 1955	June 1955		
Trust accounts:							
Federal employees' retirement funds	−479	−53	5,528	17,970	230,124	314,056	252,328
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund [6]	[8] −122,944	211,562	−205,664	412,200	536,246	[8] 1,240,627	1,522,270
Railroad retirement account	36,469	13,812	−35,618	38,894	98,783	140,648	202,452
Unemployment trust fund [6]	−26,000	−172,519	−101,000	185,000	−1,604	−545,162	−248,075
Veterans' life insurance funds:							
Government life insurance fund	−3,000	−3,500	−5,000	−4,000	36,685	−1,315	−65,000
National service life insurance fund	−10,000	−10,500	−16,000	−6,000	143,649	73,149	23,000
Other [6]	−1,496	2,880	−142	11,871	−12,213	14,273	1,202
Wholly owned Government corporations and agencies: [7]							
Federal Housing Administration	6,700	9,800	8,000	5,700	−5,372	94,978	−86,100
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation	1,000	3,000	1,000	2,000	4,000	12,750	10,700
Other	415	1,450	995	−325	[9] 2,132	17,786	−1,551
Government sponsored corporations:							
Banks for cooperatives					−90	−9,615	9,040
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	250	1,900	4,000	−1,850	12,000	98,450	102,050
Federal home loan banks	38,190	41,788	−68,901	−79,844	47,446	81,741	313,704
Federal land banks	2,000	−2,500				−150	18,346
Net investments (+), or redemptions (−)	−78,894	+97,120	−412,801	+581,616	+1,091,786	+1,532,216	+2,054,366

[5] Consists of reimbursements for refunds of taxes and for administrative expenses under Section 201 (f) (1) of the Social Security Act, as amended.

[6] Takes into account accrued interest, discount or premium on securities purchased, and net amortization or repayments relating to these items.

[7] Includes guaranteed securities for the fiscal year 1955 under Federal Housing Administration in the amount of $1,227,550 and under "Other" for Federal National Mortgage Association in the amount of $1,467,500.

[8] Includes $300,000,000 redemption for adjustment of excess transfers. See table 3, footnote 5.

[9] In certain classifications, receipts and expenditures include adjustments for prior months.

TABLE 6.—*Budget receipts and expenditures by major classifications, fiscal years 1948–55*

[In millions of dollars. On basis of 1957 Budget document]

Classification	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
RECEIPTS								
Individual income taxes	20,997	17,929	17,408	23,365	29,880	32,768	32,383	31,650
Corporation income and excess profits taxes	10,174	11,554	10,854	14,388	21,467	21,595	21,523	18,265
Excise taxes	7,402	7,551	7,597	8,693	8,893	9,934	10,014	9,211
Employment taxes	2,396	2,487	2,892	3,940	4,573	4,983	5,425	6,220
Estate and gift taxes	899	797	706	730	833	891	945	936
Internal revenue taxes not otherwise classified	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	9	7
Customs	422	384	423	624	550	613	562	606
Miscellaneous receipts	3,809	2,072	1,430	1,629	1,803	[1] 1,865	2,311	2,559
Deduct:								
Transfer to Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund	1,616	1,690	2,106	3,120	3,569	4,086	4,537	5,040
Transfer to railroad retirement account	723	550	550	575	738	620	603	599
Refunds of receipts (excluding interest)	2,272	2,838	2,160	2,107	2,302	3,118	3,377	3,426
Net receipts	41,488	37,696	36,495	47,568	61,391	64,825	64,655	60,390
EXPENDITURES [2]								
Major national security	11,771	12,907	13,009	22,444	43,976	50,363	46,904	40,626
International affairs and finance	4,566	6,053	4,674	3,736	2,826	2,216	1,732	2,181
Veterans' services and benefits	6,654	6,726	6,646	5,342	4,863	4,298	4,256	4,457
Labor and welfare	1,322	1,563	1,963	2,065	2,168	2,426	2,485	2,552
Agriculture and agricultural resources	575	2,512	2,783	650	1,045	2,936	2,557	4,411
Natural resources	638	908	1,065	1,143	1,264	1,364	1,220	1,081
Commerce and housing	1,406	2,044	2,133	2,338	2,722	2,612	909	1,622
General government	1,276	1,076	1,186	1,330	1,464	1,474	1,239	1,201
Interest	5,248	5,445	5,817	5,714	5,934	6,583	6,470	6,438
Adjustment to daily Treasury statement basis	−388	+272	[3] +341	−705	−857	--------	--------	--------
Net budget expenditures	33,069	39,507	39,617	44,058	65,408	74,274	67,772	64,570
Budget surplus, or deficit (−)	8,419	−1,811	−3,122	3,510	−4,017	−9,449	−3,117	−4,180

[1] Includes adjustment to daily Treasury statement.
[2] Expenditures are net of receipts of public enterprise funds. For 1948 and 1949 expenditures include investment in United States securities.
[3] Differs from the figure in the Budget document because the total has been adjusted to include net investment in United States securities, as published in the daily Treasury statement.

TABLE 7.—*Trust account and other transactions by major classifications, fiscal years 1947–55*

[In millions of dollars. On basis of daily Treasury statements through 1952. Beginning with fiscal year 1953 on basis of the "Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the United States Government," see "Bases of Tables"]

Classification	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
TRUST ACCOUNTS, ETC.									
RECEIPTS									
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund	1, 623	1, 807	1, 924	2, 367	3, 411	3, 932	4, 516	5, 080	5, 586
Railroad retirement account	323	797	625	645	678	850	742	737	700
Unemployment trust fund	1, 289	1, 313	1, 173	1, 281	1, 542	1, 643	1, 594	1, 492	1, 425
National service life insurance fund	1, 504	740	690	1, 076	684	786	637	619	590
Government life insurance fund	134	90	92	87	86	87	79	78	78
Federal employees' retirement funds [1]	578	594	680	809	850	912	961	691	708
Adjusted service certificate fund	1	−6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Other trust funds and accounts [2]	792	[3] 1, 179	529	403	545	597	401	457	449
Total receipts	6, 244	[3] 6, 515	5, 714	6, 669	7, 796	8, 807	8, 929	9, 155	9, 536
EXPENDITURES									
(Except net investments)									
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund [4]	466	559	661	784	1, 569	2, 067	2, 750	3, 405	4, 487
Railroad retirement account	173	222	278	304	321	391	465	502	585
Unemployment trust fund	869	859	1, 314	2, 026	900	1, 049	1, 010	1, 745	1, 965
National service life insurance fund	282	302	348	2, 988	614	996	588	623	538
Government life insurance fund	67	70	61	114	77	82	82	147	84
Federal employees' retirement funds [1]	323	244	222	268	271	300	363	411	430
Other trust funds and accounts [5] [6]	1, 073	1, 234	[3] 526	370	387	413	441	495	399
Deposit fund accounts (net) [6]	372	367	414	96	−194	[7] −346	−529	−558	165
Total expenditures	3, 625	3, 857	[3] 3, 824	6, 950	3, 945	4, 952	5, 169	6, 769	8, 654
Net receipts, or expenditures (−), of trust accounts, etc.	2, 619	2, 658	1, 890	−281	3, 852	3, 855	3, 760	2, 386	882

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 7.—*Trust account and other transactions by major classifications, fiscal years 1947–55*—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

Classification	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
SALES AND REDEMPTIONS OF OBLIGATIONS OF GOVERNMENT AGENCIES IN MARKET (NET)									
Guaranteed	387	16	46	8	−10	−16	−7	−29	37
Not guaranteed	−28	−123	28	14	−374	88	32	33	−918
Net sales		107			384				881
Net redemptions	359		74	22		72	25	4	
INVESTMENTS OF GOVERNMENT AGENCIES IN PUBLIC DEBT SECURITIES (NET)									
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund	1, 194	1, 194	1, 294	1, 414	1, 678	1, 950	1, 545	1, 522	[8] 1, 241
Railroad retirement account	148	569	346	338	357	449	280	202	141
Unemployment trust fund	443	446	−160	−724	650	583	590	−248	−545
National service life insurance fund	1, 234	461	353	−1, 946	94	−245	59	23	73
Government life insurance fund	60	32	32	−26	8	1	−2	−65	−1
Federal employees' retirement funds [1]	282	363	447	543	573	624	588	252	314
Other trust funds and accounts [9]	(*)	−6	(*)	(*)	9	−6	9	1	14
Government corporations and agencies [10]					187	281	232	366	[11] 296
Total investment transactions (net)	3, 362	3, 060	2, 311	−402	3, 557	3, 636	3, 301	2, 054	1, 532
Net of trust account and other transactions, excess of receipts, or expenditures (−)	−1, 103	−294	−495	99	679	147	435	328	231

*Less than $500,000.

[1] Consists of civil service and foreign service retirement funds.

[2] Includes District of Columbia, Indian tribal funds, island possessions, increment resulting from reduction in weight of gold dollar, and through 1950, seigniorage on silver. Thereafter any such seigniorage is included as seigniorage under budget receipts. Beginning with the fiscal year 1954, includes the railroad unemployment insurance administration fund, previously classified as a budget account.

[3] Excludes Foreign Economic Cooperation trust fund. (See table 1, footnote 7.)

[4] Includes reimbursement for certain administrative expenses met out of general fund appropriations, and beginning Dec. 31, 1952, for employment tax refunds as provided under Sec. 109 (a) (9) of the Social Security Act Amendments of 1950.

[5] Includes adjusted service certificate fund, District of Columbia, Indian tribal funds, expenditures chargeable against increment on gold, and beginning in the fiscal year 1950, accounts relating to operations under the Mutual Security Act and other funds appropriated to the President. Beginning with fiscal 1954, includes the railroad unemployment insurance administration fund, previously classified as a budget account. Beginning with fiscal 1955, includes the Federal employees' insurance fund (net); and the secondary market operations of the Federal National Mortgage Association (net).

[6] Excludes net investments in public debt securities beginning 1951. (See footnotes 9 and 10.)

[7] Includes transactions by the Air Force and the Army beginning 1952.

[8] Includes $300 million redemption for adjustment of excess transfers. (See table 3, footnote 5.)

[9] Consists of adjusted service certificate fund prior to 1951; beginning with that year includes also investments of other accounts which for prior years are included in expenditures of "Other trust funds and accounts" and "Deposit fund accounts (net)."

[10] Consists of net investments of Government corporations which for prior years are included in expenditures of "Deposit fund accounts (net)" and net investments of wholly owned Government corporations and agencies, which for prior years are included in budget expenditures.

[11] Includes $3 million of guaranteed obligations of the Federal Housing Administration.

TABLE 8.—*Budget receipts and expenditures, based on existing and proposed legislation, actual for the fiscal year 1955 and estimated for 1956 and 1957*

[In millions of dollars. On basis of 1957 Budget document]

Source	1955 actual	1956 estimate	1957 estimate
BUDGET RECEIPTS			
Individual income tax:			
Withheld	21, 254	22, 500	23, 400
Other	10, 396	11, 055	11, 718
Total individual income tax	31, 650	33, 555	35, 118
Corporation income tax:			
Under existing legislation	18, 265	20, 300	19, 080
Under proposed legislation			1, 220
Total corporation income tax under existing and proposed legislation	18, 265	20, 300	20, 300
Excise taxes:			
Alcohol taxes:			
Under existing legislation:			
Distilled spirits (domestic and imported)	1, 871	1, 958	1, 954
Fermented malt liquors	737	733	704
Rectification tax	24	24	24
Wines (domestic and imported)	82	81	77
Special taxes in connection with liquor occupations	23	22	23
Container stamps	6		
All other	1	1	1
Total alcohol taxes under existing legislation	2, 743	2, 819	2, 783
Under proposed legislation		68	154
Total alcohol taxes under existing and proposed legislation	2, 743	2, 887	2, 937
Tobacco taxes:			
Under existing legislation:			
Cigarettes (small)	1, 504	1, 485	1, 383
Tobacco (chewing and smoking)	16	15	15
Cigars (large)	46	45	45
Snuff	4	4	4
Cigarette papers and tubes	1	1	1
All other	(*)	(*)	(*)
Total tobacco taxes under existing legislation	1, 571	1, 550	1, 448
Under proposed legislation		47	130
Total tobacco taxes under existing and proposed legislation	1, 571	1, 597	1, 578
Taxes on documents, other instruments, and playing cards:			
Issues of securities, stock and bond transfers, and deeds of conveyance	105	100	100
Playing cards	7	7	7
Silver bullion sales or transfers	(*)	(*)	(*)
Total taxes on documents, other instruments, and playing cards	112	107	107
Manufacturers' excise taxes:			
Under existing legislation:			
Gasoline	947	961	768
Lubricating oils	70	75	75
Passenger automobiles and motorcycles	1, 048	1, 250	900
Automobile trucks, buses, and trailers	135	180	108
Parts and accessories for automobiles	137	152	105
Tires and inner tubes	164	182	171
Electric, gas, and oil appliances	51	65	70
Electric light bulbs	19	21	22
Radio and television receiving sets, phonographs, phonograph records, and musical instruments	156	171	177
Mechanical refrigerators, quick-freeze units, and self-contained air-conditioning units	38	55	58
Business and store machines	57	63	67
Photographic equipment	15	17	18
Matches	6	6	6
Sporting goods, including fishing rods, creels, etc	13	15	15
Firearms, shells, and cartridges	12	13	13
Pistols and revolvers	1	1	1
Fountain and ball point pens; mechanical pencils	8	9	9
Total manufacturers' excise taxes under existing legislation	2, 876	3, 236	2, 583
Under proposed legislation		89	636
Total manufacturers' excise taxes under existing and proposed legislation	2, 876	3, 325	3, 219

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 8.—*Budget receipts and expenditures, based on existing and proposed legislation, actual for the fiscal year 1955 and estimated for 1956 and 1957*—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

Source	1955 actual	1956 estimate	1957 estimate
BUDGET RECEIPTS—Continued			
Excise taxes—Continued			
Retailers' excise taxes:			
Jewelry	142	152	156
Furs	27	27	27
Toilet preparations	72	82	84
Luggage, handbags, wallets, etc	51	55	56
Total retailers' excise taxes	292	316	323
Miscellaneous excise taxes:			
Under existing legislation:			
Telephone, telegraph, radio and cable facilities, leased wires, etc	230	225	240
Local telephone service	290	315	330
Transportation of oil by pipe line	43	40	43
Transportation of persons	197	210	220
Transportation of property	398	420	430
Diesel fuel, including special motor fuels	25	28	25
Admissions, exclusive of cabarets, roof gardens, etc	106	108	110
Cabarets, roof gardens, etc	39	40	40
Wagering taxes, including occupational tax	8	7	7
Club dues and initiation fees	42	45	48
Leases of safe deposit boxes	6	6	6
Coconut and other vegetable oils, processed	19	19	19
Sugar tax	79	80	80
Coin-operated amusement and gaming devices	15	14	14
Bowling alleys and billiard and pool tables	3	3	3
All other miscellaneous excise taxes	1	1	1
Total miscellaneous excise taxes under existing legislation	1,501	1,561	1,616
Under proposed legislation		1	7
Total miscellaneous excise taxes under existing and proposed legislation	1,501	1,562	1,623
Undistributed depositary receipts and unclassified advance payments of excise taxes	115	100	100
Total excise taxes:			
Under existing legislation	9,211	9,689	8,960
Under proposed legislation		205	927
Total excise taxes under existing and proposed legislation	9,211	9,894	9,887
Employment taxes:			
Federal Insurance Contributions Act	5,340	6,475	6,635
Federal Unemployment Tax Act	280	320	290
Railroad Retirement Tax Act	600	625	660
Total employment taxes	6,220	7,420	7,585
Estate and gift taxes	936	1,025	1,120
Internal revenue not otherwise classified	7	5	5
Customs	606	690	700
Miscellaneous receipts:			
Miscellaneous taxes	4	2	2
Seigniorage	29	27	27
Coinage	1	1	1
Fees for permits and licenses	47	47	52
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures	15	13	16
Gifts and contributions	(*)	(*)	(*)
Interest	408	501	586
Dividends and other earnings	252	252	229
Rents	211	180	199
Royalties	66	73	77
Sale of products	253	306	334
Fees and other charges for services	31	31	30

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 8.—*Budget receipts and expenditures, based on existing and proposed legislation, actual for the fiscal year 1955 and estimated for 1956 and 1957*—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

Source	1955 actual	1956 estimate	1957 estimate
BUDGET RECEIPTS—Continued			
Miscellaneous receipts—Continued			
Sale of Government property	363	344	312
Realization upon loans and investments	271	288	330
Recoveries and refunds	608	434	604
Total miscellaneous receipts	2, 559	2, 500	2, 800
Total budget receipts under existing and proposed legislation	69, 454	75, 389	77, 515
Deduct:			
Transfer to Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund	5, 040	6, 475	6, 635
Transfer to railroad retirement account	599	625	660
Refunds of receipts:			
Under existing legislation	3, 426	3, 789	4, 051
Under proposed legislation			—131
Net budget receipts	60, 390	64, 500	66, 300
NET BUDGET EXPENDITURES [1]			
Legislative branch	65	98	123
The Judiciary	30	37	41
Executive Office of the President	9	10	10
Funds appropriated to the President	4, 381	4, 462	4, 353
Independent offices:			
Atomic Energy Commission	1, 857	1, 715	1, 946
Civil Service Commission	47	253	315
Export-Import Bank of Washington	a 101	a 85	a 100
Farm Credit Administration	56	46	27
Federal Civil Defense Administration	42	60	90
Federal Home Loan Bank Board	a 25	a 29	a 33
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics	74	71	75
National Science Foundation	11	23	49
Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation	3	12	36
Small Business Administration	22	48	16
Tennessee Valley Authority	172	39	a 27
United States Information Agency	84	86	104
Veterans' Administration	4, 405	4, 732	4, 820
Other	121	147	155
General Services Administration	973	658	556
Housing and Home Finance Agency	153	19	a 67
Department of Agriculture	4, 636	3, 653	3, 661
Department of Commerce	1, 077	1, 298	1, 428
Department of Defense:			
Military functions	35, 532	34, 575	35, 547
Civil functions	548	602	629
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	1, 993	2, 132	2, 303
Department of the Interior	515	557	616
Department of Justice	182	219	218
Department of Labor	394	459	492
Post Office Department	356	483	117
Department of State	137	154	167
Treasury Department:			
Interest on the public debt	6, 370	6, 800	7, 000
Other	430	811	942
District of Columbia (general fund)	22	25	33
Reserve for contingencies		100	225
Net budget expenditures	64, 570	64, 270	65, 865
Budget deficit, or surplus (—)	—4, 180	+230	+435

*Less than $500,000.
[a]Excess of credits (deduct).
[1] Classified by organization units, based on the 1957 Budget document.

TABLE 9.—*Trust account and other transactions, actual for the fiscal year 1955 and estimated for 1956 and 1957*

[In millions of dollars. On basis of 1957 Budget document]

	1955 actual	1956 estimate	1957 estimate
Receipts:			
Federal employees' retirement funds:			
Deductions from employees' salaries and other receipts	443	560	557
Interest and profits on investments	235	214	214
Transfers from general and special accounts	30	233	296
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund:			
Appropriation from general account receipts, etc	5,040	6,475	6,635
Deposits by States	99	125	130
Interest on investments	438	489	565
Interest payment by Railroad Retirement Board	10	7	6
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)
Railroad retirement account:			
Appropriation from general fund receipts	599	625	660
Payments for military service credits from general accounts			2
Interest on investments	101	105	108
Unemployment trust fund:			
Deposits by States	1,146	1,300	1,250
Transfers from Railroad Unemployment Insurance Administration fund	2	} 28	83
Deposits by Railroad Retirement Board	14		
Interest on investments	199	194	196
Transfers from general accounts	64	87	81
Veterans' life insurance funds:			
Premiums and other receipts	441	438	446
Interest on investments	200	201	205
Transfers from general and special accounts	28	81	24
Other trust accounts:			
Transfers from general and special accounts	22	20	22
Miscellaneous trust receipts	428	437	410
Total trust account receipts	9,536	11,620	11,890
Expenditures:			
Other than investments and sales and redemptions of obligations of Government agencies:			
Federal employees' retirement funds; Annuities and refunds	430	490	554
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund: Benefit payments and administrative expenses	4,487	5,530	6,250
Railroad retirement account: Benefit payments and other expenditures	585	613	650
Unemployment trust fund: Withdrawals by States and other expenditures	1,965	1,439	1,603
Veterans' life insurance funds: Insurance losses and refunds	622	606	593
Other trust accounts: Miscellaneous trust expenditures	399	647	739
Deposit fund accounts (net)	57	235	[a] 189
Total	8,546	9,561	10,200
Investments in public debt securities:			
Federal employees' retirement funds	314	501	512
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund	1,241	1,592	1,039
Railroad retirement account	141	111	122
Unemployment trust fund	[a] 545	177	5
Veterans' life insurance funds	72	116	82
Other trust accounts	14	19	18
Wholly owned Government corporations and agencies	126	91	113
Total	1,361	2,607	1,891
Sales and redemptions of obligations of Government agencies in the market (net):			
Federal Housing Administration	37	[b] 33	[b] 8
Federal intermediate credit banks	[b] 69	[b] 43	[b] 32
Federal National Mortgage Association:			
Management and liquidating functions	[b] 570		
Secondary mortgage operations		[b] 135	[b] 175
Other	(*)	(*)	[b] 27
Total	[b] 602	[b] 211	[b] 242
Total expenditures (including investments, etc.)	9,305	11,957	11,849
Net receipts, or expenditures (—)	231	—337	41

NOTE.—The figures in this table will differ from those in table 5 because under a revised classification in the "Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the United States Government," effective July 1, 1955, the security transactions of Government-sponsored enterprises are included in deposit fund account expenditures (net) and excluded from net investment by Government agencies in public debt securities and net redemptions or sale of obligations of Government agencies in the market.

* Less than $500,000.

[a] Excess of receipts or redemptions (deduct).

[b] Excess of sales (deduct).

TABLE 10.—*Effect of financial operations on the public debt, actual for the fiscal year 1955 and estimated for 1956 and 1957*

[In millions of dollars. On basis of 1957 Budget document]

	1955 actual	1956 estimate	1957 estimate
Budget deficit, or surplus (—)	4, 180	—230	—435
Net expenditures (including investments) of trust account and other transactions, or receipts (—)	—231	337	—41
Changes in accounts necessary to reconcile to Treasury cash, increase (—), or decrease [1]	29	18	—23
Increase in cash balance held outside the Treasury, or decrease (—)	—312	17	----------
Decrease in balance in Treasurer's account (—)	—551	—216	----------
Increase in public debt, or decrease (—)	3, 115	—74	—500
Balance in Treasurer's account:			
Beginning of year	6, 766	6, 216	6, 000
Change during year	—551	—216	----------
End of year	6, 216	6, 000	6, 000
Public debt outstanding:			
Beginning of year	271, 260	274, 374	274, 300
Change during year	3, 115	—74	—500
End of year	274, 374	[2] 274, 300	[2] 273, 800

[1] Gives effect to changes in amounts of outstanding checks, deposits in transit, public debt interest checks, coupons, and accruals outstanding, telegraphic reports from Federal Reserve Banks, and in 1955 adjustment of —$207 million for effect on balance in Treasurer's account due to reclassification of the Post Office's disbursing accounts.

[2] Because of wide swings in receipts and expenditures and the heavy concentration of taxes in the latter half of the fiscal year, there will be periods during the year when the public debt will be considerably greater than this amount.

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TABLE 11.—*Internal revenue collections by tax sources, fiscal years 1929–55* [1]

[In thousands of dollars. As reported by Internal Revenue Service, see "Bases of Tables" and Note]

Fiscal year	Income and profits taxes					Employment taxes			Miscellaneous internal revenue taxes		
	Individual income taxes [2]			Corporation income and profits taxes [3]	Total income and profits taxes [2]	Old-age insurance [2] and unemployment taxes	Railroad retirement	Total employment taxes [2]	Capital stock [4]	Estate	Gift
	Withheld by employers	Other	Total individual income taxes								
1929	....	1,095,541	1,095,541	1,235,733	2,331,274	....	....	....	5,956	61,897	....
1930	....	1,146,845	1,146,845	1,263,414	2,410,259	....	....	....	47	64,770	....
1931	....	833,648	833,648	1,026,393	1,860,040	....	....	....	....	48,078	....
1932	....	427,191	427,191	629,566	1,056,757	....	....	....	....	47,422	....
1933	....	352,574	352,574	394,218	746,791	....	....	....	....	29,693	4,617
1934	....	419,509	419,509	400,146	819,656	....	....	....	80,168	103,985	9,153
1935	....	527,113	527,113	578,678	1,105,791	....	....	....	91,508	140,441	71,671
1936	....	674,416	674,416	753,032	1,427,448	....	48	48	94,943	218,781	160,059
1937	....	1,091,741	1,091,741	1,088,101	2,179,842	265,458	287	265,745	137,499	281,636	23,912
1938	....	1,286,312	1,286,312	1,342,718	2,629,030	593,185	149,476	742,660	139,349	382,175	34,699
1939	....	1,028,834	1,028,834	1,156,281	2,185,114	631,002	109,427	740,429	127,203	332,280	28,436
1940	....	982,017	982,017	1,147,592	2,129,609	711,473	122,048	833,521	132,739	330,886	29,185
1941	....	1,417,655	1,417,655	2,053,469	3,471,124	787,985	137,871	925,856	166,653	355,194	51,864
1942	....	3,262,800	3,262,800	4,744,083	8,006,884	1,014,953	170,409	1,185,362	281,900	340,323	92,217
1943	686,015	5,943,917	6,629,932	9,668,956	16,298,888	1,287,554	211,151	1,498,705	328,795	414,531	32,965
1944	7,823,435	10,437,570	18,261,005	14,766,796	33,027,802	1,473,361	265,011	1,738,372	380,702	473,466	37,745
1945	10,264,219	8,770,094	19,034,313	16,027,213	35,061,526	1,494,420	284,758	1,779,177	371,999	596,137	46,918
1946	9,857,589	8,846,947	18,704,536	12,553,602	31,258,138	1,416,570	284,258	1,700,828	352,121	629,601	47,232
1947	9,842,282	9,501,015	19,343,297	9,676,459	29,019,756	1,644,810	379,555	2,024,365	1,597	708,794	70,497
1948	11,533,577	9,464,204	20,997,781	10,174,410	31,172,191	1,821,229	560,113	2,381,342	1,723	822,380	76,965
1949	10,055,502	7,996,320	18,051,822	11,553,669	29,605,491	1,913,379	562,734	2,476,113	6,138	735,781	60,757
1950	9,888,976	7,264,332	17,153,308	10,854,351	28,007,659	2,096,537	548,038	2,644,575	266	657,441	48,785
1051	13,089,770	9,907,539	22,997,308	14,387,569	37,384,878	3,047,702	579,778	3,627,480	(4)	638,523	91,207
1952	17,929,047	11,345,060	29,274,107	21,466,910	50,741,017	3.843,642	620,622	4,464,264	(4)	750,591	82,556
1953	21,132,275	11,403,942	32,536,217	21,594,515	54,130,732	4,089,433	628,969	4,718,403	(4)	784,590	106,694
1954	r 22,077,113	10,736,578	r 32,813,691	21,546,322	r 54,360,014	r 4,502,402	605,221	r 5,107,623	(4)	863,344	71,778
1955	21,253,625	10,396,480	31,650,106	18,264,720	49,914,826	5,619,559	600,106	6,219,665	(4)	848,492	87,775

Fiscal year	Miscellaneous internal revenue taxes—Continued									
	Alcohol taxes [5]					Tobacco taxes [5]				Documents, other instruments, and playing cards [6]
	Distilled spirits	Fermented malt liquors	Wines	Other, including special taxes	Total alcohol taxes	Cigarettes	Cigars	Other	Total tobacco taxes, etc.	
1929	11,590	----------	293	894	12,777	342,034	22,872	69,539	434,445	64,174
1930	10,718	----------	239	738	11,695	359,881	21,443	69,015	450,339	77,729
1931	9,579	----------	228	625	10,432	358,961	18,296	67,019	444,277	46,954
1932	7,907	----------	187	610	8,704	317,565	14,434	66,580	398,579	32,241
1933	6,745	33,090	290	3,050	43,174	328,440	11,479	62,821	402,739	57,338
1934	68,468	163,271	3,411	23,762	258,911	350,299	11,806	63,063	425,169	66,580
1935	165,634	211,215	6,780	27,393	411,022	385,477	11,837	61,865	459,179	43,133
1936	222,431	244,581	8,968	29,484	505,464	425,505	12,361	63,299	501,166	68,990
1937	274,049	277,455	5,991	36,750	594,245	476,046	13,392	62,816	552,254	69,919
1938	260,066	269,348	5,892	32,673	567,979	493,454	12,882	61,846	568,182	46,233
1939	283,575	259,704	6,395	38,126	587,800	504,056	12,913	63,190	580,159	41,083
1940	317,732	264,579	8,060	33,882	624,253	533,059	12,995	62,464	608,518	38,681
1941	428,642	316,741	11,423	63,250	820,056	616,757	13,514	67,805	698,077	39,057
1942	574,598	366,161	23,986	83,772	1,048,517	704,949	14,482	61,551	780,982	41,702
1943	781,873	455,634	33,663	152,476	1,423,646	835,260	23,172	65,425	923,857	45,155
1944	899,437	559,152	34,095	126,091	1,618,775	904,046	30,259	54,178	988,483	50,800
1945	1,484,306	638,682	47,391	139,487	2,309,866	836,753	36,678	58,714	932,145	65,528
1946	1,746,580	650,824	60,844	67,917	2,526,165	1,072,971	41,454	51,094	1,165,519	87,676
1947	1,685,369	661,418	57,196	70,779	2,474,762	1,145,268	48,354	44,146	1,237,768	79,978
1948	1,436,233	697,097	60,962	61,035	2,255,327	1,208,204	46,752	45,325	1,300,280	79,466
1949	1,397,954	686,368	65,782	60,504	2,210,607	1,232,735	45,590	43,550	1,321,875	72,828
1950	1,421,900	667,411	72,601	57,291	2,219,202	1,242,851	42,170	43,443	1,328,464	84,648
1951	1,746,834	665,009	67,254	67,711	2,546,808	1,293,973	44,275	42,148	1,380,396	93,107
1952	1,589,730	727,604	72,374	159,412	2,549,120	1,474,072	44,810	46,281	1,565,162	84,995
1953	1,846,727	762,983	80,535	90,681	2,780,925	1,586,782	46,326	21,803	1,654,911	90,319
1954	r 1,888,336	769,774	78,678	60,929	r 2,797,718	1,513,740	r 45,899	r 20,873	r 1,580,512	90,000
1955	1,870,599	737,233	81,824	53,183	2,742,840	1,504,197	46,246	20,770	1,571,213	112,049

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 11.—*Internal revenue collections by tax sources, fiscal years 1929–55* [1]—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Fiscal year	Miscellaneous internal revenue taxes—Continued											
	Manufacturers' excise taxes [7]											
	Gasoline	Lubricating oils	Passenger automobiles and motorcycles	Automobile trucks and busses	Parts and accessories for automobiles	Tires and tubes	Electrical energy	Refrigerators, air-conditioners, etc.	Radio and television receiving sets and phonographs, parts	Electric gas and oil appliances	All other [8]	Total manufacturers' excise taxes
1929											5, 712	5, 712
1930											2, 665	2, 665
1931											138	138
1932											87	87
1933	124, 929	16, 233	12, 574	1, 654	3, 597	14, 980	28, 563	2, 112	2, 207		36, 751	243, 600
1934	202, 575	25, 255	32, 527	5, 048	5, 696	27, 630	33, 134	5, 526	3, 157		44, 743	385, 291
1935	161, 532	27, 800	38, 003	6, 158	6, 456	26, 638	32, 577	6, 664	3, 625		32, 692	342, 145
1936	177, 340	27, 103	48, 201	7, 000	7, 110	32, 208	33, 575	7, 939	5, 075		37, 165	382, 716
1937	196, 533	31, 463	65, 265	9, 031	10, 086	40, 819	35, 975	9, 913	6, 754		44, 744	450, 581
1938	203, 648	31, 565	43, 365	6, 697	7, 989	31, 567	38, 455	8, 829	5, 849		39, 188	417, 152
1939	207, 019	30, 497	42, 723	6, 008	7, 935	34, 819	39, 859	6, 958	4, 834		16, 323	396, 975
1940	226, 187	31, 233	59, 351	7, 866	10, 630	41, 555	42, 339	9, 954	6, 080		11, 957	447, 152
1941	343, 021	38, 221	81, 403	10, 747	13, 084	51, 054	47, 021	13, 279	6, 935		12, 609	617, 373
1942	369, 587	46, 432	77, 172	18, 361	28, 088	64, 811	49, 978	16, 246	19, 144	17, 702	64, 377	771, 898
1943	288, 786	43, 318	1, 424	4, 230	20, 478	18, 345	48, 705	5, 966	5, 561	6, 913	61, 021	504, 746
1944	271, 217	52, 473	1, 222	3, 247	31, 551	40, 334	51, 239	2, 406	3, 402	5, 027	41, 344	503, 462
1945	405, 563	92, 865	2, 558	20, 847	49, 440	75, 257	57, 004	1, 637	4, 753	12, 060	60, 525	782, 511
1946	405, 695	74, 602	25, 893	37, 144	68, 871	118, 092	59, 112	9, 229	13, 385	29, 492	81, 156	922, 671
1947	433, 676	82, 015	204, 680	62, 099	99, 932	174, 927	63, 014	37, 352	63, 856	65, 608	138, 236	1, 425, 395
1948	478, 638	80, 887	270, 958	91, 963	122, 951	159, 284	69, 701	58, 473	67, 267	87, 858	161, 255	1, 649, 234
1949	503, 647	81, 760	332, 812	136, 797	120, 138	150, 899	79, 347	77, 833	49, 160	80, 935	158, 204	1, 771, 533
1950	526, 732	77, 610	452, 066	123, 630	88, 733	151, 795	85, 704	64, 316	42, 085	80, 406	142, 978	1, 836, 053
1951	569, 048	97, 238	653, 363	121, 285	119, 475	198, 383	93, 184	96, 319	128, 187	121, 996	185, 197	2, 383, 677
1952	713, 174	95, 286	578, 149	147, 445	164, 135	161, 328	53, 094	57, 970	118, 244	89, 544	170, 574	2, 348, 943
1953	890, 679	73, 321	785, 716	210, 032	177, 924	180, 047	(9)	87, 424	159, 383	113, 390	184, 872	2, 862, 788
1954	r 836, 893	r 68, 029	867, 482	149, 914	r 134, 759	r 152, 567	(9)	75, 059	135, 535	97, 415	171, 480	r 2, 689, 133
1955	953, 201	69, 818	1, 047, 813	134, 805	136, 664	163, 654	(9)	38, 004	136, 849	50, 859	151, 164	2, 882, 832

Fiscal year	Miscellaneous internal revenue taxes—Continued										
	Retailers' excise taxes					Miscellaneous excise taxes					
	Jewelry	Furs	Toilet preparations	Luggage, handbags, wallets	Total retailers' excise taxes	Telephone, telegraph, radio and cable facilities	Local telephone service	Transportation of persons	Transportation of property	Admissions: General admissions	Admissions: Cabarets
1929										5, 419	664
1930										3, 519	712
1931										2, 271	508
1932										1, 460	399
1933						14, 565				14, 771	750
1934						19, 251				14, 019	595
1935						19, 711				14, 426	954
1936						21, 098				15, 773	1, 339
1937						24, 570				18, 185	1, 555
1938						23, 977				19, 284	1, 517
1939						24, 094				18, 029	1, 442
1940						26, 368				20, 265	1, 623
1941						27, 331				68, 620	2, 343
1942	41, 501	19, 744	18, 922		80, 167	48, 231	26, 791	21, 379		107, 633	7, 400
1943	88, 366	44, 223	32, 677		165, 266	91, 174	66, 987	87, 132	82, 556	138, 054	16, 397
1944	113, 373	58, 726	44, 790	8, 343	225, 232	141, 275	90, 199	153, 683	215, 488	178, 563	26, 726
1945	184, 220	79, 418	86, 615	73, 851	424, 105	208, 018	133, 569	234, 182	221, 088	300, 589	56, 877
1946	223, 342	91, 706	95, 574	81, 423	492, 046	234, 393	145, 689	226, 750	220, 121	343, 191	72, 077
1947	236, 615	97, 481	95, 542	84, 588	514, 227	252, 746	164, 944	244, 003	275, 701	392, 873	63, 350
1948	217, 899	79, 539	91, 852	80, 632	469, 923	275, 255	193, 521	246, 323	317, 203	385, 101	53, 527
1949	210, 688	61, 946	93, 969	82, 607	449, 211	311, 380	224, 531	251, 389	337, 030	385, 844	48, 857
1950	190, 820	45, 781	94, 995	77, 532	409, 128	312, 339	247, 281	228, 738	321, 193	371, 244	41, 453
1951	210, 239	57, 604	106, 339	82, 831	457, 013	354, 660	290, 320	237, 617	381, 342	346, 492	42, 646
1952	220, 339	51, 436	112, 892	90, 799	475, 466	395, 434	310, 337	275, 174	388, 589	330, 816	45, 489
1953	234, 659	49, 923	115, 676	95, 750	496, 009	417, 940	357, 933	287, 408	419, 604	312, 831	46, 691
1954	209, 256	39, 036	110, 149	79, 891	438, 332	412, 508	359, 473	r 247, 415	r 395, 554	271, 952	38, 312
1955	142, 366	27, 053	71, 829	50, 896	292, 145	230, 251	290, 198	197, 201	398, 023	106, 086	39, 271

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 11.—*Internal revenue collections by tax sources, fiscal years 1929–55* [1]—Con.

[In thousands of dollars]

Fiscal year	Miscellaneous internal revenue taxes—Continued						Agricultural adjustment taxes [5]	Grand total [5]
	Miscellaneous excise taxes—Continued				Unclassified excise taxes [11]	Total miscellaneous internal revenue [5]		
	Club dues and initiation fees	Sugar	All other [5 10]	Total miscellaneous excise taxes [5]				
1929	11,245		5,492	22,820		607,780		2,939,054
1930	12,521		5,891	22,642		629,887		3,040,146
1931	11,478		4,053	18,310		568,188		2,428,229
1932	9,205		2,876	13,939		500,972		1,557,729
1933	6,679		55,122	91,886		873,048		1,619,839
1934	5,986		112,052	151,902		1,481,160	371,423	2,672,239
1935	5,784		67,418	108,324		1,667,422	526,222	3,299,436
1936	6,091		44,656	88,957		2,021,075	71,637	3,520,208
1937	6,288		46,964	97,561		2,207,608		4,653,195
1938	6,551	30,569	49,410	131,307		2,287,075		5,658,765
1939	6,217	65,414	46,900	162,096		2,256,031		5,181,574
1940	6,335	68,145	43,171	165,907		2,377,322		5,340,452
1941	6,583	74,835	45,143	224,855		2,973,128		7,370,108
1942	6,792	68,230	131,461	417,916		3,855,623		13,047,869
1943	6,520	53,552	192,460	734,831		4,573,793		22,371,386
1944	9,182	68,789	193,017	1,076,921		5,355,586		40,121,760
1945	14,160	73,294	188,700	1,430,476		6,959,684		43,800,388
1946	18,899	56,732	172,249	1,490,101		7,713,131		40,672,097
1947	23,299	59,152	75,176	1,551,245		8,064,265		39,108,386
1948	25,499	71,247	88,035	1,655,711		8,311,009		41,864,542
1949	27,790	76,174	89,799	1,752,792		8,381,521		40,463,125
1950	28,740	71,188	98,732	1,720,908		8,304,898		38,957,132
1951	30,120	80,192	79,210	1,842,598		9,433,329		50,445,686
1952	33,592	78,473	89,568	1,947,472		9,804,305		65,009,586
1953	36,829	78,130	103,799	2,061,164		10,837,401		69,686,535
1954	31,978	r 74,477	r 104,858	r 1,936,527		r 10,467,344		r 69,934,980
1955	41,963	78,512	120,663	1,502,168	114,687	10,154,201		66,288,692

NOTE.—These figures are from Internal Revenue Service reports of collections and are not directly comparable to budget receipts from internal revenue as reported in other tables. The differences in amounts occur because of differences in the time when payments are included in the respective reports. Tax payments are included in budget receipts when reported in the account of the Treasurer of the United States. Through 1954, the payments were included in Internal Revenue Service collection reports after the returns to which they applied had been received in internal revenue offices.

Under arrangements begun in 1950, for withheld income tax and old-age insurance taxes and later extended to railroad retirement taxes and many excises, these taxes are paid currently into Treasury depositaries and the depositary receipts, as evidence of such payment, are attached to quarterly returns to the Internal Revenue Service. Under this procedure, the payments are included in budget receipts in the month in which the depositary receipts are issued to taxpayers.

Revised accounting procedures effective July 1, 1954, extended this practice to Internal Revenue Service collection reports, so that these reports likewise include depositary receipts in the month in which they are issued instead of the previous practice of including them in the month in which tax returns supported by the receipts were received in director's offices. It is not possible to make a complete classification of excise taxes paid into depositaries until the returns are received. Accordingly, the item "Unclassified excise taxes" includes the amount of "undistributed depositary receipts", i. e., the amount of depositary receipts issued, less the amount of depositary receipts received with returns and distributed by classes of tax.

Beginning with 1948 the figures for repealed taxes except those shown separately in this table have been placed under "Miscellaneous excise taxes, All other."

[r] Revised.
[1] For figures for 1863–1915, see 1929 annual report, p. 419; and for 1916–1928, see 1947 annual report, p. 310.
[2] Beginning January 1951, withheld income taxes and old-age insurance taxes on employees and employers are paid into the Treasury in combined amounts without separation as to type of tax; after December 31, 1950, the old-age insurance tax on self-employment income is combined with income tax other than withheld. For purposes of comparison with earlier years, the estimated components of the combined amounts are shown for 1951 and subsequent years.
[3] Beginning with 1952, includes the tax on business income of exempt organizations. Includes income tax on the Alaska railroad, which was repealed effective for taxable years ending after June 10, 1952.
[4] Repealed for years ending after June 30, 1945. Beginning with 1951 included under "Miscellaneous excise taxes, All other."
[5] Figures from 1935 through 1953 have been revised where necessary to include collections for credit to certain special fund accounts for island possessions. Included in 1955 figures and in revised 1954 figures are amounts of tax collected in Puerto Rico upon alcohol and tobacco products of Puerto Rican manufacture coming into the United States; data for earlier years are exclusive of such amounts.
[6] Includes stamp taxes on bonds, issues of capital stock, deeds of conveyance, transfers of capital stock and similar interest sales, playing cards, and silver bullion sales or transfers. For components shown beginning in 1895 see 1929 annual report, p. 421; 1947 annual report, p. 312; and 1952 annual report, p. 551. For current detail see the monthly "Treasury Bulletin."
[7] Includes taxes on sales under the act of Oct. 22, 1914; manufacturers' consumers', and dealers' excise taxes under war revenue and subsequent acts; and for 1932 and subsequent years, manufacturers' excise taxes under the act of 1932, as amended. Soft drink taxes are included under "Miscellaneous exicse taxes, All other."
[8] Beginning 1933 includes manufacturers' excise taxes on jewelry, furs, and toilet preparations; beginning 1942 includes manufacturers' excise taxes on phonograph records, musical instruments, and luggage. The tax on phonograph records for 1933 through 1941 was not reported separately and is included in "Radio and television receiving sets and phonographs, parts."
[9] Repealed by Revenue Act of 1951. Collections for the fiscal years 1953, 1954, and 1955, are included under "Miscellaneous excise taxes, All other."
[10] Includes collections from sources other than the miscellaneous excise taxes shown, and also (a) certain delinquent taxes collected under repealed laws, except automobile taxes for 1929 and 1930 which are included under "Manufacturers' excise taxes, All other," and capital stock taxes for 1929 and 1930 which are shown under "Capital stock"; (b) internal revenue collected through customs offices for 1929–33; subsequently such collections are included with "Distilled spirits"; (c) various other taxes not shown separately; and (d) repealed taxes not shown separately.
[11] Includes undistributed depositary receipts and unclassified advance payments of excise taxes.

TABLE 12.—*Customs collections* [1] *and refunds, fiscal years 1954 and 1955*

[On basis of accounts of Bureau of Customs]

	1954	1955	Percentage increase, or decrease (−)
Collections:			
Duties:			
Consumption entries	$416,457,252	$452,090,183	8.6
Warehouse withdrawals	122,401,772	121,919,704	−.4
Mail entries	4,700,752	5,818,877	23.8
Baggage entries	1,412,259	1,268,523	−10.2
Informal entries	3,520,963	4,276,824	21.5
Appraisement entries	238,595	193,906	−18.7
Increased and additional duties	12,122,792	18,352,776	51.4
Withheld duties	171,229	1,171,766	584.3
Other duties	995,005	1,304,075	31.1
Total duties	562,020,619	606,396,634	7.9
Miscellaneous:			
Violations of customs laws	r 918,849	881,465	−4.1
Navigation fines	29,329	29,170	−.5
Storage and related charges	150,745	150,394	−.2
Tonnage tax	2,902,747	3,128,469	7.8
Fees	425,490	457,228	7.5
Unclaimed funds	73,555	38,363	−47.9
Recoveries	14,795	11,852	−19.8
Sale of Government property	13,421	16,362	21.9
All other customs receipts	r 60,770	50,037	−17.7
Total miscellaneous	4,589,701	4,763,340	3.8
Total customs collections	566,610,320	611,159,974	7.9
Refunds:			
Excessive duties	12,821,636	14,091,738	9.9
Drawback payments	7,567,818	7,504,257	−.8
Other	92,517	24,217	−73.8
Total refunds	20,481,971	21,620,212	5.6

NOTE.—Additional customs statistics will be found in tables 91 through 105.

r Revised.

1 Excludes customs duties of Puerto Rico, which are deposited to the credit of the Government of Puerto Rico, but includes fines and other minor collections of Puerto Rico.

TABLE 13.—*Postal receipts and expenditures, fiscal years 1911–55* [1]

Year	Postal revolving fund as reported to the Treasury by the Post Office Department				Surplus revenue paid into the Treasury [3]	Advances from the Treasury to cover postal deficiencies [4]
	Postal revenues	Postal expenditures [2]		Surplus, or deficit (−)		
		Extraordinary expenditures as reported under act of June 9, 1930	Other			
1911	$237,879,824		$237,660,705	$219,118		$133,784
1912	246,744,016		248,529,539	−1,785,523		1,568,195
1913	266,619,526		262,108,875	4,510,651		1,027,369
1914	287,934,566		283,558,103	4,376,463	$3,800,000	
1915	287,248,165		298,581,474	−11,333,309	3,500,000	6,636,593
1916	312,057,689		306,228,453	5,829,236		5,500,000
1917	329,726,116		319,889,904	9,836,212	5,200,000	
1918	388,975,962		324,849,188	64,126,774	48,630,701	2,221,095
1919	436,239,126		362,504,274	73,734,852	89,906,000	343,511
1920	437,150,212		[5] 418,722,295	18,427,917	5,213,000	[6] 114,854
1921	463,491,275		[5] 619,634,948	−156,143,673		[6] 130,128,458
1922	484,853,541		[5] 545,662,241	−60,808,700	81,494	[6] 64,346,235
1923	532,827,925		556,893,129	−24,065,204		32,526,915
1924	572,948,778		587,412,755	−14,463,976		12,638,850
1925	599,591,478		639,336,505	−39,745,027		23,216,784
1926	659,819,801		679,792,180	−19,972,379		39,506,490
1927	683,121,989		714,628,189	−31,506,201		27,263,191
1928	693,633,921		725,755,017	−32,121,096		32,080,202
1929	696,947,578		782,408,754	−85,461,176		94,699,744
1930	705,484,098	$39,669,718	764,030,368	−98,215,987		91,714,451
1931	656,463,383	48,047,308	754,482,265	−146,066,190		145,643,613
1932	588,171,923	53,304,423	740,418,111	−205,550,611		202,876,341
1933	587,631,364	61,691,287	638,314,969	−112,374,892		117,380,192
1934	586,733,166	66,623,130	564,143,871	−44,033,835		52,003,296
1935	630,795,302	69,537,252	627,066,001	−65,807,951		63,970,405
1936	665,343,356	68,585,283	685,074,398	−88,316,324		86,038,862
1937	726,201,110	51,587,336	721,228,506	−46,614,732		41,896,945
1938	728,634,051	42,799,687	729,645,920	−43,811,556		44,258,861
1939	745,955,075	48,540,273	736,106,665	−38,691,863		41,237,263
1940	766,948,627	53,331,172	754,401,694	−40,784,239		40,870,336
1941	812,827,736	58,837,470	778,108,078	−24,117,812		30,064,048
1942	859,817,491	73,916,128	800,040,400	−14,139,037		18,308,869
1943	966,227,289	122,343,916	830,191,463	13,691,909		14,620,875
1944	1,112,877,174	126,639,650	942,345,968	43,891,556	1,000,000	[5] −28,999,995
1945	1,314,240,132	116,198,782	1,028,902,402	169,138,948	188,102,579	649,769
1946	1,224,572,173	100,246,983	1,253,406,696	−129,081,506		160,572,098
1947	1,299,141,041	92,198,225	1,412,600,531	−205,657,715	12,000,000	241,787,174
1948	1,410,971,284	96,222,339	1,591,583,096	−276,834,152		310,213,451
1949	1,571,851,202	120,118,663	2,029,203,465	−577,470,926		524,297,262
1950	1,677,486,967	119,960,324	2,102,988,758	−545,462,114		592,514,046
1951	1,776,816,354	104,895,553	2,236,503,513	−564,582,711		624,169,406
1952	1,947,316,280	107,209,837	2,559,650,534	−719,544,090		740,000,000
1953	2,091,714,112	103,445,741	2,638,680,670	−650,412,299		660,121,483
1954 [7]	2,263,389,229	([8])	2,575,386,760	−311,997,531		521,999,804
1955 [7]	2,336,667,658	([8])	2,692,966,698	−356,299,040		285,261,181

[1] For figures from 1789 through 1910 see Secretary's annual report for 1946, p. 419.

[2] Include adjusted losses, etc.—postal funds and expenditures from postal balances, but exclude departmental expenditures in Washington, D. C., through 1922, and amounts transferred to the civil service retirement and disability fund, 1921 through 1926. From 1927 to date include salary deductions paid to and deposited for credit to the retirement fund.

[3] On warrants-issued basis for 1914 and 1915 and on daily Treasury statement basis from 1916 through 1947.

[4] On warrants-issued basis prior to 1922; on daily Treasury statement basis 1922 through 1953; and on the basis of the "Combined Statement of Receipts, Expenditures and Balances of the United States Government" beginning with 1954. Represents advances from the general fund of the Treasury to the Postmaster General to meet deficiencies in postal revenues. These figures exclude any allowance for offsets on account of extraordinary expenditures or the cost of free mailings contributing to the deficiency of postal revenues certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Postmaster General (see exhibit 59). Excludes transfers to the civil service retirement and disability fund under act of May 22, 1920 (41 Stat. 614), and amendments thereto on account of salary deductions of 2½ percent, as follows: 1921, $6,519,683.59; 1922, $7,899,006.28; 1923, $8,284,081.00; 1924, $8,679,658.60; 1925, $10,266,977.00; and 1926, $10,472,289.59. See note 2. Actual advances from general fund are reduced by repayments from prior year advances.

[5] Repayment of unexpended portion of prior years' advances.

[6] Exclusive of general fund payments from the appropriation "Ad itional compensation, Postal Service" under authority of the act approved Nov. 8, 1919, in the amounts of $35,698,400, $1,374,015, and $6,700 for 1920, 1921, and 1922, respectively.

[7] Transactions for 1954 and 1955 are on the basis of cash receipts and expenditures as reported by the Post Office Department. This basis differs from that used in reports of the Postmaster General, which are on a modified accrual basis.

[8] See letter of the Postmaster General in exhibit 59.

TABLE 14.—*Deposits by the Federal Reserve Banks representing interest charges on Federal Reserve notes, fiscal years 1947–55* [1]

Federal Reserve Bank	1947–1952	1953	1954	1955	Cumulative through 1955
Boston	$64, 600, 307. 64	$20, 978, 916. 03	$19, 228, 905. 32	$12, 443, 975. 25	$117, 252, 104. 24
New York	224, 117, 195. 91	71, 698, 076. 34	86, 172, 660. 91	66, 781, 035. 81	448, 768, 968. 97
Philadelphia	65, 418, 235. 18	19, 018, 778. 12	20, 797, 486. 95	15, 382, 484. 34	120, 616, 984. 59
Cleveland	90, 771, 735. 13	31, 157, 888. 74	30, 672, 990. 03	21, 207, 165. 81	173, 809, 779. 71
Richmond	62, 033, 441. 93	20, 599, 688. 64	21, 365, 782. 14	14, 053, 965. 33	118, 052, 878. 04
Atlanta	51, 242, 610. 05	18, 108, 987. 01	18, 699, 892. 50	11, 729, 877. 28	99, 781, 366. 84
Chicago	142, 501, 191. 72	45, 861, 080. 93	57, 214, 804. 10	47, 883, 871. 83	293, 460, 948. 58
St. Louis	50, 924, 121. 41	16, 839, 949. 97	15, 140, 545. 03	9, 311, 013. 57	92, 215, 629. 98
Minneapolis	29, 950, 119. 47	9, 719, 138. 84	9, 115, 831. 39	5, 639, 418. 49	54, 424, 508. 19
Kansas City	45, 328, 974. 20	13, 457, 909. 26	14, 013, 571. 22	10, 631, 366. 47	83, 431, 821. 15
Dallas	43, 420, 775. 62	8, 355, 390. 73	13, 504, 152. 73	8, 532, 079. 09	73, 812, 398. 17
San Francisco	90, 125, 077. 14	21, 919, 601. 55	34, 859, 399. 93	27, 630, 012. 87	174, 534, 091. 49
Total	960, 433, 785. 40	297, 715, 406. 16	340, 786, 022. 25	251, 226, 266. 14	1, 850, 161, 479. 95

[1] Pursuant to Section 16 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended (12 U. S. C. 414).

TABLE 15.—*Cash income and outgo, fiscal years 1948–55*

[In millions of dollars. On basis of old daily Treasury statements from 1948 through 1952, and on basis of the new daily Treasury statements and the new "Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the United States Government" for 1953-55]

I.—SUMMARY OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT CASH TRANSACTIONS WITH THE PUBLIC

Fiscal year	Net cash transactions with the public other than borrowing			Plus: Net cash borrowing from the public, or repayment (−)	Plus: Receipts from exercise of monetary authority	Equals: Change in cash balances	
	Federal receipts from the public	Federal payments to the public	Excess of receipts, or payments (−)			Treasurer's account balance, increase, or decrease (−)	Cash held outside Treasury, increase, or decrease (−)
1948	45, 361	36, 496	8, 864	−7, 278	37	1, 624	
1949	41, 582	40, 576	1, 006	−2, 513	46	−1, 462	
1950	40, 945	43, 152	−2, 207	4, 229	25	2, 047	
1951	53, 397	45, 804	7, 593	−5, 796	43	1, 839	
1952	68, 018	67, 969	49	−505	68	−388	
New reporting basis: [1]							
1953	71, 499	76, 773	−5, 274	2, 919	56	−2, 299	
1954	71, 627	71, 860	−232	2, 512	73	2, 096	257
1955	67, 836	70, 548	−2, 712	1, 819	29	−551	−312

II.—SUMMARY OF CASH TRANSACTIONS THROUGH THE ACCOUNT OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

Fiscal year	Net cash transactions other than borrowing			Plus: Net cash borrowing, or repayment of borrowing (−)	Equals: Treasurer's cash balance, increase, or decrease (−)
	Cash deposits	Cash withdrawals	Excess of deposits, or withdrawals (−)		
1948	45, 398	36, 444	8, 954	−7, 330	1, 624
1949	41, 628	40, 468	1, 161	−2, 622	−1, 462
1950	40, 970	43, 084	−2, 114	4, 161	2, 047
1951	53, 440	45, 725	7, 715	−5, 875	1, 839
1952	68, 086	67, 799	287	−674	−388
New reporting basis: [1]					
1953	71, 345	76, 407	−5, 062	2, 763	−2, 299
1954	71, 815	71, 974	−159	2, 255	2, 096
1955	67, 769	69, 899	−2, 130	1, 579	−551

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 15.—*Cash income and outgo, fiscal years 1948–55*—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

III.—DERIVATION OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS FROM THE PUBLIC, AND RECONCILIATION TO CASH DEPOSITS IN THE ACCOUNT OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

Fiscal year	Receipts			Less: Deductions from receipts				Equals: Federal receipts from the public	Reconciliation to cash transactions in the Treasurer's account		Equals: Cash deposits in the Treasurer's account
	Budget (net) [2]	Trust account [3]	Total	Intragovernmental transactions (see V)	Excess profits tax refund bond redemptions [4]	Receipts from exercise of monetary authority [5]	Total deductions		Plus: Receipts from exercise of monetary authority [5]	Adjustment for net difference due to reporting method (see IV)	
1948	41, 488	6, 515	48, 003	2, 588	10	37	[6] 2, 643	45, 361	37		45, 398
1949	37, 696	5, 714	43, 410	1, 778	4	46	1, 828	41, 582	46		41, 628
1950	36, 495	6, 669	43, 164	2, 192	1	25	2, 219	40, 945	25		40, 970
1951	47, 568	7, 796	55, 364	1, 923	1	43	1, 967	53, 397	43		53, 440
1952	61, 391	8, 807	70, 198	2, 111	1	68	2, 180	68, 018	68		68, 086
New reporting basis: [1]											
1953	64, 825	8, 929	73, 754	2, 199	(*)	56	2, 255	71, 499	56	−210	71, 345
1954	64, 655	9, 155	73, 811	2, 110	(*)	73	2, 183	71, 627	73	114	71, 815
1955	60, 390	9, 536	69, 926	2, 061	(*)	29	2, 090	67, 836	29	−96	67, 769

IV.—DERIVATION OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS TO THE PUBLIC, AND RECONCILIATION TO CASH WITHDRAWALS FROM THE ACCOUNT OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

Fiscal year	Expenditures				Less: Deductions from expenditures		Equals: Federal payments to the public	Reconciliation to cash transactions in the Treasurer's account			Equals: Cash withdrawals from the Treasurer's account
								Less: Payments to the public not reflected in the Treasurer's account			
	Budget [2]	Trust and deposit fund accounts [7]	Government-sponsored enterprise expenditures, or receipts (−), (net) [8]	Total	Intragovernmental transactions (see V)	Accrued interest and other noncash expenditures (see VI)		From cash held outside the Treasury [9]	From proceeds of sales in the market of agency obligations and public debt securities (see VII) [10]	Adjustment for net difference due to reporting method (see III)	
1948	33,069	3,734	222	37,025	2,588	−2,060	36,496		52		36,444
1949	39,507	3,852	−341	43,018	1,778	664	40,576		108		40,468
1950	39,617	6,964	−83	46,497	2,192	1,153	43,152		68		43,084
1951	44,058	3,654	291	48,002	1,923	275	45,804		79		45,725
1952	65,408	5,317	−366	70,359	2,111	279	67,969		170		67,799
New reporting basis: [1]											
1953	74,274	5,288	−119	79,443	2,199	472	76,773		155	−210	76,407
1954	67,772	7,204	[11] −435	74,542	2,110	572	71,860	−257	256	114	71,974
1955	64,570	8,546	[11] 108	73,224	2,061	615	70,548	312	240	−96	69,899

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 15.—*Cash income and outgo, fiscal years 1948–55*—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

V.—INTRAGOVERNMENTAL TRANSACTIONS EXCLUDED FROM BOTH RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS

Fiscal year	Budget receipts which are also budget expenditures		Budget receipts which are also trust fund expenditures [13]	Budget receipts which are also Government-sponsored enterprise expenditures [14]	Trust fund receipts which are also budget expenditures				Trust fund receipts which are also trust fund expenditures [16]	Total
	Interest paid to Treasury by public enterprise funds	Other [12]			Interest on investment in public debt securities	Interest on uninvested trust funds	Payroll deductions for employees' retirement	Other [15]		
1948	113	*	765	270	746		236	455	2	2,588
1949	32	*	170	40	841		327	366	2	1,778
1950	73	*	18	29	880		358	834	2	2,192
1951	87	*	20	147	892		378	398	2	1,923
1952	102	*	25	10	987		411	573	3	2,111
New reporting basis: [1]										
1953	144	6	59		1,094	5	420	463	7	2,199
1954	228	6	68		1,188	5	430	167	18	2,110
1955	173	7	81	1	1,173	5	439	166	16	2,061

VI.—ACCRUED INTEREST AND OTHER NONCASH EXPENDITURES EXCLUDED FROM PAYMENTS

Fiscal year	Net accrued interest on savings bonds and Treasury bills [17]	Clearing account for public debt interest [18]	Noncash expenditures involving issuance of public debt securities [19]				Net investment in public debt securities included in expenditures [23]	Clearing account for checks outstanding, etc.[24]	Total
			Adjusted service bonds [20]	Armed forces leave bonds [21]	Special notes of U. S. [22]				
					International Bank series	International Monetary Fund series			
1948	556		−4	−1, 221	−350	−563	30	−507	−2, 060
1949	581		−2	−164	−25	−98	6	366	664
1950	574		−2	−95	−41	207	28	483	1, 153
1951	638		−1	−160		13		−214	275
1952	758		−1	−68		−9		−401	279
New reporting basis: [1]									
1953	718		−1	−24		28		−250	472
1954	524	68	−1	−14		109		−115	572
1955	497	26	−1	−8		156		−55	615

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 15.—*Cash income and outgo, fiscal years 1948–55*—Continued

[In millions of dollars; negative figures indicate net repayment of borrowing]

VII.—DERIVATION OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT NET CASH DEBT TRANSACTIONS WITH THE PUBLIC, AND RECONCILIATION TO NET CASH DEBT TRANSACTIONS THROUGH THE ACCOUNT OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

Fiscal year	Change in public debt and agency obligations held by the public						
	Public debt increase, or decrease (−)	Plus: Net sale of obligations of Government enterprises in the market		Less: Net investment in Federal securities by Government agencies			Equals: Increase in securities held by the public, or decrease (−)
		Public and trust enterprise funds	Government-sponsored enterprises	Trust funds	Public enterprise funds	Government-sponsored enterprises	
948	−5,994	−16	123	3,060	30	−99	−8,878
1949	478	−46	−28	2,311	6	313	−2,226
1950	4,587	−8	−14	−402	28	69	4,870
1951	−2,135	10	374	3,369	104	84	−5,308
1952	3,883	114	−186	3,355	101	179	175
New reporting basis:[1]							
1953	6,966	−59	33	3,068	79	153	3,640
1954	5,189	−14	11	1,686	−77	[11] 446	3,130
1955	3,115	602	279	1,236	126	[11] 171	2,463

Fiscal year	Less: Deductions for noncash transactions							Equals: Net cash borrowing from the public, or repayment (−)	Less: Transactions not reflected in the Treasurer's account [29]	Equals: Net cash borrowing through the Treasurer's account, or repayment (−)
	Net accrued interest on savings bonds and Treasury bills [25]	Issuance of public debt securities representing expenditures, or refunds of receipts [26]					Total deductions			
		Adjusted service bonds [27]	Armed forces leave bonds [27]	Special notes of U. S. [27]		Excess profits tax refund bonds [28]				
				International Bank series	International Monetary Fund series					
1948	556	−4	−1,229	−350	−563	−10	−1,600	−7,278	52	−7,330
1949	581	−2	−164	−25	−98	−4	287	−2,513	108	−2,622
1950	574	−2	−95	−41	207	−1	642	4,229	68	4,161
1951	638	−1	−160		13	−1	489	−5,796	79	−5,875
1952	758	−1	−68		−9	−1	680	−505	170	−674
New reporting basis: [1]										
1953	718	−1	−24		28	(*)	722	2,919	155	2,763
1954	524	−1	−14		109	(*)	618	2,512	256	2,255
1955	497	−1	−8		156	(*)	644	1,819	240	1,579

NOTE.—The cash income and outgo data have been revised to a basis consistent with receipts from and payments to the public as derived in the *1957 Budget of the United States*, Special Analysis A. Reconciliation to cash deposits and withdrawals in the account of the Treasurer of the United States is shown on the same basis as in the Budget document. There is also shown the amount of net cash borrowing from, or repayment of borrowing to, the public. By these arrangements, data in accordance with the Budget classifications are made available month by month. Figures for back years have been revised where necessary in order to make them as nearly comparable with the 1957 Budget classifications as available data will permit. For this reason certain of the figures differ somewhat from those published in earlier Budget documents as well as in the *Treasury Bulletin* and in the annual reports.

The Budget series of cash transactions is designed to provide information on the flow of money between the public and the Federal Government as a whole, and therefore includes transactions not cleared through the Treasurer's account. Receipts and payments include transactions both in budget accounts and in trust and deposit fund accounts. Operations of Government-sponsored enterprises are included in payments on a net basis as reflected in Treasury reports. Major intragovernmental transactions which are reported as both expenditures and receipts are eliminated from both. Noncash items which represent accrued obligations of the Government to make payments in the future are also eliminated from expenditures but are added later when actual payments are made. Receipts from the exercise of monetary authority (mostly seigniorage on silver) are excluded as not representing cash received from the public. Federal cash borrowing from the public includes net borrowing by the Treasury through public debt transactions and also net borrowing by Government agencies and Government-sponsored enterprises through sales of their own securities. It excludes changes in the public debt which do not represent direct cash borrowing from the public. The net effect of all these transactions with the public is reflected in changes in the cash balance in the Treasurer's account and in cash held outside the Treasury.

Cash transactions through the Treasurer's account are similar in general concept to those included in the Budget series, but are limited in coverage to transactions which affect the balance in that account. On the other hand, they include receipts from the exercise of monetary authority, which are excluded from receipts from the public in the Budget series.

Beginning with figures for the fiscal year 1953, the series of transactions with the public is based on the *Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the United States Government*, which is compiled from reports by all collecting and disbursing officers

and includes those transactions not cleared through the Treasurer's account. Cash deposits and withdrawals in the Treasurer's account, beginning with figures for the same year, are reported in daily Treasury statements. For those years prior to 1953 both cash transactions series are based on a single source, namely, the earlier basis of daily Treasury statements which reported separate classifications for budget results, trust account transactions, etc.

*Less than $500,000.

[1] As announced February 17, 1954.

[2] For further detail, see table 3.

[3] For further detail, see table 5.

[4] Treated as noncash refund deductions from receipts when issued and as cash refund deductions when redeemed.

[5] Consists of seigniorage on silver and increment resulting from reduction in the weight of the gold dollar; excluded from receipts from the public but included in cash deposits in the Treasurer's account.

[6] Total includes $8 million of armed forces leave bonds redeemed for insurance premiums; after August 31, 1947, these bonds were redeemable for cash (see VI and VII).

[7] Includes net change in balances in Government-sponsored enterprise deposit fund accounts with the Treasurer of the United States.

[8] As measured by net security transactions reflected in Treasury reports, on the basis that Government-sponsored enterprises obtain funds for their operations through direct borrowing from the public or by cashing United States securities which they hold, and apply the net income received from their operations to the redemption of their obligations in the market and to the purchase of United States securities.

[9] Not reported prior to 1954.

[10] Consists of only those market transactions not cleared through the Treasurer's account.

[11] In addition to the net investment in United States securities shown in table 5 includes a small amount reflected in the deposit fund accounts of other enterprises regarded as representing net transactions with the public.

[12] Federal intermediate credit bank franchise tax and, beginning 1953, also reimbursement by Panama Canal Company for expenses and services.

[13] Includes reimbursement by Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund for administrative expenses and, beginning fiscal year 1953, also for refunds of taxes; reimbursement by the District of Columbia; and through 1949, proceeds of ship sales which had been carried in trust accounts pending allocation to budget receipts from sale of surplus property.

[14] Consists of payment of earnings and repayment of capital stock to the Treasury through 1952, and beginning 1955, payment of franchise tax by banks for cooperatives.

[15] Consists of United States and Government corporation shares of contributions to employees' retirement funds, and payments to the railroad retirement account (for creditable military service), the unemployment trust fund, veterans' life insurance funds, trust fund for technical services and other assistance under the agricultural conservation program, and District of Columbia.

[16] Includes District of Columbia share of contributions to the civil service retirement fund, payments by Railroad Retirement Board to Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, transfers from civil service retirement fund to foreign service retirement fund, and transfers from railroad unemployment insurance administration fund to unemployment trust fund.

[17] Accrued discount on savings bonds and bills less interest paid on savings bonds and bills redeemed.

[18] Public debt interest accrued and unpaid beginning June 30, 1955, effective date of the change in accounting and reporting interest on the public debt from a due and payable basis to an accrual basis. For 1954, consists only of public debt interest checks and coupons outstanding. Not reported as a separate clearing account prior to 1954; interest reported when paid by Treasurer prior to November 1949. Net increase, or decrease (−).

[19] Treated as noncash expenditures at the time of issuance of the securities and as cash expenditures at the time of their redemption; net issuance, or redemption (−).

[20] Issued in 1936 in exchange for adjusted service certificates held by veterans of World War I. The bonds matured in 1945.

[21] Issued in 1947 in payment for accumulated leave. Figure for 1948 excludes $8 million redeemed for insurance premiums prior to August 31, 1947, which was included in trust account receipts (see III, footnote 6); after that date they were redeemable for cash. The last of these bonds matured in 1951.

[22] Part of the United States subscription to the capital of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and to the International Monetary Fund was paid in the form of noninterest-bearing, nonnegotiable notes payable on demand (see 1947 Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, pages 48, 350, and 385). The last of the notes issued to the Bank was redeemed in 1950.

[23] By wholly owned Government enterprises; beginning 1951, such net investments are reported separately and are not included in expenditures (see table 7).

[24] Checks outstanding less deposits in transit, and telegraphic reports from Federal Reserve Banks; increase, or decrease (−). See also footnote 18.

[25] Accrued discount on savings bonds and bills, which is included in the principal of the public debt, less interest paid on savings bonds and bills redeemed.

[26] Treated as noncash transactions at the time of issuance and as cash transactions at the time of redemption; net issuance, or redemption (−).

[27] Excluded from borrowing because the transactions are treated as expenditures in VI.

[28] Excluded from borrowing because the transactions are treated as deductions from receipts in III.

[29] Consists of only those transactions in public debt securities and agency obligations not cleared through the Treasurer's account.

Public Debt, Guaranteed Obligations, Etc.

I.—Outstanding

Table 16.—*Principal of the public debt, 1790–1955*

[On basis of Public Debt accounts from 1790 through 1919, and on basis of daily Treasury statements from 1920 to date, see "Bases of Tables" and Note]

Date	Total gross debt	Date	Total gross debt	Date	Total gross debt
December 31—		December 31—		December 31—	
1790	$75,463,477	1812	$55,962,828	1833	$4,760,082
1791	77,227,925	1813	81,487,846	1834	37,733
1792	80,358,634	1814	99,833,660	1835	37,513
1793	78,427,405	1815	127,334,934	1836	336,958
1794	80,747,587	1816	123,491,965	1837	3,308,124
1795	83,762,172	1817	103,466,634	1838	10,434,221
1796	82,064,479	1818	95,529,648	1839	3,573,344
1797	79,228,529	1819	91,015,566	1840	5,250,876
1798	78,408,670	1820	89,987,428	1841	13,594,481
1799	82,976,294	1821	93,546,677	1842	20,201,226
1800	83,038,051	1822	90,875,877	June 30—	
1801	80,712,632	1823	90,269,778	1843	32,742,922
1802	77,054,686	1824	83,788,433	1844	23,461,653
1803	86,427,121	1825	81,054,060	1845	15,925,303
1804	82,312,151	1826	73,987,357	1846	15,550,203
1805	75,723,271	1827	67,475,044	1847	38,826,535
1806	69,218,399	1828	58,421,414	1848	47,044,862
1807	65,196,318	1829	48,565,407	1849	63,061,859
1808	57,023,192	1830	39,123,192	1850	63,452,774
1809	53,173,218	1831	24,322,235	1851	68,304,796
1810	48,005,588	1832	7,011,699	1852	66,199,342
1811	45,209,738				

June 30	Interest-bearing [1]	Matured debt on which interest has ceased	Debt bearing no interest	Total gross debt	Gross debt per capita [2]
1853	$59,642,412	$162,249		$59,804,661	$2.32
1854	42,044,517	199,248		42,243,765	1.59
1855	35,418,001	170,498		35,588,499	1.30
1856	31,805,180	168,901		31,974,081	1.13
1857	28,503,377	197,998		28,701,375	.99
1858	44,743,256	170,168		44,913,424	1.50
1859	58,333,156	165,225		58,498,381	1.91
1860	64,683,256	160,575		64,843,831	2.06
1861	90,423,292	159,125		90,582,417	2.80
1862	365,356,045	230,520	$158,591,390	524,177,955	15.79
1863	707,834,255	171,970	411,767,456	1,119,773,681	32.91
1864	1,360,026,914	366,629	455,437,271	1,815,830,814	52.08
1865	2,217,709,407	2,129,425	458,090,180	2,677,929,012	75.01
1866	2,322,116,330	4,435,865	429,211,734	2,755,763,929	75.42
1867	2,238,954,794	1,739,108	409,474,321	2,650,168,223	70.91
1868	2,191,326,130	1,246,334	390,873,992	2,583,446,456	67.61
1869	2,151,495,065	5,112,034	388,503,491	2,545,110,590	65.17
1870	2,035,881,095	3,569,664	397,002,510	2,436,453,269	61.06
1871	1,920,696,750	1,948,902	399,406,489	2,322,052,141	56.72
1872	1,800,794,100	7,926,547	401,270,191	2,209,990,838	52.65
1873	1,696,483,950	51,929,460	402,796,935	2,151,210,345	50.02
1874	1,724,930,750	3,216,340	431,785,640	2,159,932,730	49.05
1875	1,708,676,300	11,425,570	436,174,779	2,156,276,649	47.84
1876	1,696,685,450	3,902,170	430,258,158	2,130,845,778	46.22
1877	1,697,888,500	16,648,610	393,222,793	2,107,759,903	44.71
1878	1,780,735,650	5,594,070	373,088,595	2,159,418,315	44.82
1879	1,887,716,110	37,015,380	374,181,153	2,298,912,643	46.72
1880	1,709,993,100	7,621,205	373,294,567	2,090,908,872	41.60
1881	1,625,567,750	6,723,615	386,994,363	2,019,285,728	39.18
1882	1,449,810,400	16,260,555	390,844,689	1,856,915,644	35.16
1883	1,324,229,150	7,831,165	389,898,603	1,721,958,918	31.83
1884	1,212,563,850	19,655,955	393,087,639	1,625,307,444	29.35
1885	1,182,150,950	4,100,745	392,299,474	1,578,551,169	27.86
1886	1,132,014,100	9,704,195	413,941,255	1,555,659,550	26.85
1887	1,007,692,350	6,114,915	451,678,029	1,465,485,294	24.75
1888	936,522,500	2,495,845	445,613,311	1,384,631,656	22.89
1889	815,853,990	1,911,235	431,705,286	1,249,470,511	20.23
1890	711,313,110	1,815,555	409,267,919	1,122,396,584	17.80
1891	610,529,120	1,614,705	393,662,736	1,005,806,561	15.63
1892	585,029,330	2,785,875	380,403,636	968,218,841	14.74
1893	585,037,100	2,094,060	374,300,606	961,431,766	14.36
1894	635,041,890	1,851,240	380,004,687	1,016,897,817	14.89
1895	716,202,060	1,721,590	378,989,470	1,096,913,120	15.76

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 16.—*Principal of the public debt, 1790–1955*—Continued

June 30	Interest-bearing	Matured debt on which interest has ceased	Debt bearing no interest	Total gross debt	Gross debt per capita [2]
1896	$847, 363, 890	$1, 636, 890	$373, 728, 570	$1, 222, 729, 350	$17. 25
1897	847, 365, 130	1, 346, 880	378, 081, 703	1, 226, 793, 713	16. 99
1898	847, 367, 470	1, 262, 680	384, 112, 913	1, 232, 743, 063	16. 77
1899	1, 046, 048, 750	1, 218, 300	389, 433, 654	1, 436, 700, 704	19. 21
1900	1, 023, 478, 860	1, 176, 320	238, 761, 733	1, 263, 416, 913	16. 60
1901	987, 141, 040	1, 415, 620	233, 015, 585	1, 221, 572, 245	15. 74
1902	931, 070, 340	1, 280, 860	245, 680, 157	1, 178, 031, 357	14. 88
1903	914, 541, 410	1, 205, 090	243, 659, 413	1, 159, 405, 913	14. 38
1904	895, 157, 440	1, 970, 920	239, 130, 656	1, 136, 259, 016	13. 83
1905	895, 158, 340	1, 370, 245	235, 828, 510	1, 132, 357, 095	13. 51
1906	895, 159, 140	1, 128, 135	246, 235, 695	1, 142, 522, 970	13. 37
1907	894, 834, 280	1, 086, 815	251, 257, 098	1, 147, 178, 193	13. 19
1908	897, 503, 990	4, 130, 015	276, 056, 398	1, 177, 690, 403	13. 28
1909	913, 317, 490	2, 883, 855	232, 114, 027	1, 148, 315, 372	12. 69
1910	913, 317, 490	2, 124, 895	231, 497, 584	1, 146, 939, 969	12. 41
1911	915, 353, 190	1, 879, 830	236, 751, 917	1, 153, 984, 937	12. 29
1912	963, 776, 770	1, 760, 450	228, 301, 285	1, 193, 838, 505	12. 52
1913	965, 706, 610	1, 659, 550	225, 681, 585	1, 193, 047, 745	12. 27
1914	967, 953, 310	1, 552, 560	218, 729, 530	1, 188, 235, 400	11. 99
1915	969, 759, 090	1, 507, 260	219, 997, 718	1, 191, 264, 068	11. 85
1916	971, 562, 590	1, 473, 100	252, 109, 878	1, 225, 145, 568	12. 02
1917	2, 712, 549, 477	14, 232, 230	248, 836, 878	2, 975, 618, 585	28. 77
1918	11, 985, 882, 436	20, 242, 550	237, 503, 733	12, 243, 628, 719	117. 11
1919	25, 234, 496, 274	11, 109, 370	236, 428, 775	25, 482, 034, 419	242. 54
1920	24, 062, 500, 285	6, 745, 237	230, 075, 945	24, 299, 321, 467	228. 23
1921	23, 738, 900, 085	10, 688, 160	227, 862, 308	23, 977, 450, 553	220. 91
1922	22, 710, 338, 105	25, 250, 880	227, 792, 723	22, 963, 381, 708	208. 65
1923	22, 007, 043, 612	98, 738, 910	243, 924, 844	22, 349, 707, 365	199. 64
1924	20, 981, 242, 042	30, 278, 200	239, 292, 747	21, 250, 812, 989	186. 23
1925	20, 210, 906, 915	30, 258, 980	275, 027, 993	20, 516, 193, 888	177. 12
1926	19, 383, 770, 860	13, 359, 900	246, 085, 555	19, 643, 216, 315	167. 32
1927	18, 252, 664, 666	14, 718, 585	244, 523, 681	18, 511, 906, 932	155. 51
1928	17, 317, 694, 182	45, 335, 060	241, 263, 959	17, 604, 293, 201	146. 09
1929	16, 638, 941, 379	50, 749, 199	241, 397, 905	16, 931, 088, 484	139. 04
1930	15, 921, 892, 350	31, 716, 870	231, 700, 611	16, 185, 309, 831	131. 51
1931	16, 519, 588, 640	51, 819, 095	229, 873, 756	16, 801, 281, 492	135. 45
1932	19, 161, 273, 540	60, 079, 385	265, 649, 519	19, 487, 002, 444	156. 10
1933	22, 157, 643, 120	65, 911, 170	315, 118, 270	22, 538, 672, 560	179. 48
1934	26, 480, 487, 870	54, 266, 830	518, 386, 714	27, 053, 141, 414	214. 07
1935	27, 645, 241, 089	230, 662, 155	824, 989, 381	28, 700, 892, 625	225. 55
1936	32, 988, 790, 135	169, 363, 395	620, 389, 964	33, 778, 543, 494	263. 79
1937	35, 800, 109, 418	118, 529, 815	505, 974, 499	36, 424, 613, 732	282. 75
1938	36, 575, 925, 880	141, 362, 460	447, 451, 975	37, 164, 740, 315	286. 27
1939	39, 885, 969, 732	142, 283, 140	411, 279, 539	40, 439, 532, 411	308. 98
1940	42, 376, 495, 928	204, 591, 190	386, 443, 919	42, 967, 531, 038	325. 23
1941	48, 387, 399, 539	204, 999, 860	369, 044, 137	48, 961, 443, 536	367. 09
1942	71, 968, 418, 098	98, 299, 730	355, 727, 288	72, 422, 445, 116	537. 13
1943	135, 380, 305, 795	140, 500, 090	1, 175, 284, 445	136, 696, 090, 330	999. 83
1944	199, 543, 355, 301	200, 851, 160	1, 259, 180, 760	201, 003, 387, 221	1, 452. 44
1945	256, 356, 615, 818	268, 667, 135	2, 056, 904, 457	258, 682, 187, 410	1, 848. 60
1946	268, 110, 872, 218	376, 406, 860	934, 820, 095	269, 422, 099, 173	1, 905. 42
1947	255, 113, 412, 039	230, 913, 536	2, 942, 057, 534	258, 286, 383, 109	1, 792. 05
1948	250, 063, 348, 379	279, 751, 730	1, 949, 146, 403	252, 292, 246, 513	1, 720. 71
1949	250, 761, 636, 723	244, 757, 458	1, 763, 965, 680	252, 770, 359, 860	1, 694. 75
1950	255, 209, 353, 372	264, 770, 705	1, 883, 228, 274	257, 357, 352, 351	1, 696. 68
1951	252, 851, 765, 497	512, 046, 600	1, 858, 164, 718	255, 221, 976, 815	1, 653. 42
1952	256, 862, 861, 128	418, 692, 165	1, 823, 625, 492	259, 105, 178, 785	1, 650. 12
1953	263, 946, 017, 740	298, 420, 570	1, 826, 623, 328	266, 071, 061, 639	1, 666. 81
1954	268, 909, 766, 654	437, 184, 655	1, 912, 647, 799	271, 259, 599, 108	r 1, 670. 23
1955	271, 741, 267, 507	588, 601, 480	2, 044, 353, 816	274, 374, 222, 803	1, 660. 38

NOTE.—From 1789–1842, the fiscal year ended December 31; from 1843, on June 30. Detailed figures for 1790–1852 are not available on a basis comparable with those of later years. The amounts for 1790–1852, except for 1835, are from the 1900 annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury; for 1835, from the 1834–35 annual reports, pp. 504 and 629; for 1853–85, from the "Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the Government from 1855 to 1885 and Principal of Public Debt from 1791 to 1885" compiled from the Register's official records; from 1886–1919, from the monthly debt statements and revised figures in the Secretary's annual reports; and for 1920 to date, from the "Statement of the Public Debt" in the daily Treasury statements.

r Revised.

[1] Exclusive of bonds issued to the Pacific railroads (acts of 1862, 1864, and 1878), since statutory provision was made to secure the Treasury against both principal and interest, and the Navy pension fund, which was not a debt as principal and interest were the property of the United States. The Statement of the Public Debt included the railroad bonds from issuance and the Navy fund from September 1, 1866, until the Statement of June 30, 1890. (See table 84 for Pacific railroad bonds.)

[2] Based on the Bureau of the Census estimated population for continental United States.

TABLE 17.—*Public debt and guaranteed obligations outstanding, June 30, 1934–55*

[Gross public debt on basis of daily Treasury statements. Guaranteed obligations from 1934 through 1939 on basis of Public Debt accounts, and for 1940 and subsequent years on basis of daily Treasury statements]

June 30	Gross public debt [1]	Guaranteed obligations held outside the Treasury [2]			Total gross public debt and guaranteed obligations [1]	
		Interest-bearing	Matured	Total	Total	Per capita [3]
1934	$27, 053, 141, 414	$680, 767, 817		$680, 767, 817	$27, 733, 909, 231	$219. 46
1935	28, 700, 892, 625	4, 122, 684, 692		4, 122, 684, 692	32, 823, 577, 316	257. 95
1936	33, 778, 543, 494	4, 718, 033, 242		4, 718, 033, 242	38, 496, 576, 735	300. 63
1937	36, 424, 613, 732	4, 664, 594, 533	$10, 000	4, 664, 604, 533	41, 089, 218, 265	318. 95
1938	37, 164, 740, 315	4, 852, 559, 151	232, 500	4, 852, 791, 651	42, 017, 531, 967	323. 65
1939	40, 439, 532, 411	5, 450, 012, 899	821, 200	5, 450, 834, 099	45, 890, 366, 510	350. 63
1940	42, 967, 531, 038	5, 497, 556, 555	31, 514, 100	5, 529, 070, 655	48, 496, 601, 693	367. 08
1941	48, 961, 443, 536	6, 359, 619, 105	10, 633, 475	6, 370, 252, 580	55, 331, 696, 116	414. 85
1942	72, 422, 445, 116	4, 548, 529, 255	19, 730, 375	4, 568, 259, 630	76, 990, 704, 746	571. 02
1943	136, 696, 090, 330	4, 091, 686, 621	8, 256, 425	4, 099, 943, 046	140, 796, 033, 376	1, 029. 82
1944	201, 003, 387, 221	1, 515, 638, 626	107, 430, 675	1, 623, 069, 301	202, 626, 456, 522	1, 464. 17
1945	258, 682, 187, 410	409, 091, 867	24, 066, 525	433, 158, 392	259, 115, 345, 802	1, 851. 70
1946	269, 422, 099, 173	466, 671, 984	9, 712, 875	476, 384, 859	269, 898, 484, 033	1, 908. 79
1947	258, 286, 383, 109	83, 212, 285	6, 307, 900	89, 520, 185	258, 375, 903, 294	1, 792. 67
1948	252, 292, 246, 513	68, 768, 043	4, 692, 775	73, 460, 818	252, 365, 707, 331	1, 721. 21
1949	252, 770, 359, 860	23, 862, 383	3, 413, 025	27, 275, 408	252, 797, 635, 268	1, 694. 93
1950	257, 357, 352, 351	17, 077, 809	2, 425, 225	19, 503, 034	257, 376, 855, 385	1, 696. 81
1951	255, 221, 976, 815	27, 364, 069	1, 863, 100	29, 227, 169	255, 251, 203, 984	1, 653. 61
1952	259, 105, 178, 785	44, 092, 646	1, 472, 700	45, 565, 346	259, 150, 744, 131	1, 650. 41
1953	266, 071, 061, 639	50, 881, 686	1, 191, 075	52, 072, 761	266, 123, 134, 400	1, 667. 14
1954	271, 259, 599, 108	80, 415, 386	1, 026, 000	81, 441, 386	271, 341, 040, 495	[r] 1, 670. 73
1955	274, 374, 222, 803	43, 257, 786	885, 175	44, 142, 961	274, 418, 365, 764	1, 660. 65

[r] Revised.

[1] Includes certain obligations not subject to statutory limitation. For amounts subject to limitation, see table 1.

[2] Consists of obligations issued by certain Government corporations and credit agencies, obligations which are guaranteed by the United States as to both principal and interest. They were first authorized in 1932, but no such obligations were outstanding at the end of the fiscal years 1932 and 1933.

[3] Based on Bureau of the Census estimated population for continental United States.

TABLE 18.—*Public debt outstanding by security classes, June 30, 1945–55*

[In millions of dollars. On basis of daily Treasury statements, see "Bases of Tables"]

Class	June 30, 1945	June 30, 1946	June 30, 1947	June 30, 1948	June 30, 1949	June 30, 1950	June 30, 1951	June 30, 1952	June 30, 1953	June 30, 1954	June 30, 1955
Interest-bearing:											
Public issues:											
Marketable issues:											
Treasury bills	17,041	17,039	15,775	13,757	11,536	13,533	13,614	17,219	19,707	19,515	19,514
Certificates of indebtedness	34,136	34,804	25,296	22,588	29,427	18,418	9,509	28,423	15,854	18,405	13,836
Treasury notes	23,497	18,261	8,142	11,375	3,596	20,404	35,806	18,963	30,425	31,960	40,729
Treasury bonds:											
Bank eligible	69,693	65,864	69,686	62,826	60,789	53,159	42,772	48,200	63,980	71,706	81,057
Bank restricted [1]	36,756	53,459	49,636	49,636	49,636	49,636	36,061	27,460	17,245	8,672	
Panama Canal loan bonds	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Conversion bonds of 1946–47	29	13									
Postal savings bonds	117	117	116	114	112	110	106	92	74	46	21
Total marketable issues	181,319	189,606	168,702	160,346	155,147	155,310	137,917	140,407	147,335	150,354	155,206
Nonmarketable issues:											
Treasury notes—tax series and savings series	10,136	6,711	5,560	4,394	4,860	8,472	7,818	6,612	4,453	5,079	1,913
United States savings bonds	45,586	49,035	51,367	53,274	56,260	57,536	57,572	57,685	57,886	58,061	58,365
Depositary bonds	505	427	325	316	369	285	319	373	447	411	417
Armed forces leave bonds			1,793	563	396	297	47				
Treasury bonds—investment series				959	954	954	14,526	14,046	13,288	12,775	12,589
Total nonmarketable issues	56,226	56,173	59,045	59,506	62,839	67,544	80,281	78,717	76,073	76,326	73,285
Total public issues	237,545	245,779	227,747	219,852	217,986	222,853	218,198	219,124	223,408	226,681	228,491
Special issues:											
Adjusted service certificate fund (certificates)	14	12	12	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5
Alaska Railroad retirement fund (notes)	2	2	3	3	3	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Canal Zone Postal Savings System (notes)	4	4	4	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1
Canal Zone retirement fund (notes)	10	11	12	13	14	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Civil service retirement fund (certificates)									846	2,268	4,055
Civil service retirement fund (notes) [3]	1,848	2,155	2,435	2,795	3,238	3,801	4,374	4,998	4,739	3,571	2,097
Farm tenant mortgage insurance fund (notes)				1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (notes)	97	120	408	549	666	808	868	888	846	892	835
Federal home loan banks (notes)				37	117	119	77	50	50	232	200
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund (certificates)	1,648	3,401	5,995	7,709	9,003	10,418	12,096	14,047	15,532	17,054	18,239
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund (notes)	3,660	2,509	1,109								
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation (notes)	37	49	62	74	95	79	86	79	61	84	94
Foreign service retirement fund (notes)	8	9	10	12	14	17	17	17	13	6	6
Foreign service retirement fund (certificates)									3	9	10

Government life insurance fund (adjusted service bonds)	500										
Government life insurance fund (certificates)	86	682	1, 254	1, 286	1, 318	1, 292	1, 300	1, 300	1, 299	1, 234	1, 233
Government life insurance fund (notes)	2	2									
Federal Housing Administration:											
Housing insurance fund (notes)								(*)	2	(*)	
Housing investment insurance fund (notes)									(*)		
Military housing insurance fund (notes)									2		2
Mutual mortgage insurance fund (notes)			14	4					16	10	16
National defense housing insurance fund (notes)									2	5	2
Section 220 housing insurance fund (notes)											1
Section 221 housing insurance fund (notes)											1
Servicemen's mortgage insurance fund (notes)											1
Title I housing insurance fund (notes)											1
Title I insurance fund (notes)											38
War housing insurance fund (notes)			3				7	2	4		3
National service life insurance fund (notes)	3, 187	5, 240	6, 474	6, 935	7, 288	5, 342	5, 436	5, 191	5, 249	5, 272	5, 346
Postal Savings System (notes)	461	779	1, 624	1, 909	1, 949	1, 799	706	551	451	212	90
Railroad retirement account (notes)	501	657	806	1, 374	1, 720	2, 058	2, 414	2, 863	3, 128	3, 345	3, 486
Unemployment trust fund (certificates)	6, 747	6, 699	7, 142	7, 500	7, 340	6, 616	7, 266	7, 745	8, 287	8, 024	7, 479
Veterans special term insurance fund (certificates)									(*)	3	10
Total special issues	18, 812	22, 332	27, 366	30, 211	32, 776	32, 356	34, 653	37, 739	40, 538	42, 229	43, 250
Total interest-bearing debt	256, 357	268, 111	255, 113	250, 063	250, 762	255, 209	252, 852	256, 863	263, 946	268, 910	271, 741
Matured debt on which interest has ceased	269	376	231	280	245	265	512	419	298	437	589
Debt bearing no interest:											
Special notes of the United States:											
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development series			416	66	41						
International Monetary Fund series			1, 724	1, 161	1, 063	1, 270	1, 283	1, 274	1, 302	1, 411	1, 567
United States savings stamps [4]	178	96	70	58	52	49	48	50	50	50	48
Excess profits tax refund bonds	1, 028	58	19	9	5	3	2	2	1	1	1
United States notes (less gold reserve)	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191
Deposits for retirement of national bank and Federal Reserve Bank notes	655	584	517	459	407	365	328	301	277	254	232
Other debt bearing no interest	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Total debt bearing no interest	2, 057	935	2, 942	1, 949	1, 764	1, 883	1, 858	1, 824	1, 827	1, 913	2, 044
Total gross debt [5]	258, 682	269, 422	258, 286	252, 292	252, 770	257, 357	255, 222	259, 105	266, 071	271, 260	274, 374

NOTE.—For information on the composition of the public debt beginning June 30, 1916, see 1947 annual report, p. 361. For reconciliation to basis of Public Debt accounts for 1955, see table 21.

*Less than $500,000.

1 For explanation, see 1946 annual report, pp. 42, 43, and 654, subsequent reports, and p. 515 of this report.

2 See footnote 3.

3 Includes special issues transferred from the Canal Zone retirement fund and the Alaska Railroad retirement fund pursuant to the act of July 21, 1949 (5 Stat. 740).

4 Postal savings stamps, obligations of the Postal Savings System, were sold from May 1, 1941, to Oct. 1, 1942, when they were replaced by United States war savings stamps. All outstanding stamps then became public debt obligations.

5 Includes certain obligations not subject to statutory limitation. For amounts subject to limitation, see table 1.

TABLE 19.—*Guaranteed obligations held outside the Treasury,*[1] *classified by issuing Government corporations and other business-type activities, June 30, 1945–55*

[Face amount, in thousands of dollars. On basis of daily Treasury statements, see "Bases of Tables"]

Agency	June 30, 1945	June 30, 1946	June 30, 1947	June 30, 1948	June 30, 1949	June 30, 1950	June 30, 1951	June 30, 1952	June 30, 1953	June 30, 1954	June 30, 1955
UNMATURED OBLIGATIONS											
Commodity Credit Corporation (notes, etc.)	375,161	424,147	45,002	41,703	10,909	1,432	14	558			
Federal Housing Administration:											
Mutual mortgage insurance fund (debentures)	8,347	8,370	7,497	7,445	7,480	7,673	8,433	9,180	8,127	8,501	9,021
Housing insurance fund (debentures)	9,538	7,038	5,938	5,938	3,938	3,440	1,390		1,632	1,742	2,317
Military housing insurance fund (debentures)											725
National defense housing insurance fund (debentures)											1,462
Title 1 housing insurance fund (debentures)									23	31	35
War housing insurance fund (debentures)	16,045	27,117	24,775	13,682	1,536	4,532	17,528	34,355	41,100	70,141	29,697
Total unmatured obligations	409,092	466,672	83,212	68,768	23,862	17,078	27,364	44,093	50,882	80,415	[2] 43,258
MATURED OBLIGATIONS											
Commodity Credit Corporation	82										
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation	7,830	3,714	2,425	1,738	1,188	841	636	521	434	383	333
Public Housing Administration	8	2	2	2	1						
Home Owners' Loan Corporation	16,128	5,988	3,878	2,953	2,224	1,584	1,227	952	757	643	552
Reconstruction Finance Corporation	19	8	3								
Total matured obligations	24,067	9,713	6,308	4,693	3,413	2,425	1,863	1,473	1,191	1,026	[2] 885
Total, based on guarantees	433,158	476,385	89,520	73,461	27,275	19,503	29,227	45,565	52,073	81,441	[2] 44,143

[1] For obligations held by the Treasury and reflected in the public debt, see table 74.
[2] For reconciliation to basis of Public Debt accounts for 1955, see table 21.

TABLE 20.—*Maturity distribution of marketable, interest-bearing public debt and guaranteed obligations, June 30, 1945–55* [1]

[In millions of dollars. On basis of daily Treasury statements]

By call classes	June 30, 1945	June 30, 1946	June 30, 1947	June 30, 1948	June 30, 1949	June 30, 1950	June 30, 1951	June 30, 1952	June 30, 1953	June 30, 1954	June 30, 1955
Due or first becoming callable:											
Within 1 year	60, 646	62, 091	52, 442	49, 870	52, 302	42, 448	60, 860	70, 944	76, 017	63, 291	51, 152
1 to 5 years	34, 801	35, 057	42, 522	46, 124	39, 175	51, 802	31, 022	29, 434	30, 162	38, 407	46, 399
5 to 10 years	41, 516	32, 847	18, 932	10, 464	15, 067	15, 926	16, 012	13, 321	13, 018	27, 113	42, 755
10 to 15 years	11, 679	16, 012	13, 326	12, 407	13, 715	19, 281	21, 226	20, 114	26, 546	19, 937	11, 371
15 to 20 years	19, 281	21, 227	27, 076	41, 481	34, 888	25, 853	8, 797	6, 594	----	----	----
Over 20 years	13, 396	22, 372	14, 405	----	----	----	----	----	1, 592	1, 606	3, 530
Various (Federal Housing Administration debentures)[2]	34	43	38	27	13	16	27	44	51	80	43
Total	181, 353	189, 649	168, 740	160, 373	155, 160	155, 325	137, 944	140, 451	147, 386	150, 435	155, 250

[1] Excludes guaranteed obligations held by the Treasury.
[2] The only public marketable guaranteed obligations outstanding.

TABLE 21.—*Summary of public debt and guaranteed obligations by security classes, June 30, 1955*

Class of security	Computed rate of interest [1]	Amount outstanding on basis of Public Debt accounts	Net adjustment to basis of daily Treasury statement [2]	Amount outstanding on basis of daily Treasury statement
PUBLIC DEBT				
Interest-bearing debt:				
Public issues:				
Marketable obligations:				
Treasury bills (regular series)	[3] 1.539	$19,513,969,000.00		$19,513,969,000.00
Certificates of indebtedness	1.173	13,835,700,000.00		13,835,700,000.00
Treasury notes	1.846	40,729,094,000.00	−$83,000.00	40,729,011,000.00
Treasury bonds	2.480	81,057,253,200.00		81,057,253,200.00
Other bonds	2.853	70,544,000.00		70,544,000.00
Total marketable obligations	2.079	155,206,560,200.00	−83,000.00	155,206,477,200.00
Nonmarketable obligations:				
Treasury savings notes	2.359	1,878,691,700.00	+34,715,900.00	1,913,407,600.00
United States savings bonds	2.821	58,135,793,547.33	+229,633,259.39	58,365,426,806.72
Depositary bonds	2.000	417,113,500.00		417,113,500.00
Treasury bonds, investment series	2.732	12,588,487,000.00	+83,000.00	12,588,570,000.00
Total nonmarketable obligations	2.789	73,020,085,747.33	+264,432,159.39	73,284,517,906.72
Total public issues	2.307	228,226,645,947.33	+264,349,159.39	228,490,995,106.72
Special issues:				
Adjusted service certificate fund	4.000	4,589,000.00		4,589,000.00
Canal Zone, Postal Savings System	2.000	800,000.00		800,000.00
Civil service retirement fund	3.340	6,151,773,000.00		6,151,773,000.00
Farm tenant mortgage insurance fund	2.000	1,250,000.00		1,250,000.00
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	2.000	835,400,000.00		835,400,000.00
Federal home loan banks	1.562	200,100,000.00		200,100,000.00
Federal Housing Administration funds	2.000	63,600,000.00		63,600,000.00
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund	2.250	18,238,792,000.00		18,238,792,000.00
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation	2.000	94,190,000.00		94,190,000.00
Foreign service retirement fund	3.953	16,558,400.00		16,558,400.00
Government life insurance fund	3.500	1,232,685,000.00		1,232,685,000.00
National service life insurance fund	3.000	5,345,628,000.00		5,345,628,000.00
Postal Savings System	2.000	90,500,000.00		90,500,000.00
Railroad retirement account	3.000	3,485,903,000.00		3,485,903,000.00
Unemployment trust fund	2.250	7,478,915,000.00		7,478,915,000.00
Veterans special term insurance fund	2.000	9,589,000.00		9,589,000.00
Total special issues	2.585	43,250,272,400.00		43,250,272,400.00
Total interest-bearing debt	2.351	271,476,918,347.33	+264,349,159.39	271,741,267,506.72
Matured debt on which interest has ceased		837,007,635.26	−248,406,155.00	588,601,480.26
Debt bearing no interest:				
International Monetary Fund		1,567,000,000.00		1,567,000,000.00
Other		477,323,427.72	+30,387.92	477,353,815.64
Total gross public debt		274,358,249,410.31	+15,973,392.31	274,374,222,802.62
GUARANTEED OBLIGATIONS NOT OWNED BY THE TREASURY				
Interest-bearing debt:				
Federal Housing Administration	2.590	43,257,786.23		43,257,786.23
Matured debt on which interest has ceased		885,175.00		885,175.00
Total guaranteed obligations not owned by the Treasury		44,142,961.23		[4] 44,142,961.23
Total gross public debt and guaranteed obligations		274,402,392,371.54	+15,973,392.31	274,418,365,763.85

[1] Based on daily Treasury statement.
[2] Adjustment is occasioned by items in transit on June 30, 1955, not shown in daily Treasury statement.
[3] Computed on true discount basis.
[4] For details see table 23.

TABLE 22.—*Description of public debt issues outstanding June 30, 1955*

[On basis of Public Debt accounts,[1] see "Bases of Tables"]

Title of loan and rate of interest	Authorizing act	Tax status	Date of loan	When redeemable or payable [2]	Interest payment date	Average price received (per $100)		Amount issued	Amount retired	Amount outstanding
INTEREST-BEARING DEBT										
Public issues										
Marketable:										
Treasury bills (maturity value):										
Series maturing and approximate yield to maturity (%): [3]										
July 7, 1955—1.465	(a)	(e)	Apr. 7, 1955	July 7, 1955	Sold at a discount: payable at par on maturity.	$99.630	Cash	$1,458,042,000.00		
							Exchange	42,959,000.00		$1,501,001,000.00
July 14, 1955—1.652	(a)	(e)	Apr. 14, 1955	July 14, 1955		$99.582	Cash	1,427,331,000.00		
							Exchange	72,960,000.00		1,500,291,000.00
July 21, 1955—1.664	(a)	(e)	Apr. 21, 1955	July 21, 1955		$99.579	Cash	1,431,041,000.00		
							Exchange	69,668,000.00		1,500,709,000.00
July 28, 1955—1.697	(a)	(e)	Apr. 28, 1955	July 28, 1955		$99.571	Cash	1,250,326,000.00		
							Exchange	250,760,000.00		1,501,086,000.00
Aug. 4, 1955—1.626	(a)	(e)	May 5, 1955	Aug. 4, 1955		$99.589	Cash	1,347,611,000.00		
							Exchange	153,466,000.00		1,501,077,000.00
Aug. 11, 1955—1.440	(a)	(e)	May 12, 1955	Aug. 11, 1955		$99.636	Cash	1,401,608,000.00		
							Exchange	100,409,000.00		1,502,017,000.00
Aug. 18, 1955—1.427	(a)	(e)	May 19, 1955	Aug. 18, 1955		$99.639	Cash	1,451,206,000.00		
							Exchange	49,187,000.00		1,500,393,000.00
Aug. 25, 1955—1.471	(a)	(e)	May 26, 1955	Aug. 25, 1955		$99.628	Cash	1,420,447,000.00		
							Exchange	79,734,000.00		1,500,181,000.00
Sept. 1, 1955—1.434	(a)	(e)	June 2, 1955	Sept. 1, 1955		$99.638	Cash	1,379,942,000.00		
							Exchange	120,672,000.00		1,500,614,000.00
Sept. 8, 1955—1.390	(a)	(e)	June 9, 1955	Sept. 8, 1955		$99.649	Cash	1,425,434,000.00		
							Exchange	75,021,000.00		1,500,455,000.00
Sept. 15, 1955—1.514	(a)	(e)	June 16, 1955	Sept. 15, 1955		$99.617	Cash	1,375,038,000.00		
							Exchange	127,796,000.00		1,502,834,000.00
Sept. 22, 1955—1.420	(a)	(e)	June 23, 1955	Sept. 22, 1955		$99.641	Cash	1,387,097,000.00		
							Exchange	116,171,000.00		1,503,268,000.00
Sept. 29, 1955—1.401	(a)	(e)	June 30, 1955	Sept. 29, 1955		$99.646	Cash	1,320,196,000.00		
							Exchange	179,847,000.00		1,500,043,000.00
Total Treasury bills								19,513,969,000.00		19,513,969,000.00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 22.—*Description of public debt issues outstanding June 30, 1955*—Continued

Title of loan and rate of interest	Authorizing act	Tax status	Date of loan	When redeemable or payable [2]	Interest payment date	Average price received (per $100)	Amount issued	Amount retired	Amount outstanding
INTEREST-BEARING DEBT—Continued									
Public issues—Continued									
Marketable—Continued									
Certificates of indebtedness:									
1⅛% Series D-1955	(*a*)	(*f*)	Aug. 15, 1954	Aug. 15, 1955	Aug. 15, 1955	Exchange at par	$8,476,645,000.00		$8,476,645,000.00
1¼% Series E-1955	(*a*)	(*f*)	Dec. 15, 1954	Dec. 15, 1955	Dec. 15, 1955	do	5,359,055,000.00		5,359,055,000.00
Total certificates of indebtedness							13,835,700,000.00		13,835,700,000.00
Treasury notes:									
1¾% Series B-1955	(*a*)	(*f*)	Dec. 15, 1950	Dec. 15, 1955	June 15, Dec. 15	Exchange at par	6,853,793,000.00	$1,000.00	6,853,792,000.00
1⅝% Series A-1956	(*a*)	(*f*)	Feb. 15, 1955	Mar. 15, 1956	Sept. 15, Mar. 15	Par	8,471,880,000.00		8,471,880,000.00
2% Series B-1956	(*a*)	(*f*)	May 17, 1955	Aug. 15, 1956	Feb. 15, Aug. 15	Par	2,532,029,000.00		
						Exchange at par	3,174,151,000.00		
							5,706,180,000.00		5,706,180,000.00
2⅞% Series A-1957	(*a*)	(*f*)	Sept. 15, 1953	Mar. 15, 1957	Mar. 15, Sept. 15	Exchange at par	2,996,574,000.00		2,996,574,000.00
1⅝% Series B-1957	(*a*)	(*f*)	Oct. 4, 1954	May 15, 1957	May 15, Nov. 15	Par	4,154,930,000.00		4,154,930,000.00
2% Series C-1957	(*a*)	(*f*)	Feb. 15, 1955	Aug. 15, 1957	Aug. 15, Feb. 15	Exchange at par	3,792,028,000.00		3,792,028,000.00
1⅞% Series A-1959	(*a*)	(*f*)	May 17, 1954	Feb. 15, 1959	Feb. 15, Aug. 15	Par	2,205,071,000.00		
						Exchange at par	2,897,206,000.00		
							5,102,277,000.00		5,102,277,000.00
1½% Series EA-1956	(*a*)	(*f*)	Apr. 1, 1951	Apr. 1, 1956	Apr. 1, Oct. 1	Exchange at par	[4] 1,007,043,000.00		1,007,043,000.00
1½% Series EO-1956	(*a*)	(*f*)	Oct. 1, 1951	Oct. 1, 1956	do	do	[4] 550,008,000.00		550,008,000.00
1½% Series EA-1957	(*a*)	(*f*)	Apr. 1, 1952	Apr. 1, 1957	do	do	[4] 531,296,000.00		531,296,000.00
1½% Series EO-1957	(*a*)	(*f*)	Oct. 1, 1952	Oct. 1, 1957	do	do	[4] 824,196,000.00		824,196,000.00
1½% Series EA-1958	(*a*)	(*f*)	Apr. 1, 1953	Apr. 1, 1958	do	do	382,796,000.00	1,000.00	382,795,000.00
1½% Series EO-1958	(*a*)	(*f*)	Oct. 1, 1953	Oct. 1, 1958	do	do	121,269,000.00		121,269,000.00
1½% Series EA-1959	(*a*)	(*f*)	Apr. 1, 1954	Apr. 1, 1959	do	do	118,847,000.00		118,847,000.00
1½% Series EO-1959	(*a*)	(*f*)	Oct. 1, 1954	Oct. 1, 1959	do	do	99,108,000.00		99,108,000.00
1½% Series EA-1960	(*a*)	(*f*)	Apr. 1, 1955	Apr. 1, 1960	do	do	16,871,000.00		16,871,000.00
Total Treasury notes							40,729,096,000.00	2,000.00	40,729,094,000.00
Treasury bonds:									
2½% of 1956-58	(*a*)	(*f*)	June 2, 1941	On and after Mar. 15, 1956; on Mar. 15, 1958.	Mar. and Sept. 15.	Par	661,750,800.00		
						Exchange at par	786,996,850.00		
							1,448,747,650.00	2,150.00	1,448,745,500.00

2¾% of 1956–59	(a)	(g)	Sept. 15, 1936	On and after Sept. 15, 1956; on Sept. 15, 1959.	do	Par	469, 977, 250. 00		
						Exchange at par	511, 870, 800. 00		
							981, 848, 050. 00	22, 000. 00	981, 826, 050. 00
2¼% of 1956–59	(a)	(f)	Feb. 1, 1944	On and after Sept. 15, 1956; on Sept. 15, 1959.⁵	do	Par	3, 727, 687, 000. 00		
						Exchange at par	94, 871, 500. 00		
							3, 822, 558, 500. 00	1, 055, 000. 00	3, 821, 503, 500. 00
2⅜% of 1957–59	(a)	(f)	Mar. 1, 1952	On and after Mar. 15, 1957; on Mar. 15, 1959.	do	Exchange at par	926, 812, 000. 00	1, 000. 00	926, 811, 000. 00
2⅜% of 1958	(a)	(f)	July 1, 1952	On June 15, 1958	June and Dec. 15	Par	4, 244, 812, 500. 00	1, 500. 00	4, 244, 811, 000. 00
2¾% of 1958–63	(a)	(g)	June 15, 1938	On and after June 15, 1958; on June 15, 1963.	do	Exchange at par	918, 780, 600. 00		918, 780, 600. 00
2½% of 1958	(a)	(f)	Feb. 15, 1953	On Dec. 15, 1958	do	do	2, 368, 366, 000. 00		2, 368, 366, 000. 00
2¼% of 1959–62 (dated June 1, 1945).	(a)	(f)	June 1, 1945	On and after June 15, 1959; on June 15, 1962.⁵	do	Par	5, 284, 068, 500. 00	7, 987, 500. 00	5, 276, 081, 000. 00
2¼% of 1959–62 (dated Nov. 15, 1945).	(a)	(f)	Nov. 15, 1945	On and after Dec. 15, 1959; on Dec. 15, 1962.⁵	do	do	3, 469, 671, 000. 00	5, 063, 000. 00	3, 464, 608, 000. 00
2⅛% of 1960	(a)	(f)	Aug. 15, 1954	On Nov. 15, 1960	May and Nov. 15.	Exchange at par	3, 806, 484, 000. 00		3, 806, 484, 000. 00
2¾% of 1960–65	(a)	(g)	Dec. 15, 1938	On and after Dec. 15, 1960; on Dec. 15, 1965.	June and Dec. 15	Par	402, 892, 800. 00		
						Exchange at par	188, 196, 700. 00		
						Exchange at $102.375.	894, 295, 600. 00		
							1, 485, 385, 100. 00	2, 000. 00	1, 485, 383, 100. 00
2¾% of 1961	(a)	(f)	Nov. 9, 1953	On Sept. 15, 1961	Mar. and Sept. 15.	Par	2, 239, 262, 000. 00		2, 239, 262, 000. 00
2½% of 1961	(a)	(f)	Feb. 15, 1954	On Nov. 15, 1961	May and Nov. 15	Exchange at par	11, 177, 153, 500. 00		11, 177, 153, 500. 00
2½% of 1962–67	(a)	(f)	May 5, 1942	On and after June 15, 1962; on June 15, 1967.⁵	June and Dec. 15	Par	2, 118, 164, 500. 00	2, 373, 900. 00	2, 115, 790, 600. 00
2½% of 1963	(a)	(f)	Dec. 15, 1954	On Aug. 15, 1963	Aug. and Feb. 15	Exchange at par	6, 754, 695, 500. 00		6, 754, 695, 500. 00
2½% of 1963–68	(a)	(f)	Dec. 1, 1942	On and after Dec. 15, 1963; on Dec. 15, 1968.⁵	June and Dec. 15	Par	2, 830, 914, 000. 00	5, 242, 000. 00	2, 825, 672, 000. 00
2½% of 1964–69 (dated Apr. 15, 1943).	(a)	(f)	Apr. 15, 1943	On and after June 15, 1964; on June 15, 1969.⁵	do	do	3, 761, 904, 000. 00	8, 566, 000. 00	3, 753, 338, 000. 00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 22.—*Description of public debt issues outstanding June 30, 1955*—Continued

Title of loan and rate of interest	Authorizing act	Tax status	Date of loan	When redeemable or payable [2]	Interest payment date	Average price received (per $100)	Amount issued	Amount retired	Amount outstanding
INTEREST-BEARING DEBT—Continued									
Public issues—Continued									
Marketable—Continued									
Treasury bonds—Con.									
2½% of 1964–69 (dated Sept. 15, 1943).	(a)	(f)	Sept. 15, 1943	On and after Dec. 15, 1964; on Dec. 15, 1969.[5]	June and Dec. 15	Par	$3,778,754,000.00		
						Exchange at par	59,444,000.00		
							3,838,198,000.00	$8,468,000.00	$3,829,730,000.00
2½% of 1965–70	(a)	(f)	Feb. 1, 1944	On and after Mar. 15, 1965; on Mar. 15, 1970.[5]	Mar. and Sept. 15.	Par	5,120,861,500.00		
						Exchange at par	76,533,000.00		
							5,197,394,500.00	479,601,500.00	4,717,793,000.00
2½% of 1966–71	(a)	(f)	Dec. 1, 1944	On and after Mar. 15, 1966; on Mar. 15, 1971.[5]	do	Par	3,447,511,500.00		
						Exchange at par	33,353,500.00		
							3,480,865,000.00	520,359,000.00	2,960,506,000.00
2½% of 1967–72 (dated June 1, 1945).	(a)	(f)	June 1, 1945	On and after June 15, 1967; on June 15, 1972.[5]	June and Dec. 15	Par	7,967,261,000.00	6,084,915,000.00	1,882,346,000.00
2½% of 1967–72 (dated Oct. 20, 1941).	(a)	(f)	Oct. 20, 1941	On and after Sept. 15, 1967; on Sept. 15, 1972.	Mar. and Sept. 15	Par	2,527,073,950.00		
						Exchange at par	188,971,200.00		
							2,716,045,150.00	29,300.00	2,716,015,850.00
2½% of 1967–72 (dated Nov. 15, 1945).	(a)	(f)	Nov. 15, 1945	On and after Dec. 15, 1967; on Dec. 15, 1972.[5]	June and Dec. 15	Par	11,688,868,500.00	7,877,042,500.00	3,811,826,000.00
3¼% of 1978–83	(a)	(f)	May 1, 1953	On and after June 15, 1978; on June 15, 1983.[5]	do	Par	1,188,769,175.00		
						Exchange at par	417,314,825.00		
							1,606,084,000.00	1,000.00	1,606,083,000.00
3% of 1995	(a)	(f)	Feb. 15, 1955	On Feb. 15, 1995 [5]	Aug. and Feb. 15	Exchange at par	1,923,642,000.00		1,923,642,000.00
Total Treasury bonds.							96,057,985,550.00	15,000,732,350.00	81,057,253,200.00
Other bonds:									
3% Panama Canal loan of 1961.	(b)	(h)	June 1, 1911	On June 1, 1961	Mar., June, Sept. and Dec. 1.	$102.582	50,000,000.00	200,000.00	[14] 49,800,000.00

2½% Postal savings bonds (49th Series).	(c)	(h)	July 1, 1935	1 year from date of issue; 20 years from date of issue.	July 1	Par	20, 744, 000. 00		[14] 20, 744, 000. 00
Total other bonds.							70, 744, 000. 00	200, 000. 00	70, 544, 000. 00
Total marketable obligations.							170, 207,494,550.00	15, 000, 934, 350. 00	155, 206, 560, 200. 00
Nonmarketable:									
Treasury savings notes, series and approximate yield if held to maturity (%):			15th day of each month:	Redeemable in payment of Federal income, estate, or gift taxes at any time after 2 months from issue date. Redeemable for cash at option of owner at any time after 4 months from issue date:					
A-1955—1.88	(a)	(f)	July to Dec. 1952.	Payable 3 years from issue date.	Interest is payable with principal at time of redemption. No interest is payable if note is inscribed in the name of a bank that accepts demand deposits, unless note is acquired by such bank through forfeiture of a loan.	Par	1, 006, 744, 200. 00	921, 210, 600. 00	85, 533, 600. 00
A-1956—1.88	(a)	(f)	Jan. to Apr. 1953.	do	do	do	325, 208, 500. 00	283, 296, 400. 00	41, 912, 100. 00
B-1955—2.47	(a)	(f)	July to Sept. 1953.	Payable 2 years from issue date.	do	do	1, 712, 204, 700. 00	462, 352, 800. 00	1, 249, 851, 900. 00
C-1955-A—2.21	(a)	(f)	Sept. and Oct. 1953.	do	do	do	679, 640, 300. 00	178, 246, 200. 00	501, 394, 100. 00
Total Treasury savings notes.							3, 723, 797, 700. 00	1, 845, 106, 000. 00	1, 878, 691, 700. 00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 22.—*Description of public debt issues outstanding June 30, 1955*—Continued

Title of loan and rate of interest	Authorizing act	Tax status	Date of loan	When redeemable or payable [2]	Interest payment date	Average price received (per $100)	Amount issued	Amount retired	Amount outstanding
INTEREST-BEARING DEBT—Continued									
Public issues—Continued									
Nonmarketable—Con.									
United States savings bonds; series and approximate yield to maturity (%): [6]			First day of each month:						
E-1941—2.90 [7]	(a)	(f)	May to Dec. 1941.	After 60 days from issue date, on demand at option of owner; 10 years from issue date, but, at the option of owner, may be held and will accrue interest for additional 10 years. [8]	Sold at a discount; payable at par on maturity.	$75	$1,720,934,011.51	$1,184,822,365.70	$536,111,645.81
E-1942—2.90 [9]	(a)	(f)	Jan. to Apr. 1942.	do	do	$75	2,109,880,032.94	1,408,471,138.15	701,408,894.79
E-1942—2.95 [9]	(a)	(f)	May to Dec. 1942.	do	do	$75	5,512,953,229.20	3,921,102,113.39	1,591,851,115.81
E-1943—2.95 [7]	(a)	(f)	Jan. to Dec. 1943.	do	do	$75	12,292,226,131.12	8,638,600,658.24	3,653,625,472.88
E-1944—2.95 [7]	(a)	(f)	Jan. to Dec. 1944.	do	do	$75	14,291,009,329.24	9,763,129,078.05	4,527,880,251.19
E-1945—2.95 [10]	(a)	(f)	Jan. to June 1945.	do	do	$75	6,493,660,587.42	4,222,567,587.42	2,271,093,000.00
E-1945—2.90 [10]	(a)	(f)	July to Dec. 1945.	do	do	$75	4,625,460,762.40	2,762,929,795.89	1,862,530,966.51
E-1946—2.90	(a)	(f)	Jan. to Dec. 1946.	do	do	$75	4,891,778,451.10	2,702,058,280.64	2,189,720,170.46
E-1947—2.90	(a)	(f)	Jan. to Dec. 1947.	do	do	$75	4,517,167,394.45	2,286,720,227.71	2,230,447,166.74
E-1948—2.90	(a)	(f)	Jan. to Dec. 1948.	do	do	$75	4,583,136,716.74	2,237,959,330.09	2,345,177,386.65
E-1949—2.90	(a)	(f)	Jan. to Dec. 1949.	do	do	$75	4,446,660,571.38	2,133,094,494.46	2,313,566,076.92
E-1950—2.90	(a)	(f)	Jan. to Dec. 1950.	do	do	$75	3,860,362,020.39	1,800,162,367.99	2,060,199,652.40
E-1951—2.90	(a)	(f)	Jan. to Dec. 1951.	do	do	$75	3,360,270,359.34	1,573,881,139.12	1,786,389,220.22

E-1952—2.90 (Jan. to Apr. 1952).	(a)	(f)	Jan. to Apr. 1952.	do	do	$75	1, 154, 892, 764. 09	533, 125, 804. 84	621, 766, 959. 25
E-1952—3.00 (May to Dec. 1952).	(a)	(f)	May to Dec. 1952.	After 2 months from issue date, on demand at option of owner; 9 years 8 months from issue date, but, at the option of owner, may be held and will accrue interest for additional 10 years.[8]	Sold at a discount; payable at par on maturity.	$75	2, 380, 039, 833. 05	1, 020, 444, 504. 60	1, 359, 595, 328. 45
E-1953—3.00	(a)	(f)	Jan. to Dec. 1953.	do	do	$75	4, 008, 268, 096. 60	1, 512, 779, 841. 60	2, 495, 488, 255. 00
E-1954—3.00	(a)	(f)	Jan. to Dec. 1954.	do	do	$75	4, 051, 359, 087. 85	1, 160, 600, 311. 75	2, 890, 758, 776. 10
E-1955—3.00	(a)	(f)	Jan. to June 1955.	do	do	$75	1, 838, 219, 212. 50	199, 365, 056. 25	1, 638, 854, 156. 25
Unclassified sales and redemptions.							97, 021, 925. 10	2, 592, 710. 08	94, 429, 215. 02
Total series E							86, 235, 300, 516. 42	49, 064, 406, 805. 97	37, 170, 893, 710. 45
F-1943—2.53	(a)	(f)	July to Dec. 1943.	After 6 months from issue date, on demand at option of owner on 1 month's notice; 12 years from issue date.	do	$74	412, 877, 120. 87	190, 377, 869. 47	222, 499, 251. 40
F-1944—2.53	(a)	(f)	Jan. to Dec. 1944.	do	do	$74	932, 474, 333. 93	364, 622, 421. 71	567, 851, 912. 22
F-1945—2.53	(a)	(f)	Jan. to Dec. 1945.	do	do	$74	701, 495, 870. 94	247, 324, 716. 24	454, 171, 154. 70
F-1946—2.53	(a)	(f)	Jan. to Dec. 1946.	do	do	$74	375, 542, 327. 92	157, 400, 714. 04	218, 141, 613. 88
F-1947—2.53	(a)	(f)	Jan. to Dec. 1947.	do	do	$74	381. 540, 287. 20	145, 739, 588. 91	235, 800, 698. 29
F-1948—2.53	(a)	(f)	Jan. to Dec. 1948.	do	do	$74	546, 733, 047. 00	113, 711, 164. 98	433, 021, 882. 02
F-1949—2.53	(a)	(f)	Jan. to Dec. 1949.	do	do	$74	256, 600, 465. 03	77, 236, 687. 20	179, 363, 777. 83
F-1950—2.53	(a)	(f)	Jan. to Dec. 1950.	do	do	$74	432, 193, 901. 11	86, 414, 328. 04	345, 779, 573. 07
F-1951—2.53	(a)	(f)	Jan. to Dec. 1951.	do	do	$74	129, 952, 684. 04	27, 433, 727. 79	102, 518, 956. 25
F-1952—2.53	(a)	(f)	Jan. to Apr. 1952.	do	do	$74	42, 188, 455. 49	8, 015, 701. 49	34, 172, 754. 00
Unclassified sales and redemptions								394, 084. 07	[11] 394, 084. 07
Total Series F							4, 211, 598, 493. 53	1, 418, 671, 003. 94	2, 792, 927, 489. 56

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 22.—*Description of public debt issues outstanding June 30, 1955*—Continued

Title of loan and rate of interest	Authorizing act	Tax status	Date of loan	When redeemable or payable [2]	Interest payment date	Average price received (per $100)	Amount issued	Amount retired	Amount outstanding
INTEREST-BEARING DEBT—Continued									
Public issues—Continued									
Nonmarketable—Con. United States savings bonds; series and approximate yield to maturity (%):[6]—Con.									
G-1943—2.50	(a)	(f)	July to Dec. 1943.	After 6 months from issue date, on demand at option of owner on 1 month's notice; 12 years from issue date.	Semiannually	Par	$1,139,966,400.00	$449,320,400.00	$690,646,000.00
G-1944—2.50	(a)	(f)	Jan. to Dec. 1944.	do	do	do	2,894,068,900.00	952,734,200.00	1,941,334,700.00
G-1945—2.50	(a)	(f)	Jan. to Dec. 1945.	do	do	do	2,542,313,500.00	752,676,600.00	1,789,636,900.00
G-1946—2.50	(a)	(f)	Jan. to Dec. 1946.	do	do	do	2,663,921,200.00	823,100,300.00	1,840,820,900.00
G-1947—2.50	(a)	(f)	Jan. to Dec. 1947.	do	do	do	2,247,340,000.00	642,164,700.00	1,605,175,300.00
G-1948—2.50	(a)	(f)	Jan. to Dec. 1948.	do	do	do	2,542,166,500.00	439,317,400.00	2,102,849,100.00
G-1949—2.50	(a)	(f)	Jan. to Dec. 1949.	do	do	do	1,433,049,200.00	302,169,100.00	1,130,880,100.00
G-1950—2.50	(a)	(f)	Jan. to Dec. 1950.	do	do	do	1,938,700,100.00	291,039,300.00	1,647,660,800.00
G-1951—2.50	(a)	(f)	Jan. to Dec. 1951.	do	do	do	644,433,500.00	102,017,000.00	542,416,500.00
G-1952—2.50	(a)	(f)	Jan. to Apr. 1952.	do	do	do	163,428,200.00	24,222,200.00	139,206,000.00
Unclassified sales and redemptions.								929,500.00	[11] 929,500.00
Total Series G							18,209,387,500.00	4,779,690,700.00	13,429,696,800.00
H-1952—3.00	(a)	(f)	June to Dec. 1952.	After 6 months from issue date, on demand at option of owner	Semiannually	Par	191,480,500.00	24,218,000.00	167,262,500.00

				on 1 month's notice; 9 years 8 months from issue date.					
H-1953—3.00	(a)	(f)	Jan. to Dec. 1953.	do	do	do	470, 489, 500. 00	37, 337, 500. 00	433, 152, 000. 00
H-1954—3.00	(a)	(f)	Jan. to Dec. 1954.	do	do	do	877, 678, 500. 00	24, 347, 000. 00	853, 331, 500. 00
H-1955—3.00	(a)	(f)	Jan. to June 1955.	do	do	do	634, 962, 000. 00	237, 500. 00	634, 724, 500. 00
Unclassified sales and redemptions.							22, 907, 500. 00		22, 907, 500. 00
Total Series H							2, 197, 518, 000. 00	86, 140, 000. 00	2, 111, 378, 000. 00
J-1952—2.76	(a)	(f)	May to Dec. 1952.	After 6 months from issue date, on demand at option of owner on 1 month's notice; 12 years from issue date.	Sold at a discount; payable at par on maturity.	$72	92, 161, 630. 41	12, 731, 161. 62	79, 430, 468. 79
J-1953—2.76	(a)	(f)	Jan. to Dec. 1953.	do	do	$72	133, 855, 759. 45	10, 858, 385. 40	122, 997, 374. 05
J-1954—2.76	(a)	(f)	Jan. to Dec. 1954.	do	do	$72	333, 791, 221. 97	10, 111, 479. 46	323, 679, 742. 51
J-1955—2.76	(a)	(f)	Jan. to June 1955.	do	do	$72	143, 943, 444. 00	42, 408. 00	143, 901, 036. 00
Unclassified sales and redemptions.							6, 016, 442. 00	202, 516. 06	5, 813, 925. 94
Total Series J							709, 768, 497. 83	33, 945, 950. 54	675, 822, 547. 29
K-1952—2.76	(a)	(f)	May to Dec. 1952.	After 6 months from issue date, on demand at option of owner on 1 month's notice; 12 years from issue date.	Semiannually	Par	291, 931, 500. 00	25, 692, 000. 00	266, 239, 500. 00
K-1953—2.76	(a)	(f)	Jan. to Dec. 1953.	do	do	do	302, 919, 000. 00	18, 142, 500. 00	284, 776, 500. 00
K-1954—2.76	(a)	(f)	Jan. to Dec. 1954.	do	do	do	981, 673, 000. 00	13, 136, 500. 00	968, 536, 500. 00
K-1955—2.76	(a)	(f)	Jan. to June 1955.	do	do	do	422, 937, 500. 00	211, 000. 00	422, 726, 500. 00
Unclassified sales and redemptions.							12, 796, 000. 00		12, 796, 000. 00
Total Series K							2, 012, 257, 000. 00	57, 182, 000. 00	1, 955, 075, 000. 00
Total United States savings bonds.							113,575,830,007. 78	55, 440, 036, 460. 45	58, 135, 793, 547. 33

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 22.—*Description of public debt issues outstanding June 30, 1955*—Continued

Title of loan and rate of interest	Authorizing act	Tax status	Date of loan	When redeemable or payable [2]	Interest payment date	Average price received (per $100)	Amount issued	Amount retired	Amount outstanding
INTEREST-BEARING DEBT—Continued									
Public issues—Con.									
Depositary bonds: 2% First series	(*a*)	(*f*)	Various dates from: July 1943	At option of United States or owner any time upon 30 to 60 days' notice; 12 years from issue date.	June and Dec. 1	Par	$871,962,500.00	$454,849,000.00	$417,113,500.00
Treasury bonds, investment series: 2½% Series A-1965	(*a*)	(*f*)	Oct. 1, 1947	On and after Apr. 1, 1948, on demand at option of owner on 1 month's notice on Oct. 1, 1965.	Apr. 1, Oct. 1	do	969,960,000.00	57,145,000.00	912,815,000.00
2¾% Series B-1975-80.	(*a*)	(*f*)	Apr. 1, 1951	Apr. 1, 1975, exchangeable at any time at option of owner for marketable Treasury notes; [5] [12] on Apr. 1, 1980.	do	Par	451,397,500.00		
						Exchange at par	14,879,956,500.00		
							15,331,354,000.00	[4] 3,655,682,000.00	11,675,672,000.00
Total Treasury bonds, investment series.							16,301,314,000.00	3,712,827,000.00	12,588,487,000.00
Total nonmarketable obligations.							134,472,904,207.78	61,452,818,460.45	73,020,085,747.33
Total public issues.							304,680,398,757.78	76,453,752,810.45	228,226,645,947.33
Special issues									
Adjusted service certificate fund (certificates): 4% Series 1956	(*a*)	(*i*)	Jan. 1, 1955	On demand; on Jan. 1, 1956.	Jan. 1	Par	4,724,000.00	135,000.00	4,589,000.00

Canal Zone Postal Savings System (notes):			Various dates from:	Redeemable after 1 year from date of issue and payable on June 30:				
2% Series 1956	(a)	(i)	Jan. 28, 1952	1956	June 30, Dec. 31	do	550, 000. 00	250, 000. 00	300, 000. 00
2% Series 1957	(a)	(i)	June 30, 1952	1957	do	do	500, 000. 00		500, 000. 00
Civil service retirement fund (certificates):								
3% Series 1956	(a)	(i)	June 30, 1955	On demand; on June 30, 1956.	June 30	do	4, 054, 542, 000. 00		4, 054, 542, 000. 00
Civil service retirement fund (notes):			Various dates from June 30:	Redeemable after 1 year from date of issue and payable on June 30:				
4% Series 1956	(a)	(i)	1951	1956	do	do	1, 101, 839, 000. 00		1, 101, 839, 000. 00
4% Series 1957	(a)	(i)	1952	1957	do	do	1, 351, 859, 000. 00	363, 337, 000. 00	988, 522, 000. 00
3% Series 1956	(a)	(i)	1951	1956	do	do	3, 408, 000. 00		3, 408, 000. 00
3% Series 1957	(a)	(i)	1952	1957	do	do	3, 462, 000. 00		3, 462, 000. 00
Farm tenant mortgage insurance fund (notes):				Redeemable after 1 year from date of issue and payable on Dec. 31:				
2% Series 1955	(a)	(i)	Nov. 26, 1951	1955	June 30, Dec. 31	do	250, 000. 00		250, 000. 00
2% Series 1957	(a)	(i)	Dec. 31, 1952	1957	do	do	1, 000, 000. 00		1, 000, 000. 00
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (notes):			Various dates from Dec. 1:	Redeemable after 1 year from date of issue and payable on Dec. 1:				
2% Series 1955	(a)	(i)	1950	1955	June 1, Dec. 1	do	83, 000, 000. 00	79, 600, 000. 00	3, 400, 000. 00
2% Series 1956	(a)	(i)	1951	1956	do	do	428, 500, 000. 00	54, 500, 000. 00	374, 000, 000. 00
2% Series 1957	(a)	(i)	1952	1957	do	do	149, 000, 000. 00	52, 600, 000. 00	96, 400, 000. 00
2% Series 1958	(a)	(i)	1953	1958	do	do	150, 900, 000. 00	20, 000, 000. 00	130, 900, 000. 00
2% Series 1959	(a)	(i)	1954	1959	do	do	230, 700, 000. 00		230, 700, 000. 00
Federal home loan banks (notes):			Various dates from:	Redeemable after 1 year from date of issue and payable on June 30:				
2% Series 1957	(a)	(i)	July 11, 1952	1957	June 30, Dec. 31	do	17, 200, 000. 00	7, 100, 000. 00	10, 100, 000. 00
2% Series 1958	(a)	(i)	June 30, 1953	1958	do	do	39, 900, 000. 00	500, 000. 00	39, 400, 000. 00
2% Series 1959	(a)	(i)	July 15, 1954	1959	do	do	500, 000. 00		500, 000. 00
			Various dates from:					
1½% Series 1958	(a)	(i)	Oct. 7, 1953	1958	do	do	124, 800, 000. 00	45, 750, 000. 00	79, 050, 000, 00
1½% Series 1959	(a)	(i)	July 2, 1954	1959	do	do	25, 500, 000. 00	4, 500, 000. 00	21, 000, 000. 00
1¼% Series 1958	(a)	(i)	Jan. 19, 1954	1958	do	do	68, 900, 000. 00	39, 250, 000. 00	29, 650, 000. 00
1¼% Series 1959	(a)	(i)	July 2, 1954	1959	do	do	24, 900, 000. 00	4, 500, 000. 00	20, 400, 000. 00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 22.—*Description of public debt issues outstanding June 30, 1955*—Continued

Title of loan and rate of interest	Authorizing act	Tax status	Date of loan	When redeemable or payable [2]	Interest payment date	Average price received (per $100)	Amount issued	Amount retired	Amount outstanding
INTEREST-BEARING DEBT—Continued									
Special issues—Continued									
Federal Housing Administration									
Military housing insurance fund (notes):									
2% Series 1959	(a)	(i)	Nov. 10, 1954	1959	June 30, Dec. 31	Par	$2,400,000.00		$2,400,000.00
Mutual mortgage insurance fund (notes):									
2% Series 1958	(a)	(i)	Mar. 19, 1954	1958	do	do	9,800,000.00		9,800,000.00
2% Series 1959	(a)	(i)	Aug. 19, 1954	1959	do	do	26,200,000.00	20,000,000.00	6,200,000.00
National defense housing insurance fund (notes):									
2% Series 1959	(a)	(i)	do	1959	do	do	3,000,000.00	1,400,000.00	1,600,000.00
Section 220 housing insurance fund (notes):									
2% Series 1959	(a)	(i)	Aug. 20, 1954	1959	do	do	750,000.00		750,000.00
Section 221 housing insurance fund (notes):									
2% Series 1959	(a)	(i)	do	1959	do	do	750,000.00		750,000.00
Servicemen's mortgage insurance fund (notes):									
2% Series 1959	(a)	(i)	do	1959	do	do	750,000.00		750,000.00
Title I housing insurance fund (notes):									
2% Series 1958	(a)	(i)	Mar. 1, 1954	1958	do	do	450,000.00	400,000.00	50,000.00
2% Series 1959	(a)	(i)	Various dates from: Aug. 19, 1954	1959	do	do	700,000.00		700,000.00
Title I insurance fund (notes):									
2% Series 1959	(a)	(i)	Aug. 20, 1954	1959	do	do	38,000,000.00		38,000,000.00
War housing insurance fund (notes):									
2% Series 1959	(a)	(i)	Aug. 19, 1954	1959	do	do	21,800,000.00	19,200,000.00	2,600,000.00
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund (certificates):									
2¼% Series 1956	(a)	(i)	June 30, 1955	On demand; on June 30, 1956.	do	do	18,238,792,000.00		18,238,792,000.00

Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation (notes):				Redeemable after 1 year from date of issue and payable on June 30:					
2% Series 1956	(a)	(i)	June 26, 1952	1956	do	do	2,000,000.00		2,000,000.00
			Various dates from:						
2% Series 1957	(a)	(i)	Sept. 3, 1952	1957	do	do	9,000,000.00		9,000,000.00
2% Series 1958	(a)	(i)	June 30, 1953	1958	do	do	41,840,000.00		41,840,000.00
2% Series 1959	(a)	(i)	June 30, 1954	1959	do	do	35,850,000.00		35,850,000.00
2% Series 1960	(a)	(i)	June 30, 1955	1960	do	do	5,500,000.00		5,500,000.00
Foreign service retirement fund (certificates):									
4% Series 1956	(a)	(i)	June 30, 1955	On demand; on June 30, 1956.	June 30	do	9,970,000.00		9,970,000.00
3% Series 1956	(a)	(i)	June 30, 1955	On demand; on June 30, 1956.	do	do	521,000.00		521,000.00
Foreign service retirement fund (notes):			Various dates from June 30:	Redeemable after 1 year from date of issue and payable on June 30:					
4% Series 1956	(a)	(i)	1951	1956	do	do	2,436,000.00		2,436,000.00
4% Series 1957	(a)	(i)	1952	1957	do	do	3,377,800.00		3,377,800.00
3% Series 1956	(a)	(i)	1951	1956	do	do	101,000.00		101,000.00
3% Series 1957	(a)	(i)	1952	1957	do	do	152,600.00		152,600.00
Government life insurance fund (certificates):									
3½% Series 1956	(a)	(i)	June 30, 1955	On demand; on June 30, 1956.	do	do	1,232,685,000.00		1,232,685,000.00
National service life insurance fund (notes):			Various dates from June 30:	Redeemable after 1 year from date of issue and payable on June 30:					
3% Series 1956	(a)	(i)	1951	1956	do	do	792,000,000.00		792,000,000.00
3% Series 1957	(a)	(i)	1952	1957	do	do	375,485,000.00		375,485,000.00
3% Series 1958	(a)	(i)	1953	1958	do	do	1,202,535,000.00		1,202,535,000.00
3% Series 1959	(a)	(i)	1954	1959	do	do	2,613,000,000.00		2,613,000,000.00
3% Series 1960	(a)	(i)	June 30, 1955	1960	do	do	362,608,000.00		362,608,000.00
Postal Savings System (notes):									
2% Series 1957	(a)	(i)	June 30, 1952	1957	June 30, Dec. 31	do	341,000,000.00	324,000,000.00	17,000,000.00
			Various dates from:						
2% Series 1959	(a)	(i)	July 7, 1954	1959	do	do	116,500,000.00	43,000,000.00	73,500,000.00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 22.—*Description of public debt issues outstanding June 30, 1955*—Continued

Title of loan and rate of interest	Authorizing act	Tax status	Date of loan	When redeemable or payable [2]	Interest payment date	Average price received (per $100)	Amount issued	Amount retired	Amount outstanding
INTEREST-BEARING DEBT—Continued									
Railroad retirement account (notes):			Various dates from June 30:						
3% Series 1956	(a)	(i)	1951	1956	June 30	Par	$643,729,000.00		$643,729,000.00
3% Series 1957	(a)	(i)	1952	1957	do	do	1,028,046,000.00		1,028,046,000.00
3% Series 1958	(a)	(i)	1953	1958	do	do	873,073,000.00		873,073,000.00
3% Series 1959	(a)	(i)	1954	1959	do	do	794,611,000.00		794,611,000.00
3% Series 1960	(a)	(i)	June 30, 1955	1960	do	do	146,444,000.00		146,444,000.00
Unemployment trust fund (certificates):									
2¼% Series 1956	(a)	(i)	do	On demand; on June 30, 1956.	June 30, Dec. 31	do	7,478,915,000.00		7,478,915,000.00
Veterans special term insurance fund (certificates):									
2% Series 1956	(a)	(i)	do	do	June 30	do	9,589,000.00		9,589,000.00
Total special issues							44,330,294,400.00	$1,080,022,000.00	43,250,272,400.00
Total interest-bearing debt outstanding.							349,010,693,157.78	77,533,774,810.45	271,476,918,347.33
MATURED DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED									
Old debt matured—issued prior to April 1, 1917.[13]	(d)								[14] 1,376,490.26
2½% Postal savings bonds	(c)								[14] 2,042,720.00
First Liberty bonds, at various interest rates.	(d)								[14] 1,276,650.00
Other Liberty bonds and Victory notes, at various interest rates.	(d)								5,715,400.00
Treasury bonds, at various interest rates.	(a)								190,660,950.00
Adjusted service bonds of 1945.	(a)								3,551,100.00

Treasury notes, at various interest rates.	(a)								14, 532, 100. 00
Treasury savings notes	(a)								39, 670, 600. 00
Treasury notes, tax series	(a)								471, 100. 00
Certificates of indebtedness, at various interest rates.	(a)								28, 055, 450. 00
Treasury bills	(a)								12, 794, 000. 00
Treasury savings certificates	(a)								[14] 87, 450. 00
United States savings bonds	(a)								506, 138, 200. 00
Armed forces leave bonds	(a)								30, 635, 425. 00
Total matured debt on which interest has ceased.									837, 007, 635. 26

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 22.—*Description of public debt issues outstanding June 30, 1955*—Continued

Title of loan	Amount issued	Amount outstanding
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST		
Special notes of the United States (issued pursuant to the provisions of the Bretton Woods Agreements Act, approved July 31, 1945, and under the authority of and subject to the provisions of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended. The notes are nonnegotiable, bear no interest, and are payable on demand):		
International Monetary Fund series		$1,567,000,000.00
United States savings stamps (Public Debt Act of 1942)		48,073,927.95
Excess profits tax refund bonds (issued under the authority of and subject to the provisions of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, and Sections 780 to 783, inclusive, of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended. Issued in series depending upon the tax years for which credits are available and in amounts certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Bear no interest and mature at yearly intervals after the cessation of hostilities, as provided by Section 780 (E) of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended, and are redeemable at the option of the owner on or after Jan. 1, 1946):		
First Series		574,620.96
Second Series		511,704.52
Total		1,086,325.48
Old demand notes (acts of July 17, 1861 (12 Stat. 259); Aug. 5, 1861 (12 Stat. 313); Feb. 12, 1862 (12 Stat. 338)). (Greatest amount ever authorized to be outstanding, $60,000,000)	[16] $60,030,000.00	[14] 52,917.50
Fractional currency (acts of July 17, 1862 (12 Stat. 592); March 3, 1863 (12 Stat. 711); June 30, 1864 (13 Stat. 220)). (Greatest amount ever authorized to be outstanding, $50,000,000)	[16] 368,724,080.00	[14] [17] 1,966,235.72
Legal tender notes (acts of Feb. 25, 1862 (12 Stat. 345); July 11, 1862 (12 Stat. 532); Mar. 3, 1863 (12 Stat. 710); May 31, 1878 (20 Stat. 87); Mar. 14, 1900 (31 Stat. 45); Mar. 4, 1907 (34 Stat. 1200)). (Greatest amount ever authorized to be outstanding, $450,000,000.)	346,681,016.00	346,681,016.00
Less gold reserve		156,039,430.93
National bank notes (redemption account) (the act of July 14, 1890 (20 Stat. 289), provides that balances standing with the Treasurer of the United States to the respective credits of national banks for deposits made to redeem the circulating notes of such banks, and all deposits thereafter received for like purpose, shall be covered into the Treasury as a miscellaneous receipt, and the Treasurer of the United States shall redeem from the general cash in the Treasury the circulating notes of said banks which may come into his possession subject to redemption, * * * and the balance remaining of the deposits so covered shall, at the close of each month, be reported on the monthly public debt statement as debt of the United States bearing no interest). (Authorized to be outstanding at one time. Indefinite.)		[14] 231,790,847.50
Thrift and Treasury savings stamps		[14] 3,711,588.50
Total debt bearing no interest		2,044,323,427.72
Gross debt (including $16,275,305,386.04 debt incurred to finance expenditures of Government corporations for which obligations of such corporations are held by the Treasury)		274,358,249,410.31
Guaranteed obligations not owned by the Treasury		44,142,961.23
Total gross public debt and guaranteed obligations		274,402,392,371.54
Deduct debt not subject to statutory limitation. (See footnote 14.)		503,490,484.55
Total debt subject to limitation [15]		273,898,901,886.99

[1] For summary on basis of daily Treasury statements, see table 21.

[2] Redeemable at the option of the United States on and after dates indicated, except where otherwise stated. In case of Treasury bonds and Treasury Bonds, Investment Series B-1975-80, now outstanding, such bonds may be redeemed only on interest dates, and 4 months' notice of redemption must be given.

[3] Treasury bills are noninterest-bearing and are sold on a discount basis with competitive bids for each issue. The average sale price of these series gives an approximate yield on a bank discount basis (360 days a year) as indicated opposite each issue of bills. This yield differs slightly from the yield on a true discount basis (365 days a year) which is shown in the summary in table 21.

[4] Includes exchanges made by the Federal Reserve System of $1,000,000,000 of Treasury Bonds, Investment Series B-1975-80, for Treasury notes of Series EA-1956, $500,000,000 each for Treasury notes of Series EO-1956 and EA-1957, and $713,848,000 for Treasury notes of Series EO-1957.

[5] Redeemable, at par and accrued interest, to date of payment, at any time upon the death of the owner at the option of the duly constituted representative of the deceased owner's estate, provided entire proceeds of redemption are applied to payment of Federal estate taxes due from deceased owner's estate.

[6] Amounts issued and retired for Series E, F, and J include accrued discount; amounts outstanding are stated at current redemption values. Amounts issued, retired, and outstanding for Series G, H, and K are stated at par value.

[7] Approximate yield if held from issue date to end of 10-year extension period.

[8] Owners have the option of retaining the matured bonds for a further 10-year period and earning interest upon maturity values thereof. During this additional 10-year period interest on bonds bearing issue dates of May 1, 1941, through Apr. 1, 1942, will accrue at the rate of 2½ percent simple interest each year for the first 7½ years, and then increase for the remaining 2½ years to bring the aggregate interest return to approximately 2.9 percent, compounded semiannually. On bonds bearing issue date of May 1, 1942, and subsequent dates, interest will accrue after maturity at the rate of approximately 3 percent per annum, compounded semiannually, for each half-year period of the extension period. Matured Series E bonds in amounts of $500 (maturity value), or multiples thereof, may be exchanged for Series K bonds (Treasury Department Circular 906, Apr. 29, 1952).

[9] If held from issue date to end of 10-year extension period, bonds of this series dated Jan. 1, 1942, through Apr. 1, 1942, yield approximately 2.9 percent and those dated May 1, 1942, through Dec. 1, 1942, yield approximately 2.95 percent.

[10] Matured bonds of this series yield approximately 2.95 percent if held from issue date to end of 10-year extension period, and unmatured bonds of this series yield approximately 2.9 percent if held to maturity.

[11] Deduct.

[12] May be exchanged at option of owner for marketable 1½ percent 5-year Treasury notes, dated Apr. 1 and Oct. 1 next preceding the date of exchange.

[13] For detailed information see 1951 annual report, page 772.

[14] The items not subject to the statutory debt limitation are keyed to this footnote and consist of (a) Panama Canal and Postal savings bonds; (b) certain matured debt; and (c) certain debt bearing no interest.

[15] Statutory debt limit of $275,000,000,000 was temporarily increased by act approved Aug. 28, 1954, to $281,000,000,000 until June 30, 1955. The act approved June 30, 1955, continues this temporary increase until June 30, 1956. See exhibit 16.

[16] Includes amounts authorized to be outstanding at present time and amounts issued on deposits including reissues.

[17] After deducting amounts officially estimated to have been lost or irrevocably destroyed.

AUTHORIZING ACTS:

(*a*) Sept. 24, 1917, as amended.
(*b*) Aug. 5, 1909, Feb. 4, 1910, and Mar. 2, 1911.
(*c*) June 25, 1910.
(*d*) Various.

TAX STATUS:

(*e*) Any income derived from Treasury bills of this issue, whether interest or gain from their sale or other disposition does not have any exemption, as such, and loss from the sale or other disposition of any such bills does not have any special treatment, as such, under the Internal Revenue Code or laws amendatory or supplementary thereto. The bills are subject to estate, inheritance, gift, or other excise taxes, whether Federal or State, but are exempt from all taxation now or hereafter imposed on the principal or interest thereof by any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority. For purposes of taxation the amount of discount at which the bills are originally sold by the United States is to be considered to be interest.

(*f*) Income derived from these securities is subject to all taxes now or hereafter imposed under the Internal Revenue Code or laws amendatory or supplementary thereto. The securities are subject to estate, inheritance, gift, or other excise taxes, whether Federal or State, but are exempt from all taxation now or hereafter imposed on the principal or interest thereof by any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority. The following is applicable to savings bonds only: For the purposes of taxation any increment in value of savings bonds represented by the difference between the price paid and the redemption value received (whether at or before maturity) shall be considered as interest.

Attention is invited to Treasury Decision 4550 ruling that bonds, notes, bills, and certificates of indebtedness of the Federal Government or its agencies, and the interest thereon, are not exempt from the gift tax.

(*g*) Exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority, except (a) estate or inheritance taxes, and (b) graduated additional income taxes, commonly known as surtaxes, and excess profits and war profits taxes, now or hereafter imposed by the United States, upon the income or profits of individuals, partnerships, associations, or corporations. The interest on an amount of bonds authorized by the act approved Sept. 24, 1917, as amended, the principal of which does not exceed in the aggregate $5,000 owned by any individual, partnership, association, or corporation, shall be exempt from the taxes provided for in clause (b) above.

(*h*) Exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from all taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority. (The Supreme Court has held that this exemption does not extend to estate or inheritance taxes, imposed by Federal or State authority.)

(*i*) These issues, being investments of various Government funds and payable only for the account of such funds, have no present tax liability.

In hands of foreign holders—Applicable only to securities issued prior to Mar. 1, 1941: Bonds, notes, and certificates of indebtedness of the United States, shall, while beneficially owned by a nonresident alien individual, or a foreign corporation, partnership, or association, not engaged in business in the United States, be exempt both as to principal and interest from any and all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority.

MEMORANDUM RELATING TO OTHER OBLIGATIONS

Obligations of the United States payable on presentation:	*Amount*
United States registered interest checks payable	$11,686,563.78
United States interest coupons due and outstanding	101,932,062.64
Interest payable with and accrued discount added to principal of United States securities exclusive of transfer and counter warrant transactions	94,362,669.86
Total	207,981,296.28

TABLE 23.—*Description of guaranteed obligations held outside the Treasury, June 30, 1955*

[On basis of daily Treasury statements, see "Bases of Tables"]

Title	Tax status	Date of issue	Redeemable (on and after)	Payable	Interest payable	Amount: Principal	Amount: Interest	Amount: Total
UNMATURED OBLIGATIONS								
Federal Housing Administration:								
Mutual mortgage insurance fund, act of June 27, 1934, as amended:								
3% debentures, Series A	(1)	Various		(2)	Jan. 1, July 1	$6,772,936.23		
2¾% debentures, Series E	(3)	do	(4)	(2)	do	1,530,650.00		
2½% debentures, Series K	(3)	do	(4)	(2)	do	551,850.00		
3% debentures, Series U	(3)	do	(4)	(2)	do	165,950.00		
Housing insurance fund, act of June 27, 1934, as amended:								
2½% debentures, Series M	(3)	do	(4)	10 years after date of debenture.	do	2,142,950.00		
2½% debentures, Series Q	(3)	do	(4)	do	do	167,850.00		
3% debentures, Series V	(3)	do	(4)	20 years after date of debenture.	do	6,650.00		
Military housing insurance fund, act of June 27, 1934, as amended:								
2½% debentures, Series N	(3)	do	(4)	10 years after date of debenture.	do	724,950.00		
National defense housing insurance fund, act of June 27, 1934, as amended:								
2½% debentures, Series P	(3)	do	(4)	do	do	1,402,350.00		
2¾% debentures, Series Y	(3)	do	(4)	do	do	59,950.00		
Title I housing insurance fund, act of June 27, 1934, as amended:								
2½% debentures, Series L	(3)	do	(4)	(2)	do	16,350.00		
2¾% debentures, Series R	(3)	do	(4)	(2)	do	9,200.00		
3% debentures, Series T	(3)	do	(4)	(2)	do	9,150.00		
War housing insurance fund, act of Mar. 28, 1941, as amended:								
2¾% debentures, Series G	(3)	do	(4)	(2)	do	139,650.00		
2½% debentures, Series H	(3)	do	(4)	10 years after date of debenture.	do	29,557,350.00		
Total unmatured obligations						[5] 43,257,786.23		$43,257,786.23

MATURED OBLIGATIONS								
Commodity Credit Corporation							$11.25	11.25
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation						332,700.00	55,248.09	387,948.09
Federal Housing Administration							2,077.02	2,077.02
Home Owners' Loan Corporation						552,475.00	94,029.10	646,504.10
Reconstruction Finance Corporation							19.25	19.25
Total matured obligations						885,175.00	151,384.71	[6] 1,036,559.71
Total based on guarantees						[7] 44,142,961.23	151,384.71	44,294,345.94

NOTE.—For obligations held by Treasury and reflected in the public debt, see table 75.

[1] The National Housing Act as amended by the National Housing Act Amendments of 1938, approved Feb. 3, 1938, reads in part as follows: "Such debentures as are issued in exchange for property covered by mortgages insured under Section 203 or Section 207 prior to the date of enactment of the National Housing Act Amendments of 1938 shall be subject only to such Federal, State, and local taxes as the mortgages in exchange for which they are issued would be subject to in the hands of the holder of the debentures. * * * Such debentures as are issued in exchange for property covered by mortgages insured after the date of enactment of the National Housing Act Amendments of 1938 shall be exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation (except surtaxes, estate, inheritance, and gift taxes) now or hereafter imposed by the United States, by any Territory, dependency, or possession thereof, or by any State, county, municipality, or local taxing authority." Under the Public Debt Act of 1941, interest upon and gain from the sale of debentures shall have no exemption under the Internal Revenue Code or laws amendatory or supplementary thereto, except such debentures as may be issued on contracts entered into prior to Mar. 1, 1941.

[2] Payable 3 years after the first day of July following the maturity date of the mortgag for which each debenture was issued.

[3] Income derived from these securities is subject to all taxes, now or hereafter imposed under the Internal Revenue Code or laws amendatory or supplementary thereto. The securities are subject to surtaxes, estate, inheritance, gift, or other excise taxes, whether Federal or State, but are exempt from all taxation now or hereafter imposed on the principal or interest thereof by any State, municipality, or local taxing authority.

[4] Redeemable on any interest day or days, on 3 months' notice.

[5] Includes debentures called for redemption on July 1, 1955, at par plus accrued interest, as follows: Series E, $996,100; Series K, $187,900; Series U, $53,950; Series P, $2,750; Series Y, $15,900; Series L, $4,350; and Series H, $6,000,000.

[6] Funds have been deposited with the Treasurer of the United States for payment of outstanding matured principal and interest obligations guaranteed by the United States.

[7] Amount outstanding on basis of Public Debt accounts is shown in table 21.

TABLE 24.—*Postal Savings Systems' deposits and Federal Reserve notes outstanding June 30, 1945–55*

[Face amount, in thousands of dollars. On basis of reports received by the Treasury]

	June 30, 1945	June 30, 1946	June 30, 1947	June 30, 1948	June 30, 1949	June 30, 1950	June 30, 1951	June 30, 1952	June 30, 1953	June 30, 1954	June 30, 1955
U. S. Postal Savings System (funds due depositors)	2, 659, 575	3, 119, 656	3, 392, 773	3, 379, 130	3, 277, 402	3, 097, 316	2, 788, 199	2, 617, 564	2, 457, 548	2, 251, 419	2, 007, 996
Canal Zone Postal Savings System (funds due depositors)	9, 468	9, 612	9, 602	9, 129	8, 943	8, 643	7, 044	7, 605	6, 848	6, 506	6, 290
Total	2, 669, 043	3, 129, 268	3, 402, 375	3, 388, 259	3, 286, 346	3, 105, 959	2, 795, 244	2, 624, 569	2, 464, 396	2, 257, 926	2, 014, 286
Federal Reserve notes	22, 319, 557	23, 434, 613	23, 444, 193	23, 136, 167	22, 783, 823	22, 398, 284	22, 975, 292	24, 135, 367	25, 040, 465	24, 726, 731	25, 030, 031

TABLE 25.—*Description of Postal Savings Systems' deposits and Federal Reserve notes outstanding June 30, 1955*

[On basis of reports received by the Treasury]

Title and authorizing act	Tax status	Date of issue	Payable	Interest payable	Rate of interest	Amount		
						Principal	Accrued interest	Total
					Percent			
U. S. Postal Savings System—funds due depositors, act of June 25, 1910, as amended.[1]	(2)	Date of deposit	On demand	(3)	2	$2,007,996,458.00	$95,466,479.86	[4] $2,103,462,937.86
Canal Zone Postal Savings System—funds due depositors, act of June 13, 1940.[1]	(2)	do	do	(3)	2	6,289,605.00	251,966.75	[5] 6,541,571.75
Total						2,014,286,063.00	95,718,446.61	2,110,004,509.61
Federal Reserve notes (face amount), act of December 23, 1913, as amended.[6]								[7] 25,030,031,458.32

[1] The faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to payment of deposits made in postal savings depositary offices with accrued interest thereon.

[2] Under the Public Debt Act of 1941, income derived from deposits made subsequent to March 1, 1941, is subject to all Federal taxes.

[3] Interest payable quarterly from first day of month next following date of deposit.

[4] Offset by cash in designated depositary banks amounting to $30,831,056.46, which is secured by the pledge of collateral as provided in the regulations of the Postal Savings System, having a face value of $30,714,000; Government securities with a face value of $1,997,037,760; and cash in possession of the System and other net assets of $75,594,121.40.

[5] Offset by Government securities with a face value of $6,850,000; and other assets.

[6] Federal Reserve notes are obligations of the United States and shall be receivable by all national and member banks and Federal Reserve Banks and for all taxes, customs, and other public dues. They are redeemable in lawful money on demand at the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., or at any Federal Reserve Bank.

[7] In actual circulation, exclusive of $837,568,006.68 redemption fund deposited in the Treasury and $761,430,950 of their own Federal Reserve notes held by the issuing banks. The collateral security for Federal Reserve notes issued consists of $11,108,000,000 in gold certificates and in credits with the Treasurer of the United States payable in gold certificates, $17,055,000,000 face amount of U. S. Government securities, and $44,602,000 face amount of commercial paper. Notes issued by a Federal Reserve Bank are a first lien against the assets of such Bank.

TABLE 26.—*Statutory limitation on the public debt and guaranteed obligations, June 30, 1955*

[In millions of dollars]

PART I.—STATUS UNDER LIMITATION, JUNE 30, 1955

		Amount
Maximum amount of securities which may be outstanding at any one time, under limitations imposed by Section 21 of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended (31 U. S. C. 757b), provides for a limit of $275 billion, except that this limitation was temporarily increased by $6 billion to June 30, 1955, by act of August 28, 1954 (68 Stat. 895), and further amended to extend the temporary increase of $6 billion to June 30, 1956, by act of June 30, 1955 (69 Stat. 241)		281,000
Amount of securities outstanding subject to such statutory debt limitation:		
U. S. Government securities issued under the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended	273,871	
Guaranteed obligations (excluding those held by the Treasury)	44	
Total amount of securities outstanding subject to statutory debt limitation		273,915
Balance issuable under limitation		7,085

PART II.—APPLICATION OF LIMITATION TO PUBLIC DEBT AND GUARANTEED OBLIGATIONS OUTSTANDING JUNE 30, 1955

Class of security	Subject to statutory debt limitation	Not subject to statutory debt limitation	Total outstanding
Public debt:			
Interest-bearing securities:			
Marketable:			
Treasury bills	19,514		19,514
Certificates of indebtedness	13,836		13,836
Treasury notes	40,729		40,729
Treasury bonds	81,057		81,057
Postal savings and Panama Canal bonds		71	71
Total marketable	155,136	71	155,206
Nonmarketable:			
U. S. savings bonds (current redemption value)	58,365		58,365
Treasury savings notes	1,913		1,913
Depositary bonds	417		417
Treasury bonds, investment series	12,589		12,589
Total nonmarketable	73,285		73,285
Special issues to Government agencies and trust funds	43,250		43,250
Total interest-bearing securities	271,671	71	271,741
Matured debt on which interest has ceased	584	5	589
Debt bearing no interest:			
United States savings stamps	48		48
Excess profits tax refund bonds	1		1
Special notes of the United States:			
International Monetary Fund Series	1,567		1,567
United States notes (less gold reserve)		191	191
Deposits for retirement of national bank and Federal Reserve Bank notes		232	232
Other debt bearing no interest		6	6
Total debt bearing no interest	1,616	428	2,044
Total public debt	273,871	504	274,374
Guaranteed obligations (excluding those held by the Treasury):			
Interest-bearing	43		43
Matured	1		1
Total guaranteed obligations	44		44
Total public debt and guaranteed obligations	273,915	504	274,418

TABLE 27.—*Debt outstanding subject to statutory debt limitation as of selected dates*

Effective date	Amount of limit	Debt outstanding subject to limitation at end of month immediately preceding the next change in the statutory limitation
Feb. 19, 1941	$65,000,000,000	$63,594,112,231
Mar. 28, 1942	125,000,000,000	118,494,540,437
Apr. 11, 1943	210,000,000,000	193,042,177,209
June 9, 1944	260,000,000,000	242,749,920,126
Apr. 3, 1945	[1] 300,000,000,000	282,734,856,863
June 26, 1946	[2] 275,000,000,000	270,466,408,030
Aug. 28, 1954	[3] 281,000,000,000	277,009,630,979
June 30, 1955	[4] 281,000,000,000	

NOTE.—A summary of debt limitations from 1917 through 1940 fixed by Section 21 of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, appears in the 1940 annual report, p. 70. The annual report for 1941, pp. 28-30, contains a summary of Section 2 of the Public Debt Act of 1941, which consolidated into Section 21 of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, all authority to issue direct obligations of the United States and increased the limit to more than the combined total of separate limitations in effect previously.

[1] Guaranteed securities held outside the Treasury were not included in the statutory debt limitation until April 3, 1945.

[2] Since June 26, 1946, U. S. savings bonds have been included in the public debt at their current redemption value. Prior to that time for purposes of the limitation, they were carried at maturity value.

[3] Public Law 686, 83rd Cong., 2nd Sess., authorized that the public debt limit be increased temporarily until June 30, 1955, by $6,000,000,000.

[4] Public Law 124, 84th Cong., continues the temporary increase of $6,000,000,000 until June 30, 1956.

II.—Operations

TABLE 28.—*Public debt receipts and expenditures by security classes, monthly for fiscal year 1955 and totals for 1954 and 1955*

[On basis of daily Treasury statements, see "Bases of Tables"]

Receipts (issues)	Fiscal year 1955						
	July 1954	August 1954	September 1954	October 1954	November 1954	December 1954	January 1955
Public issues:							
Marketable obligations:							
Certificates of indebtedness		$3,733,710,000.00					
Certificates of indebtedness, special series							
Treasury bills	$6,974,757,000.00	5,682,359,000.00	$6,826,598,000.00	$5,447,951,000.00	$5,465,899,000.00	$6,593,659,000.00	$5,608,518,000.00
Treasury bonds							
Treasury notes				4,154,930,000.00			
Subtotal	6,974,757,000.00	9,416,069,000.00	6,826,598,000.00	9,602,881,000.00	5,465,899,000.00	6,593,659,000.00	5,608,518,000.00
Exchanges:							
Certificates of indebtedness	55,000.00	3,557,565,000.00	98,000.00			10,273,670,000.00	4,317,000.00
Treasury bills	527,323,000.00	321,073,000.00	678,395,000.00	552,846,000.00	535,748,000.00	909,852,000.00	392,985,000.00
Treasury bonds		3,805,963,000.00	371,000.00	150,000.00		6,743,791,500.00	10,147,000.00
Treasury notes	4,077,000.00	3,497,000.00	33,463,000.00	32,568,000.00	7,316,000.00	12,544,000.00	3,739,000.00
Subtotal	531,455,000.00	7,688,098,000.00	712,327,000.00	585,564,000.00	543,064,000.00	17,939,857,500.00	411,188,000.00
Total marketable obligations	7,506,212,000.00	17,104,167,000.00	7,538,925,000.00	10,188,445,000.00	6,008,963,000.00	24,533,516,500.00	6,019,706,000.00
Nonmarketable obligations:							
Adjusted service bonds	1,100.00	2,550.00	700.00	900.00	8,550.00	6,250.00	2,400.00
Armed forces leave bonds				[a] 475.00	[a] 75.00		[a] 225.00
Depositary bonds	7,803,500.00	4,407,000.00	3,086,000.00	3,920,500.00	4,282,500.00	11,950,000.00	24,486,000.00
Excess profits tax refund bonds							
Special notes (International Monetary Fund series)	31,000,000.00		112,000,000.00	6,000,000.00	9,000,000.00		
Treasury savings notes							
United States savings bonds:							
Issue price	[1] 507,602,191.75	546,415,753.25	463,766,375.50	456,139,422.25	465,710,345.00	556,804,651.75	742,263,764.50
Accrued discount	125,184,641.68	85,789,984.49	87,571,416.90	85,581,277.17	100,912,686.27	135,045,001.72	128,042,519.23
United States savings stamps	660,332.35	441,499.55	1,018,968.85	1,160,226.00	1,502,489.75	1,560,675.05	1,694,065.92
Subtotal	672,251,765.78	637,056,787.29	667,443,461.25	552,801,850.42	581,416,496.02	705,366,578.52	896,488,524.65
Exchanges:							
Series G and K savings bonds	96,000.00	32,000.00	47,000.00	52,000.00	21,000.00	32,500.00	75,500.00
Total nonmarketable obligations	672,347,765.78	637,088,787.29	667,490,461.25	552,853,850.42	581,437,496.02	705,399,078.52	896,564,024.65
Total public issues	8,178,559,765.78	17,741,255,787.29	8,206,415,461.25	10,741,298,850.42	6,590,400,496.02	25,238,915,578.52	6,916,270,024.65

Receipts (issues)	Fiscal year 1955					Total fiscal year 1955	Total fiscal year 1954
	February 1955	March 1955	April 1955	May 1955	June 1955		
Public issues:							
Marketable obligations:							
Certificates of indebtedness			$3, 210, 025, 000. 00			$6, 943, 735, 000. 00	$5, 901, 636, 000. 00
Certificates of indebtedness, special series							614, 000, 000. 00
Treasury bills	$5, 488, 699, 000. 00	$6, 946, 235, 000. 00	5, 566, 740, 000. 00	$5, 620, 872, 000. 00	$6, 887. 707, 000. 00	73. 109, 994, 000. 00	71, 046, 003, 000. 00
Treasury bonds							2, 252, 844, 800. 00
Treasury notes				2, 532, 029 000. 00		6, 686, 959, 000. 00	2, 205, 071, 000. 00
Subtotal	5, 488, 699, 000. 00	6, 946, 235, 000. 00	8, 776, 765, 000. 00	8, 152, 901, 000. 00	6, 887, 707, 000. 00	86, 740, 688, 000. 00	82, 019, 554, 800. 00
Exchanges:							
Certificates of indebtedness	49, 000. 00	20, 000. 00				13, 835, 774, 000. 00	18, 405, 374, 000. 00
Treasury bills	511, 542, 000. 00	557, 514, 000. 00	436, 347, 000. 00	382, 796, 000. 00	619, 507, 000. 00	6, 425, 928, 000. 00	9, 500, 908, 000. 00
Treasury bonds	1, 893, 065, 500. 00	30, 095, 500. 00	1, 063. 000. 00	43, 500. 00	131, 500. 00	12, 484, 821, 500. 00	12, 926, 131, 400. 00
Treasury notes	12, 275, 042, 000. 00	41, 901, 000. 00	18, 315, 000. 00	3, 178, 850, 000. 00	11, 094, 000. 00	15. 622, 406, 000. 00	14, 546, 623, 000. 00
Subtotal	14, 679, 698, 500. 00	629. 530, 500. 00	455, 725, 000. 00	3, 561, 689, 500. 00	630, 732, 500. 00	48, 368, 929, 500. 00	55. 379. 036, 400. 00
Total marketable obligations	20, 168, 397, 500. 00	7, 575, 765, 500. 00	9, 232, 490, 000. 00	11, 714, 590, 500. 00	7, 518, 439, 500. 00	135, 109,617,500.00	137, 398, 591, 200. 00
Nonmarketable obligations:							
Adjusted service bonds	2, 650. 00	2, 100. 00	5. 350. 00	1, 650. 00	1, 100. 00	35, 300. 00	27, 000. 00
Armed forces leave bonds				75. 00		[a] 700. 00	
Depositary bonds	2, 201, 000. 00	1, 526, 500. 00	3, 235. 000. 00	1, 925, 000. 00	13, 326, 000. 00	82, 149, 000. 00	39, 426, 000. 00
Excess profits tax refund bonds							[a] 35. 87
Special notes (International Monetary Fund series)	8, 000, 000. 00	127, 000, 000. 00	6, 000, 000. 00			299, 000, 000. 00	149, 000, 000. 00
Treasury savings notes							2, 590, 822, 100. 00
United States savings bonds:							
Issue price	602, 040, 279. 50	613, 732, 186. 75	534, 651, 550. 75	487, 652. 890. 35	495, 899, 956. 00	6, 472, 679, 367. 35	5, 492, 761, 246. 31
Accrued discount	89, 901, 893. 61	87, 198, 799. 65	85, 141, 104. 10	95, 782, 330. 97	124, 622, 505. 42	1, 230, 774, 161. 21	1, 233, 546. 072. 63
United States savings stamps	1, 986, 598. 43	1, 691, 485. 10	2, 214, 759. 35	1, 487, 232. 20	1, 078, 086. 30	16, 496, 418. 85	17. 108. 877. 30
Subtotal	704, 132, 421. 54	831, 151, 071. 50	631, 247, 764. 20	586, 849, 178. 52	634, 927, 647. 72	8, 101, 133, 547. 41	9, 522, 691, 260. 37
Exchanges:							
Series G and K savings bonds	122, 500. 00	69, 000. 00	36, 000. 00	47, 500. 00	104, 000. 00	735 000. 00	1, 065, 000. 00
Total nonmarketable obligations	704. 254. 921. 54	831, 220, 071. 50	631, 283, 764. 20	586, 896, 678. 52	635, 031, 647. 72	8, 101, 868, 547. 41	9, 523, 756, 260. 37
Total public issues	20, 872, 652, 421. 54	8, 406, 985, 571. 50	9, 863, 773, 764. 20	12, 301, 487, 178. 52	8, 153, 471, 147. 72	143, 211, 486,047.41	146, 922, 347, 460. 37

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 28.—*Public debt receipts and expenditures by security classes, monthly for fiscal year 1955 and totals for 1954 and 1955*—Continued

Receipts and expenditures	Fiscal year 1955						
	July 1954	August 1954	September 1954	October 1954	November 1954	December 1954	January 1955
RECEIPTS (ISSUES)							
Special issues:							
Adjusted service certificate fund (certificates)							$4,724,000.00
Civil service retirement fund (certificates)	$67,927,000.00	$36,397,000.00	$34,593,000.00	$38,517,000.00	$35,634,000.00	$35,227,000.00	33,023,000.00
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (notes)			1,500,000.00	2,500,000.00		147,000,000.00	66,700,000.00
Federal home loan banks (notes)	20,500,000.00	1,000,000.00			19,900,000.00	1,000,000.00	3,000,000.00
Federal Housing Administration funds (notes)		52,550,000.00	14,400,000.00		15,400,000.00	900,000.00	
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund (certificates)	70,000,000.00	150,000,000.00	83,000,000.00			646,000,000.00	276,000,000.00
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation (notes)	7,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	2,500,000.00	1,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	2,000,000.00
Foreign service retirement fund (certificates)	61,000.00	55,000.00	84,000.00	40,000.00	189,000.00	159,000.00	307,000.00
Government life insurance fund (certificates)							
National service life insurance fund (notes)							3,000,000.00
Postal Savings System (notes)	23,000,000.00	17,000,000.00	12,500,000.00				2,000,000.00
Railroad retirement account (notes)	5,306,000.00	81,475,000.00	49,217,000.00	12,299,000.00	96,392,000.00	53,980,000.00	9,390,000.00
Unemployment trust fund (certificates)		120,000,000.00			69,000,000.00	118,000,000.00	
Veterans special term insurance fund (certificates)	300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00	900,000.00	600,000.00	700,000.00
Total special issues	194,094,000.00	459,777,000.00	198,094,000.00	54,656,000.00	239,415,000.00	1,005,866,000.00	400,844,000.00
Total public debt receipts	8,372,653,765.78	18,201,032,787.29	8,404,509,461.25	10,795,954,850.42	6,829,815,496.02	26,244,781,578.52	7,317,114,024.65
EXPENDITURES (RETIREMENTS)							
Public issues:							
Marketable obligations:							
Certificates of indebtedness	5,253,000.00	51,149,000.00	85,443,000.00	7,773,000.00	3,885,000.00	2,341,000.00	2,222,000.00
Certificates of indebtedness, special series							
Treasury bills	6,996,869,000.00	5,693,483,000.00	6,818,853,000.00	5,450,155,000.00	5,471,770,000.00	6,593,556,000.00	5,606,184,000.00
Treasury bonds	45,695,550.00	13,259,750.00	10,361,700.00	8,773,400.00	7,853,000.00	180,496,300.00	58,680,100.00
Treasury notes	1,073,500.00	957,000.00	264,000.00	545,500.00	538,600.00	38,634,000.00	1,784,100.00
Other	10,340,445.25	546,633.00	264,552.35	180,143.75	156,565.90	120,547.75	12,302,269.75
Subtotal	7,059,231,495.25	5,759,395,383.00	6,915,186,252.35	5,467,427,043.75	5,484,203,165.90	6,815,147,847.75	5,681,172,469.75

Receipts and expenditures	Fiscal year 1955					Total fiscal year 1955	Total fiscal year 1954
	February 1955	March 1955	April 1955	May 1955	June 1955		
RECEIPTS (ISSUES)							
Special issues:							
Adjusted service certificate fund (certificates)						$4,724,000.00	$4,693,000.00
Civil service retirement fund (certificates)	$33,923,000.00	$36,852,000.00	$41,174,000.00	$54,365,000.00	$4,095,382,000.00	4,543,014,000.00	2,723,541,000.00
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (notes)		1,000,000.00	4,000,000.00		12,000,000.00	234,700,000.00	154,400,000.00
Federal home loan banks (notes)		2,000,000.00	3,500,000.00			50,900,000.00	195,700,000.00
Federal Housing Administration funds (notes)	1,100,000.00	4,700,000.00	1,800,000.00	3,500,000.00		94,350,000.00	54,950,000.00
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund (certificates)	448,000,000.00	620,000,000.00	204,395,000.00	847,200,000.00	18,634,192,000.00	21,978,787,000.00	18,531,110,000.00
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation (notes)	1,000,000.00				5,500,000.00	25,000,000.00	48,850,000.00
Foreign service retirement fund (certificates)	268,000.00	275,000.00	544,000.00	785,000.00	10,725,000.00	13,492,000.00	6,997,000.00
Government life insurance fund (certificates)					1,232,685,000.00	1,232,685,000.00	1,234,000,000.00
National service life insurance fund (notes)					362,608,000.00	365,608,000.00	2,620,000,000.00
Postal Savings System (notes)		62,000,000.00				116,500,000.00	
Railroad retirement account (notes)	83,469,000.00	60,312,000.00	15,482,000.00	85,394,000.00	201,522,000.00	754,238,000.00	848,452,000.00
Unemployment trust fund (certificates)	48,000,000.00			228,000,000.00	7,478,915,000.00	8,061,915,000.00	8,629,000,000.00
Veterans special term insurance fund (certificates)	400,000.00	900,000.00	500,000.00	700,000.00	10,139,000.00	16,039,000.00	5,425,000.00
Total special issues	616,160,000.00	788,039,000.00	271,395,000.00	1,219,944,000.00	32,043,668,000.00	37,491,952,000.00	35,057,118,000.00
Total public debt receipts	21,488,812,421.54	9,195,024,571.50	10,135,168,764.20	13,521,431,178.52	40,197,139,147.72	180,703,438,047.41	181,979,465,460.37
EXPENDITURES (RETIREMENTS)							
Public issues:							
Marketable obligations:							
Certificates of indebtedness	99,976,500.00	3,696,118,000.00	27,779,000.00	717,873,000.00	3,194,419,000.00	7,894,231,500.00	6,271,321,000.00
Certificates of indebtedness, special series							614,000,000.00
Treasury bills	5,493,271,000.00	6,940,421,000.00	5,564,527,000.00	5,621,542,000.00	6,885,396,000.00	73,136,027,000.00	71,262,108,000.00
Treasury bonds	19,093,550.00	181,827,650.00	67,353,600.00	24,552,300.00	17,299,950.00	635,246,850.00	496,078,500.00
Treasury notes	1,727,000.00	309,588,500.00	8,828,600.00	3,256,100.00	2,081,000.00	369,277,900.00	692,693,100.00
Other	732,168.25	380,690.00	199,269.25	171,972.75	206,784.75	25,602,042.75	27,217,340.00
Subtotal	5,614,800,218.25	11,128,335,840.00	5,668,687,469.25	6,367,395,372.75	10,099,402,734.75	82,060,385,292.75	79,363,417,940.00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 28.—*Public debt receipts and expenditures by security classes, monthly for fiscal year 1955 and totals for 1954 and 1955*—Continued

Expenditures (retirements)	Fiscal year 1955						
	July 1954	August 1954	September 1954	October 1954	November 1954	December 1954	January 1955
Public issues—Continued							
Marketable obligations—Continued							
Exchanges:							
Certificates of indebtedness		$7, 363, 509, 000. 00	$469, 000. 00	$150, 000. 00			
Treasury bills	$527, 323, 000. 00	321, 073, 000. 00	678, 395, 000. 00	552, 846, 000. 00	$535, 748, 000. 00	$909, 852, 000. 00	$392, 985, 000. 00
Treasury bonds	55, 000. 00	19, 000. 00				8, 886, 237, 500. 00	13, 118, 000. 00
Treasury notes						8, 131, 224, 000. 00	1, 346, 000. 00
Subtotal	527, 378, 000. 00	7, 684. 601, 000. 00	678, 864, 000. 00	552, 996, 000. 00	535, 748, 000. 00	17, 927, 313, 500. 00	407, 449, 000. 00
Total marketable obligations	7, 586, 609, 495. 25	13, 443, 996, 383. 00	7, 594, 050, 252. 35	6, 020, 423, 043. 75	6, 019, 951, 165. 90	24, 742, 461, 347. 75	6, 088, 621, 469. 75
Nonmarketable obligations:							
Adjusted service bonds	35, 200. 00	37, 800. 00	35, 700. 00	33, 450. 00	19, 600. 00	142, 500. 00	74, 750. 00
Armed forces leave bonds	833. 775. 00	972, 750. 00	833, 825. 00	768, 200. 00	439, 800. 00	768, 375. 00	539, 150. 00
Depositary bonds	1, 749, 000. 00	2, 317, 000. 00	3, 008. 000. 00	1, 812, 500. 00	925, 000. 00	4, 092, 000. 00	5, 085. 500. 00
Excess profits tax refund bonds	27, 556. 15	10, 948. 80	10, 388. 79	5, 593 51	15, 151. 18	15. 639. 95	10, 376. 48
Special notes (International Monetary Fund series)		16, 000, 000. 00				25, 000, 000. 00	
Treasury bonds, investment series	225, 000. 00	182, 000. 00	47, 000. 00	327, 000. 00	93, 000. 00	109, 000. 00	17, 000. 00
Treasury tax and savings notes:							
Cash redemptions	64, 820, 150. 00	56, 270, 850. 00	90, 112, 200. 00	57, 714, 950. 00	58, 604, 050. 00	129, 482, 050. 00	49, 656, 250. 00
Received for taxes	22, 913, 350. 00	7, 820, 600. 00	10, 813, 350. 00	6, 108. 750. 00	3. 226, 200. 00	6, 388. 125. 00	6, 424, 050. 00
United States savings bonds:							
Matured:							
Issue price	173, 261, 517. 25	278, 810, 115. 50	155, 244, 027. 00	159, 355, 955. 75	227, 846, 502. 50	260, 417, 334. 25	323, 552, 208. 00
Accrued discount	36, 933, 976. 61	38, 185, 559. 23	27, 538, 616. 76	29, 463, 064. 41	42, 078, 503. 09	50, 020, 694. 95	61, 557, 040. 13
Unmatured:							
Issue price	191, 166, 030. 75	190, 020, 696. 75	161, 039, 079. 50	176, 457, 310. 00	260, 221, 744. 50	324, 691, 972. 50	354, 966, 255. 75
Accrued discount	11, 494, 596. 95	10, 348, 568. 72	8, 854, 931. 96	9, 343, 502. 65	14, 104, 370. 57	16, 471, 255. 22	19, 326, 594. 95
Unclassified [2]	[1] 279, 961, 645. 54	44, 516, 067. 81	191, 225, 448. 36	131, 956, 895. 65	[a] 34, 416, 973. 74	[a] 18, 956, 824. 82	12, 689, 060. 45
United States savings stamps	1, 350, 878. 45	1, 438, 517. 25	1, 900, 605. 00	1, 626, 834. 65	1, 162, 946. 10	1, 208, 162. 05	1, 316, 652. 90
Subtotal	784, 772. 676. 70	646, 931, 474. 06	650, 663, 172. 37	574, 974, 006. 62	574, 319, 894. 20	799, 850, 284. 10	835, 214, 888. 66
Exchanges:							
Treasury bonds, investment series	4, 077, 000. 00	3, 497, 000. 00	33, 463, 000. 00	32, 568, 000. 00	7, 316, 000. 00	12, 544, 000. 00	3, 739, 000. 00
Series E savings bonds:							
Issue price	72. 000. 00	24, 000. 00	35, 250. 00	39, 000. 00	15, 750. 00	24, 375. 00	56, 625. 00
Accrued discount	24, 000. 00	8, 000. 00	11, 750. 00	13, 000. 00	5, 250. 00	8, 125. 00	18, 875. 00
Series F and G savings bonds:							
Issue price							
Accrued discount							
Subtotal	4, 173, 000. 00	3, 529, 000. 00	33, 510, 000. 00	32, 620, 000. 00	7, 337, 000. 00	12, 576, 500. 00	3, 814, 500. 00
Total nonmarketable obligations	788, 945, 676. 70	650, 460, 474. 06	684, 173, 172. 37	607, 594, 006. 62	581, 656. 894. 20	812, 426, 784. 10	839, 029, 388. 66
Total public issues	8, 375, 555, 171. 95	14, 094, 456, 857. 06	8, 278, 223, 424. 72	6, 628, 017, 050. 37	6, 601, 608, 060. 10	25, 554, 888, 131. 85	6, 927, 650, 858. 41

Expenditures (retirements)	Fiscal year 1955					Total fiscal year 1955	Total fiscal year 1954
	February 1955	March 1955	April 1955	May 1955	June 1955		
Public issues—Continued							
Marketable obligations—Continued							
Exchanges:							
Certificates of indebtedness	$6, 900, 620, 000. 00	$626, 000. 00		$3, 173, 928, 000. 00	$223, 000. 00	$17,439,525,000. 00	$15, 477, 793, 000. 00
Treasury bills	511, 542, 000. 00	557, 514, 000. 00	$436, 347, 000. 00	382, 796, 000. 00	619, 507, 000. 00	6, 425, 928, 000. 00	9, 500, 908, 000. 00
Treasury bonds	2, 209, 442, 500. 00	36, 421, 500. 00	1, 376, 000. 00	186, 500. 00	156, 500. 00	11, 147, 012, 500. 00	15, 401, 158, 500. 00
Treasury notes	5, 032, 275, 000. 00	7, 272, 000. 00				13, 172, 117, 000. 00	14, 520, 737, 000. 00
Subtotal	14, 653, 879, 500. 00	601, 833, 500. 00	437, 723, 000. 00	3, 556, 910, 500. 00	619, 886, 500. 00	48, 184, 582, 500. 00	54, 900, 596, 500. 00
Total marketable obligations	20, 268, 679, 718. 25	11, 730, 169, 340. 00	6, 106, 410, 469. 25	9, 924, 305, 872. 75	10, 719, 289, 234. 75	130,244,967,792. 75	134, 264, 014, 440. 00
Nonmarketable obligations:							
Adjusted service bonds	21, 400. 00	43, 300. 00	39, 450. 00	39, 300. 00	39, 950. 00	562, 400. 00	530, 650. 00
Armed forces leave bonds	632, 550. 00	970, 950. 00	706, 000. 00	398, 050. 00	[a] 475. 00	7, 862, 950. 00	13, 961, 675. 00
Depositary bonds	7, 745, 000. 00	2, 219, 000. 00	3, 504, 000. 00	37, 789, 000. 00	6, 005, 000. 00	76, 251, 000. 00	74, 758, 500. 00
Excess profits tax refund bonds	1, 999. 25	35, 304. 56	14, 111. 32	8, 092. 09	6, 242. 51	161, 404. 59	196, 594. 47
Special notes (International Monetary Fund series)		91, 000, 000. 00			11, 000, 000. 00	143, 000, 000. 00	40, 000, 000. 00
Treasury bonds, investment series	264, 000. 00	153, 000. 00	310, 000. 00	78, 000. 00	273, 000. 00	2, 078, 000. 00	35, 361, 000. 00
Treasury tax and savings notes:							
Cash redemptions	53, 686, 025. 00	39, 201, 150. 00	27, 550, 800. 00	1, 468, 590, 925. 00	600, 324, 675. 00	2, 696, 014, 075. 00	1, 113, 679, 300. 00
Received for taxes	5, 697, 300. 00	90, 231, 175. 00	14, 178, 525. 00	7, 013, 825. 00	291, 107, 650. 00	471, 922, 900. 00	849, 355, 650. 00
United States savings bonds:							
Matured:							
Issue price	566, 660, 112. 25	358, 969, 009. 75	290, 298, 065. 25	264, 509, 794. 75	281, 145, 601. 25	3, 340, 070, 243. 50	2, 296, 887, 125. 50
Accrued discount	88, 814, 710. 16	68, 223, 133. 47	47, 239, 002. 79	48, 651, 280. 41	61, 027, 564. 06	599, 733, 146. 07	447, 934, 707. 36
Unmatured:							
Issue price	381, 618, 947. 50	382, 785, 076. 25	248, 129, 178. 50	259, 149, 964. 50	296, 122, 861. 75	3, 226, 369, 118. 25	3, 397, 955, 022. 00
Accrued discount	21, 521, 883. 45	17, 178, 399. 18	12, 098, 860. 90	12, 603, 533. 66	14, 274, 318. 42	167, 620, 816. 63	191, 228, 673. 95
Unclassified [2]	[a] 515, 572, 393. 29	[a] 222, 184, 079. 30	84, 109, 927. 98	[a] 3, 676, 819. 69	[a] 33, 612, 848. 72	[a] 83, 960, 893. 77	179, 070, 366. 27
United States savings stamps	1, 656, 046. 65	1, 895, 432. 20	1, 955, 191. 05	1, 652, 749. 25	1, 633, 516. 65	18, 797, 532. 20	16, 287, 085. 50
Subtotal	612, 747, 580. 97	830, 720, 851. 11	730, 133, 112. 79	2, 096, 807, 694. 97	1, 529, 347, 055. 92	10, 666, 482, 692. 47	8, 657, 206, 350. 05
Exchanges:							
Treasury bonds, investment series	25, 819, 000. 00	27, 697, 000. 00	18, 002, 000. 00	4, 779, 000. 00	10, 846, 000. 00	184, 347, 000. 00	477, 700, 000. 00
Series E savings bonds:							
Issue price	91, 875. 00	51, 750. 00	27, 000. 00	35, 625. 00	78, 000. 00	551, 250. 00	798, 750. 00
Accrued discount	30, 625. 00	17, 250. 00	9, 000. 00	11, 875. 00	26, 000. 00	183, 750. 00	266, 250. 00
Series F and G savings bonds:							
Issue price							689, 694. 00
Accrued discount							50, 206. 00
Subtotal	25, 941, 500. 00	27, 766, 000. 00	18, 038, 000. 00	4, 826, 500. 00	10, 950, 000. 00	185, 082, 000. 00	479, 504, 900. 00
Total nonmarketable obligations	638, 689, 080. 97	858, 486, 851. 11	748, 171, 112. 79	2, 101, 634, 194. 97	1, 540, 297, 055. 92	10, 851, 564, 692. 47	9, 136, 711, 250. 05
Total public issues	20, 907, 368, 799. 22	12, 588, 656, 191. 11	6, 854, 581, 582. 04	12, 025, 940, 067. 72	12, 259, 586, 290. 67	141,096,532,485. 22	143, 400, 725, 690. 05

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 28.—*Public debt receipts and expenditures by security classes, monthly for fiscal year 1955 and totals for 1954 and 1955*—Continued

Expenditures (retirements)	Fiscal year 1955						
	July 1954	August 1954	September 1954	October 1954	November 1954	December 1954	January 1955
Special issues:							
Adjusted service certificate fund (certificates)	$50,000.00			$50,000.00			$4,593,000.00
Canal Zone, Postal Savings System (notes)							
Civil service retirement fund (certificates)							
Civil service retirement fund (notes)	35,337,000.00	$35,000,000.00	$36,000,000.00	7,500,000.00	$35,000,000.00	$35,500,000.00	35,500,000.00
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (notes)					13,900,000.00	169,000,000.00	10,000,000.00
Federal home loan banks (notes)	3,900,000.00	2,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	4,500,000.00			
Federal Housing Administration funds (notes)					300,000.00	18,100,000.00	
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund (certificates)				24,000,000.00		402,170,000.00	389,430,000.00
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation (notes)	9,750,000.00						
Foreign service retirement fund (certificates)							
Foreign service retirement fund (notes)	200,000.00	180,000.00	200,000.00	190,000.00	180,000.00	170,000.00	190,000.00
Government life insurance fund (certificates)	5,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	2,500,000.00	2,000,000.00	4,000,000.00
National service life insurance fund (notes)		10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00		3,000,000.00	7,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Postal Savings System (notes)	16,000,000.00	24,000,000.00	20,000,000.00	20,000,000.00	22,000,000.00		28,000,000.00
Railroad retirement account (notes)	50,551,000.00	43,700,000.00	45,000,000.00	44,000,000.00	42,500,000.00	48,000,000.00	46,000,000.00
Unemployment trust fund (certificates)	150,000,000.00	15,000,000.00	155,000,000.00	120,000,000.00	7,000,000.00	109,000,000.00	180,000,000.00
Veterans special term insurance fund (certificates)							
Total special issues	270,788,000.00	132,880,000.00	270,200,000.00	223,240,000.00	126,380,000.00	790,940,000.00	698,713,000.00
Other obligations (principally national and Federal Reserve Bank notes)	2,280,050.36	2,319,205.00	1,217,500.00	2,520,240.00	793,090.00	2,225,875.00	1,497,238.67
Total public debt expenditures	8,648,623,222.31	14,229,656,062.06	8,549,640,924.72	6,853,777,290.37	6,728,781,150.10	26,348,054,006.85	7,627,861,097.08
Excess of receipts, or expenditures (−)	−275,969,456.53	3,971,376,725.23	−145,131,463.47	3,942,177,560.05	101,034,345.92	−103,272,428.33	−310,747,072.43

Expenditures (retirements)	Fiscal year 1955					Total fiscal year 1955	Total fiscal year 1954
	February 1955	March 1955	April 1955	May 1955	June 1955		
Special issues:							
Adjusted service certificate fund (certificates)		$35,000.00		$25,000.00	$25,000.00	$4,778,000.00	$5,163,000.00
Canal Zone, Postal Savings System (notes)					250,000.00	250,000.00	
Civil service retirement fund (certificates)					2,756,768,000.00	2,756,768,000.00	1,301,733,000.00
Civil service retirement fund (notes)	$34,500,000.00	37,000,000.00	$36,000,000.00	37,000,000.00	1,109,082,000.00	1,473,419,000.00	1,168,580,000.00
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (notes)	40,500,000.00	30,900,000.00		26,600,000.00		290,900,000.00	109,200,000.00
Federal home loan banks (notes)	5,000,000.00		25,500,000.00	26,500,000.00	14,000,000.00	82,400,000.00	14,100,000.00
Federal Housing Administration funds (notes)				20,600,000.00	6,600,000.00	45,600,000.00	65,550,000.00
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund (certificates)	596,000,000.00	440,000,000.00	410,000,000.00	435,000,000.00	18,097,800,000.00	20,794,400,000.00	17,008,405,000.00
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation (notes)					5,500,000.00	15,250,000.00	25,150,000.00
Foreign service retirement fund (certificates)					9,299,000.00	9,299,000.00	3,554,000.00
Foreign service retirement fund (notes)	170,000.00	180,000.00	190,000.00	180,000.00	834,000.00	2,864,000.00	4,343,500.00
Government life insurance fund (certificates)	3,000,000.00	3,500,000.00	5,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	1,196,000,000.00	1,234,000,000.00	1,299,000,000.00
National service life insurance fund (notes)	10,000,000.00	10,500,000.00	16,000,000.00	6,000,000.00	218,959,000.00	292,459,000.00	2,597,000,000.00
Postal Savings System (notes)	27,000,000.00		30,000,000.00	25,000,000.00	26,000,000.00	238,000,000.00	239,000,000.00
Railroad retirement account (notes)	47,000,000.00	46,500,000.00	51,100,000.00	46,500,000.00	102,739,000.00	613,590,000.00	631,000,000.00
Unemployment trust fund (certificates)	74,000,000.00	169,500,000.00	104,000,000.00	43,000,000.00	7,480,500,000.00	8,607,000,000.00	8,892,000,000.00
Veterans special term insurance fund (certificates)					9,475,000.00	9,475,000.00	2,825,000.00
Total special issues	837,170,000.00	738,115,000.00	677,790,000.00	670,405,000.00	31,033,831,000.00	36,470,452,000.00	33,366,603,500.00
Other obligations (principally national and Federal Reserve Bank notes)	1,386,299.00	2,389,860.00	1,786,150.00	1,527,775.00	1,886,585.00	21,829,868.03	23,598,800.43
Total public debt expenditures	21,745,925,098.22	13,329,161,051.11	7,534,157,732.04	12,697,872,842.72	43,295,303,875.67	177,588,814,353.25	176,790,927,990.48
Excess of receipts, or expenditures (−)	−257,112,676.68	−4,134,136,479.61	2,601,011,032.16	823,558,335.80	−3,098,164,727.95	3,114,623,694.16	5,188,537,469.89

[a] Contra entry (deduct).

[1] Issues and redemptions have each been reduced to adjust for erroneous inclusion of reissue transactions in June 1954, as follows: Issues-Series E and H, $18,184,157.50; Series F, G, J, and K, $16,669,888.50; and unclassified retirements, $34,854,046.00.

[2] Represents redemptions (all series) not yet classified as between matured and unmatured issues.

TABLE 29.—*Changes in public debt issues, fiscal year 1955*

[On basis of Public Debt accounts, see "Bases of Tables"]

Title	Outstanding June 30, 1954	Issues during year	Transferred from interest-bearing debt	Redemptions during year	Transferred to matured debt	Outstanding June 30, 1955
INTEREST-BEARING DEBT						
Public issues						
Marketable:						
Treasury bills (maturity value), series maturing:						
July 1, 1954	$1,500,672,000.00			$1,500,672,000.00		
July 8, 1954	1,499,953,000.00			1,499,953,000.00		
July 15, 1954	1,501,274,000.00			1,501,274,000.00		
July 22, 1954	1,501,452,000.00			1,501,432,000.00	$20,000.00	
July 29, 1954	1,502,532,000.00			1,502,527,000.00	5,000.00	
Aug. 5, 1954	1,502,208,000.00			1,502,208,000.00		
Aug. 12, 1954	1,500,849,000.00			1,500,849,000.00		
Aug. 19, 1954	1,501,427,000.00			1,501,427,000.00		
Aug. 26, 1954	1,502,782,000.00			1,502,782,000.00		
Sept. 2, 1954	1,500,502,000.00			1,500,502,000.00		
Sept. 9, 1954	1,500,190,000.00			1,500,190,000.00		
Sept. 16, 1954	1,500,603,000.00			1,500,603,000.00		
Sept. 23, 1954	1,500,973,000.00			1,500,963,000.00	10,000.00	
Sept. 30, 1954		$1,500,616,000.00		1,500,616,000.00		
Oct. 7, 1954		1,500,536,000.00		1,500,221,000.00	315,000.00	
Oct. 14, 1954		1,500,255,000.00		1,500,255,000.00		
Oct. 21, 1954		1,500,473,000.00		1,500,473,000.00		
Oct. 28, 1954		1,500,200,000.00		1,500,198,000.00	2,000.00	
Nov. 4, 1954		1,500,909,000.00		1,500,909,000.00		
Nov. 12, 1954		1,500,754,000.00		1,500,754,000.00		
Nov. 18, 1954		1,500,800,000.00		1,500,800,000.00		
Nov. 26, 1954		1,500,969,000.00		1,500,919,000.00	50,000.00	
Dec. 2, 1954		1,500,236,000.00		1,500,104,000.00	132,000.00	
Dec. 9, 1954		1,502,432,000.00		1,502,432,000.00		
Dec. 16, 1954		1,500,243,000.00		1,500,229,000.00	14,000.00	
Dec. 23, 1954		1,500,209,000.00		1,500,180,000.00	29,000.00	
Dec. 30, 1954		1,501,873,000.00		1,501,823,000.00	50,000.00	
Jan. 6, 1955		1,500,290,000.00		1,500,290,000.00		
Jan. 13, 1955		1,500,014,000.00		1,499,964,000.00	50,000.00	
Jan. 20, 1955		1,500,256,000.00		1,500,256,000.00		
Jan. 27, 1955		1,500,237,000.00		1,500,205,000.00	32,000.00	
Feb. 3, 1955		1,500,936,000.00		1,500,902,000.00	34,000.00	
Feb. 10, 1955		1,500,502,000.00		1,500,471,000.00	31,000.00	
Feb. 17, 1955		1,500,394,000.00		1,500,364,000.00	30,000.00	
Feb. 24, 1955		1,499,815,000.00		1,499,735,000.00	80,000.00	
Mar. 3, 1955		1,500,391,000.00		1,500,391,000.00		

Mar. 10, 1955		1,499,962,000.00		1,499,808,000.00	154,000.00	
Mar. 17, 1955		1,500,623,000.00		1,500,443,000.00	180,000.00	
Mar. 24, 1955		1,501,676,000.00		1,501,608,000.00	68,000.00	
Mar. 31, 1955		1,500,859,000.00		1,500,719,000.00	140,000.00	
Apr. 7, 1955		1,500,112,000.00		1,500,062,000.00	50,000.00	
Apr. 14, 1955		1,500,630,000.00		1,500,590,000.00	40,000.00	
Apr. 21, 1955		1,500,562,000.00		1,500,492,000.00	70,000.00	
Apr. 28, 1955		1,500,199,000.00		1,500,102,000.00	97,000.00	
May 5, 1955		1,500,192,000.00		1,499,929,000.00	263,000.00	
May 12, 1955		1,499,683,000.00		1,499,643,000.00	40,000.00	
May 19, 1955		1,500,125,000.00		1,499,867,000.00	258,000.00	
May 26, 1955		1,500,241,000.00		1,499,971,000.00	270,000.00	
June 2, 1955		1,500,692,000.00		1,499,822,000.00	870,000.00	
June 9, 1955		1,499,998,000.00		1,499,378,000.00	620,000.00	
June 16, 1955		1,500,861,000.00		1,500,651,000.00	210,000.00	
June 23, 1955		1,501,724,000.00		1,500,378,000.00	1,346,000.00	
June 30, 1955		1,500,474,000.00		1,495,818,000.00	4,656,000.00	
July 7, 1955		1,501,001,000.00				$1,501,001,000.00
July 14, 1955		1,500,291,000.00				1,500,291,000.00
July 21, 1955		1,500,709,000.00				1,500,709,000.00
July 28, 1955		1,501,086,000.00				1,501,086,000.00
Aug. 4, 1955		1,501,077,000.00				1,501,077,000.00
Aug. 11, 1955		1,502,017,000.00				1,502,017,000.00
Aug. 18, 1955		1,500,393,000.00				1,500,393,000.00
Aug. 25, 1955		1,500,181,000.00				1,500,181,000.00
Sept. 1, 1955		1,500,614,000.00				1,500,614,000.00
Sept. 8, 1955		1,500,455,000.00				1,500,455,000.00
Sept. 15, 1955		1,502,834,000.00				1,502,834,000.00
Sept. 22, 1955		1,503,268,000.00				1,503,268,000.00
Sept. 29, 1955		1,500,043,000.00				1,500,043,000.00
Total Treasury bills	19,515,417,000.00	79,535,922,000.00		79,527,154,000.00	10,216,000.00	19,513,969,000.00
Certificates of indebtedness:						
2⅝% Series D–1954	2,788,226,000.00			2,787,878,000.00	348,000.00	
2⅝% Series E–1954	4,724,009,000.00			4,723,394,000.00	615,000.00	
1⅝% Series A–1955	7,006,787,000.00			7,006,425,000.00	362,000.00	
1⅛% Series B–1955	3,885,977,000.00	74,000.00		3,882,073,000.00	3,978,000.00	
1% Series C–1955 (tax anticipation)		3,733,710,000.00		3,732,591,000.00	1,119,000.00	
1⅛% Series D–1955		8,476,645,000.00				8,476,645,000.00
1¼% Series E–1955		5,359,055,000.00				5,359,055,000.00
1⅜% Series F–1955 (tax anticipation)		3,210,025,000.00		3,193,524,000.00	16,501,000.00	
Total certificates of indebtedness	18,404,999,000.00	20,779,509,000.00		25,325,885,000.00	22,923,000.00	13,835,700,000.00
Treasury notes:						
1⅞% Series B–1954	8,175,143,000.00			8,174,611,000.00	532,000.00	
1½% Series A–1955	5,365,078,000.00			5,362,297,000.00	2,781,000.00	
1¾% Series B–1955	6,853,792,000.00					6,853,792,000.00
1⅝% Series A–1956		8,471,880,000.00				8,471,880,000.00
2% Series B–1956		5,706,180,000.00				5,706,180,000.00
2⅞% Series A–1957	2,996,574,000.00					2,996,574,000.00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 29.—*Changes in public debt issues, fiscal year 1955*—Continued

Title	Outstanding June 30, 1954	Issues during year	Transferred from interest-bearing debt	Redemptions during year	Transferred to matured debt	Outstanding June 30, 1955
INTEREST-BEARING DEBT—Continued						
Public issues—Continued						
Marketable—Continued						
Treasury notes—Continued						
1⅝% Series B-1957		$4,154,930,000.00				$4,154,930,000.00
2% Series C-1957		3,792,028,000.00				3,792,028,000.00
1⅞% Series A-1959	$5,102,277,000.00					5,102,277,000.00
1½% Series EA-1956	1,007,043,000.00					1,007,043,000.00
1½% Series EO-1956	550,008,000.00					550,008,000.00
1½% Series EA-1957	531,296,000.00					531,296,000.00
1½% Series EO-1957	824,196,000.00					824,196,000.00
1½% Series EA-1958	382,796,000.00			$1,000.00		382,795,000.00
1½% Series EO-1958	121,269,000.00					121,269,000.00
1½% Series EA-1959	50,479,000.00	68,368,000.00				118,847,000.00
1½% Series EO-1959		99,108,000.00				99,108,000.00
1½% Series EA-1960		16,871,000.00				16,871,000.00
Total Treasury notes	31,959,951,000.00	22,309,365,000.00		13,536,909,000.00	$3,313,000.00	40,729,094,000.00
Treasury bonds:						
2% of 1951-55	510,411,450.00			504,725,700.00	5,685,750.00	
2% of 1952-54 (dated Dec. 1, 1944)	8,661,942,500.00			8,638,714,500.00	23,228,000.00	
2⅞% of 1955-60	2,611,090,500.00			2,491,936,400.00	119,154,100.00	
2½% of 1956-58	1,448,745,500.00					1,448,745,500.00
2¾% of 1956-59	981,826,050.00					981,826,050.00
2¼% of 1956-59	3,821,599,500.00			96,000.00		3,821,503,500.00
2⅜% of 1957-59	926,811,000.00					926,811,000.00
2⅜% of 1958	4,244,812,500.00			1,500.00		4,244,811,000.00
2¾% of 1958-63	918,780,600.00					918,780,600.00
2½% of 1958	2,368,366,000.00					2,368,366,000.00
2¼% of 1959-62 (dated June 1, 1945)	5,276,678,000.00			597,000.00		5,276,081,000.00
2¼% of 1959-62 (dated Nov. 15, 1945)	3,465,431,000.00			823,000.00		3,464,608,000.00
2⅛% of 1960		3,806,484,000.00				3,806,484,000.00
2¾% of 1960-65	1,485,383,100.00					1,485,383,100.00
2¾% of 1961	2,239,262,000.00					2,239,262,000.00
2½% of 1961	11,177,153,500.00					11,177,153,500.00
2½% of 1962-67	2,116,033,400.00			242,800.00		2,115,790,600.00
2½% of 1963		6,754,695,500.00				6,754,695,500.00
2½% of 1963-68	2,826,034,500.00			362,500.00		2,825,672,000.00
2½% of 1964-69 (dated Apr. 15, 1943)	3,754,041,000.00			703,000.00		3,753,338,000.00
2½% of 1964-69 (dated Sept. 15, 1943)	3,830,566,500.00			836,500.00		3,829,730,000.00
2½% of 1965-70	4,718,755,500.00			962,500.00		4,717,793,000.00

2½% of 1966–71	2, 961, 168, 500. 00			662, 500. 00		2, 960, 506, 000. 00
2½% of 1967–72 (dated June 1, 1945)	1, 888, 363, 500. 00			6, 017, 500. 00		1, 882, 346, 000. 00
2½% of 1967–72 (dated Oct. 20, 1941)	2, 716, 019, 350. 00			3, 500. 00		2, 716, 015, 850. 00
2½% of 1967–72 (dated Nov. 15, 1945)	3, 822, 591, 500. 00			10, 765, 500. 00		3, 811, 826, 000. 00
3¼% of 1978–83	1, 606, 083, 000. 00					1, 606, 083, 000. 00
3% of 1995		1, 923, 642, 000. 00				1, 923, 642, 000. 00
Total Treasury bonds	80, 377, 949, 950. 00	12, 484, 821, 500. 00		11, 657, 450, 400. 00	148, 067, 850. 00	81, 057, 253, 200. 00
Other bonds:						
3% Panama Canal loan of 1961	49, 800, 000. 00					49, 800, 000. 00
2½% Postal savings bonds (47th to 49th series)	46, 462, 880. 00			24, 615, 880. 00	1, 103, 000. 00	20, 744, 000. 00
Total other bonds	96, 262, 880. 00			24, 615, 880. 00	1, 103, 000. 00	70, 544, 000. 00
Total marketable	150, 354, 579, 830. 00	135, 109, 617, 500. 00		130, 072, 014, 280. 00	185, 622, 850. 00	155, 206, 560, 200. 00
Nonmarketable:						
Treasury savings notes:						
Series A–1954	225, 256, 000. 00			222, 787, 500. 00	2, 468, 500. 00	
Series A–1955	245, 848, 400. 00			150, 878, 400. 00	9, 436, 400. 00	85, 533, 600. 00
Series A–1956	55, 227, 000. 00			13, 314, 900. 00		41, 912, 100. 00
Series B–1955	3, 951, 382, 000. 00			2, 679, 555, 500. 00	21, 974, 600. 00	1, 249, 851, 900. 00
Series C–1955–A	574, 719, 400. 00			73, 325, 300. 00		501, 394, 100. 00
Total Treasury savings notes	5, 052, 432, 800. 00			3, 139, 861, 600. 00	33, 879, 500. 00	1, 878, 691, 700. 00
United States savings bonds: [1]						
Series E–1941	577, 056, 719. 30	12, 668, 636. 80		53, 613, 710. 29		536, 111, 645. 81
Series E–1942	2, 495, 693, 616. 42	65, 137, 629. 82		267, 571, 235. 64		2, 293, 260, 010. 60
Series E–1943	4, 045, 726, 103. 87	110, 106, 571. 17		502, 207, 202. 16		3, 653, 625, 472. 88
Series E–1944	5, 298, 875, 764. 60	157, 742, 324. 87		928, 737, 838. 28		4, 527, 880, 251. 19
Series E–1945	4, 382, 233, 830. 71	177, 938, 532. 71		426, 548, 396. 91		4, 133, 623, 966. 51
Series E–1946	2, 203, 107, 126. 10	93, 853, 425. 42		107, 240, 381. 06		2, 189, 720, 170. 46
Series E–1947	2, 237, 493, 782. 91	99, 729, 152. 44		106, 775, 768. 61		2, 230, 447, 166. 74
Series E–1948	2, 369, 026, 907. 01	96, 352, 478. 49		120, 201, 998. 85		2, 345, 177, 386. 65
Series E–1949	2, 388, 980, 907. 70	56, 319, 056. 05		131, 733, 886. 83		2, 313, 566, 076. 92
Series E–1950	2, 141, 858, 397. 49	51, 601, 198. 11		133, 259, 943. 20		2, 060, 199, 652. 40
Series E–1951	1, 890, 541, 282. 69	46, 229, 872. 61		150, 381, 935. 08		1, 786, 389, 220. 22
Series E–1952 Jan. to Apr	672, 843, 842. 78	12, 381, 175. 10		63, 458, 058. 63		621, 766, 959. 25
Series E–1952 May to Dec	1, 484, 774, 614. 15	35, 637, 137. 75		160, 816, 423. 45		1, 359, 595, 328. 45
Series E–1953	2, 852, 344, 755. 15	64, 776, 071. 10		421, 632, 571. 25		2, 495, 488, 255. 00
Series E–1954	1, 599, 284, 062. 50	2, 301, 969, 500. 35		1, 010, 494, 786. 75		2, 890, 758, 776. 10
Series E–1955		1, 838, 219, 212. 50		199, 365, 056. 25		1, 638, 854, 156. 25
Unclassified sales and redemptions	[2] 198, 524, 172. 61	10, 215, 312. 80		[2] 282, 738, 074. 83		94, 429, 215. 02
Total Series E	36, 441, 317, 540. 77	5, 230, 877, 288. 09		4, 501, 301, 118. 41		37, 170, 893, 710. 45
Series F–1942	244, 942, 202. 55	4, 892, 735. 72		198, 419, 313. 27	51, 415, 625. 00	
Series F–1943	478, 592, 773. 35	17, 786, 843. 80		189, 075, 265. 75	84, 805, 100. 00	222, 499, 251. 40
Series F–1944	567, 168, 727. 28	18, 877, 514. 79		18, 194, 329. 85		567, 851, 912. 22

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 29.—*Changes in public debt issues, fiscal year 1955*—Continued

Title	Outstanding June 30, 1954	Issues during year	Transferred from interest-bearing debt	Redemptions during year	Transferred to matured debt	Outstanding June 30, 1955
INTEREST-BEARING DEBT—Continued						
Public issues—Continued						
Nonmarketable—Continued						
United States savings bonds [1]—Continued						
Series F-1945	$454, 248, 838. 58	$13, 629, 868. 69		$13, 707, 552. 57		$454, 171, 154. 70
Series F-1946	223, 370, 990. 52	6, 336, 174. 01		11, 565, 550. 65		218, 141, 613. 88
Series F-1947	241, 828, 626. 25	7, 032, 138. 85		13, 060, 066. 81		235, 800, 698. 29
Series F-1948	431, 060, 928. 84	13, 348, 008. 26		11, 387, 055. 08		433, 021, 882. 02
Series F-1949	183, 412, 719. 11	5, 311, 348. 32		9, 390, 289. 60		179, 363, 777. 83
Series F-1950	346, 479, 577. 69	8, 515, 018. 14		9, 215, 022. 76		345, 779, 573. 07
Series F-1951	106, 152, 898. 99	1, 904, 671. 29		5, 538, 614. 03		102, 518, 956. 25
Series F-1952	36, 069, 627. 64	417, 246. 14		2, 314, 119. 78		34, 172, 754. 00
Unclassified sales and redemptions	[2] 19, 089, 514. 91			[2] 18, 695, 430. 84		[2] 394, 084. 07
Total Series F	3, 294, 238, 395. 89	98, 081, 568. 01		463, 171, 749. 31	$136, 220, 725. 00	2, 792, 927, 489. 59
Series G-1942	840, 526, 900. 00	[3] 615, 000. 00		781, 451, 200. 00	58, 460, 700. 00	
Series G-1943	1, 692, 727, 000. 00	[3] 1, 258, 500. 00		846, 589, 500. 00	154, 233, 000. 00	690, 646, 000. 00
Series G-1944	2, 010, 761, 200. 00	[3] 1, 756, 600. 00		67, 669, 900. 00		1, 941, 334, 700. 00
Series G-1945	1, 847, 921, 600. 00	[3] 1, 925, 400. 00		56, 359, 300. 00		1, 789, 636, 900. 00
Series G-1946	1, 912, 598, 700. 00	[3] 1, 773, 000. 00		70, 004, 800. 00		1, 840, 820, 900. 00
Series G-1947	1, 666, 916, 700. 00	[3] 1, 272, 900. 00		60, 468, 500. 00		1, 605, 175, 300. 00
Series G-1948	2, 153, 837, 500. 00	[3] 2, 529, 900. 00		48, 458, 500. 00		2, 102, 849, 100. 00
Series G-1949	1, 171, 051, 000. 00	[3] 894, 400. 00		39, 276, 500. 00		1, 130, 880, 100. 00
Series G-1950	1, 680, 963, 800. 00	[3] 1, 048, 500. 00		32, 254, 500. 00		1, 647, 660, 800. 00
Series G-1951	562, 908, 100. 00	[3] 451, 200. 00		20, 040, 400. 00		542, 416, 500. 00
Series G-1952	145, 637, 500. 00	[3] 88, 300. 00		6, 343, 200. 00		139, 206, 000. 00
Unclassified sales and redemptions	[2] 59, 859, 900. 00			[2] 58, 930, 400. 00		[2] 929, 500. 00
Total Series G	15, 625, 990, 100. 00	[3] 13, 613, 700. 00		1, 969, 985, 900. 00	212, 693, 700. 00	13, 429, 696, 800. 00
Series H-1952	175, 809, 000. 00	[3] 99, 500. 00		8, 447, 000. 00		167, 262, 500. 00
Series H-1953	455, 811, 500. 00	[3] 245, 500. 00		22, 414, 000. 00		433, 152, 000. 00
Series H-1954	383, 687, 000. 00	493, 873, 500. 00		24, 229, 000. 00		853, 331, 500. 00
Series H-1955		634, 962, 000. 00		237, 500. 00		634, 724, 500. 00
Unclassified sales and redemptions	18, 147, 500. 00	4, 116, 000. 00		[2] 644, 000. 00		22, 907, 500. 00
Total Series H	1, 033, 455, 000. 00	1, 132, 606, 500. 00		54, 683, 500. 00		2, 111, 378, 000. 00
Series J-1952	83, 063, 421. 26	1, 561, 748. 78		5, 194, 701. 25		79, 430, 468. 79
Series J-1953	128, 017, 985. 26	1, 884, 860. 19		6, 905, 471. 40		122, 997, 374. 05
Series J-1954	155, 745, 288. 00	177, 924, 577. 97		9, 990, 123. 46		323, 679, 742. 51

Series J-1955		143, 943, 444. 00		42, 408. 00		143, 901, 036. 00
Unclassified sales and redemptions	9, 026, 834. 00	[2] 3, 903, 438. 00		[2] 690, 529. 94		5, 813, 925. 94
Total Series J	375, 853, 528. 52	321, 411, 192. 94		21, 442, 174. 17		675, 822, 547. 29
Series K-1952	274, 209, 000. 00	[3] 50, 000. 00		7, 919, 500. 00		266, 239, 500. 00
Series K-1953	295, 146, 500. 00	[3] 100, 500. 00		10, 269, 500. 00		284, 776, 500. 00
Series K-1954	451, 388, 000. 00	530, 153, 000. 00		13, 004, 500. 00		968, 536, 500. 00
Series K-1955		422, 937, 500. 00		211, 000. 00		422, 726, 500. 00
Unclassified sales and redemptions	24, 795, 500. 00	[2] 12, 303, 500. 00		[2] 304, 000. 00		12, 796, 000. 00
Total Series K	1, 045, 539, 000. 00	940, 636, 500. 00		31, 100, 500. 00		1, 955, 075, 000. 00
Total United States savings bonds	57, 816, 393, 565. 18	7, 709, 999, 349. 04		7, 041, 684, 941. 89	348, 914, 425. 00	58, 135, 793, 547. 33
Depositary bonds:						
First Series	411, 215, 500. 00	82, 149, 000. 00		76, 251, 000. 00		417, 113, 500. 00
Treasury bonds, investment series:						
2½% Series A-1965	913, 665, 000. 00			850, 000. 00		912, 815, 000. 00
2¾% Series B-1975-80	11, 861, 247, 000. 00			185, 575, 000. 00		11, 675, 672, 000. 00
Total Treasury bonds, investment series	12, 774, 912, 000. 00			186, 425, 000. 00		12, 588, 487, 000. 00
Total nonmarketable	76, 054, 953, 865. 18	7, 792, 148, 349. 04		10, 444, 222, 541. 89	382, 793, 925. 00	73, 020, 085, 747. 33
Total public issues	226, 409, 533, 695. 18	142, 901, 765, 849. 04		140, 516, 236, 821. 89	568, 416, 775. 00	228, 226, 645, 947. 33
Special issues						
Adjusted service certificate fund:						
4% certificates	4, 643, 000. 00	4, 724, 000. 00		4, 778, 000. 00		4, 589, 000. 00
Canal Zone, Postal Savings System:						
2% notes	1, 050, 000. 00			250, 000. 00		800, 000. 00
Civil service retirement fund:						
4% certificates	2, 264, 179, 000. 00	49, 479, 000. 00		2, 313, 658, 000. 00		
3% certificates	4, 117, 000. 00	4, 495, 535, 000. 00		445, 110, 000. 00		4, 054, 542, 000. 00
4% notes	3, 560, 774, 000. 00			1, 470, 413, 000. 00		2, 090, 361, 000. 00
3% notes	9, 876, 000. 00			3, 006, 000. 00		6, 870, 000. 00
Farm tenant mortgage insurance fund:						
2% notes	1, 250, 000. 00					1, 250, 000. 00
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation:						
2% notes	891, 600, 000. 00	234, 700, 000. 00		290, 900, 000. 00		835, 400, 000. 00
Federal home loan banks:						
2% notes	50, 000, 000. 00	500, 000. 00		500, 000. 00		50, 000, 000. 00
1½% notes	115, 700, 000. 00	25, 500, 000. 00		41, 150, 000. 00		100, 050, 000. 00
1¼% notes	65, 900, 000. 00	24, 900, 000. 00		40, 750, 000. 00		50, 050, 000. 00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 29.—*Changes in public debt issues, fiscal year 1955*—Continued

Title	Outstanding June 30, 1954	Issues during year	Transferred from interest-bearing debt	Redemptions during year	Transferred to matured debt	Outstanding June 30, 1955
INTEREST-BEARING DEBT—Continued						
Special issues—Continued						
Federal Housing Administration:						
Military housing insurance fund:						
2% notes		$2, 400, 000. 00				$2, 400, 000. 00
Mutual mortgage insurance fund:						
2% notes	$9, 800, 000. 00	26, 200, 000. 00		$20, 000, 000. 00		16, 000, 000. 00
National defense housing insurance fund:						
2% notes	4, 600, 000. 00	3, 000, 000. 00		6, 000, 000. 00		1, 600, 000. 00
Section 220 housing insurance fund:						
2% notes		750, 000. 00				750, 000. 00
Section 221 housing insurance fund:						
2% notes		750, 000. 00				750, 000. 00
Servicemen's mortgage insurance fund:						
2% notes		750, 000. 00				750, 000. 00
Title I housing insurance fund:						
2% notes	450, 000. 00	700, 000. 00		400, 000. 00		750, 000. 00
Title I insurance fund:						
2% notes		38, 000, 000. 00				38, 000, 000. 00
War housing insurance fund:						
2% notes		21, 800, 000. 00		19, 200, 000. 00		2, 600, 000. 00
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund:						
2¼% certificates	17, 054, 405, 000. 00	21, 978, 787, 000. 00		20, 794, 400, 000. 00		18, 238, 792, 000. 00
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation:						
2% notes	84, 440, 000. 00	25, 000, 000. 00		15, 250, 000. 00		94, 190, 000. 00
Foreign service retirement fund:						
4% certificates	6, 052, 000. 00	12, 840, 000. 00		8, 922, 000. 00		9, 970, 000. 00
3% certificates	246, 000. 00	652, 000. 00		377, 000. 00		521, 000. 00
4% notes	8, 552, 800. 00			2, 739, 000. 00		5, 813, 800. 00
3% notes	378, 600. 00			125, 000. 00		253, 600. 00
Government life insurance fund:						
3½% certificates	1, 234, 000, 000. 00	1, 232, 685, 000. 00		1, 234, 000, 000. 00		1, 232, 685, 000. 00
National service life insurance fund:						
3% notes	5, 272, 479, 000. 00	365, 608, 000. 00		292, 459, 000. 00		5, 345, 628, 000. 00
Postal Savings System:						
2% notes	212, 000, 000. 00	116, 500, 000. 00		238, 000, 000. 00		90, 500, 000. 00
Railroad retirement account:						
3% notes	3, 345, 255, 000. 00	754, 238, 000. 00		613, 590, 000. 00		3, 485, 903, 000. 00
Unemployment trust fund:						
2¼% certificates	8, 024, 000, 000. 00	8, 061, 915, 000. 00		8, 607, 000, 000. 00		7, 478, 915, 000. 00

Veterans special term insurance fund:						
2% certificates	3, 025, 000. 00	11, 939, 000. 00		5, 375, 000. 00		9, 589, 000. 00
1⅞% certificates		4, 100, 000. 00		4, 100, 000. 00		
Total special issues	42, 228, 772, 400. 00	37, 491, 952, 000. 00		36, 470, 452, 000. 00		43, 250, 272, 400. 00
Total interest bearing debt outstanding	268, 638, 306, 095. 18	180, 393, 717, 849. 04		176, 986, 688, 821. 89	568, 416, 775. 00	271, 476, 918, 347. 33
MATURED DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED						
Postal savings bonds, etc.:						
3% Loan of 1908–18	98, 360. 00			20. 00		98, 340. 00
6% Loan of July and August 1861	14, 050. 00					14, 050. 00
6% Compound interest notes 1864–1866	155, 990. 00			20. 00		155, 970. 00
5% Funded Loan of 1881	19, 400. 00					19, 400. 00
2½% Postal savings bonds	1, 648, 040. 00		1, 103, 000. 00	708, 320. 00		2, 042, 720. 00
All other issues [4]	1, 088, 730. 26					1, 088, 730. 26
Total postal savings bonds, etc	3, 024, 570. 26		1, 103, 000. 00	708, 360. 00		3, 419, 210. 26
Liberty loan bonds:						
First Liberty loan:						
First 3½'s	801, 300. 00			16, 550. 00		784, 750. 00
First 4's	97, 800. 00			1, 650. 00		96, 150. 00
First 4¼'s	427, 100. 00			34, 450. 00		392, 650. 00
First-second 4¼'s	3, 100. 00					3, 100. 00
Total	1, 329, 300. 00			52, 650. 00		1, 276, 650. 00
Second Liberty loan:						
Second 4's	365, 100. 00			3, 350. 00		361, 750. 00
Second 4¼'s	406, 200. 00			3, 300. 00		402, 900. 00
Total	771, 300. 00			6, 650. 00		764, 650. 00
Third Liberty loan 4¼'s	1, 310, 900. 00			15, 750. 00		1, 295. 150. 00
Fourth Liberty loan 4¼'s	3, 425, 150. 00			200, 850. 00		3, 224, 300. 00
Total Liberty loan bonds	6, 836, 650. 00			275, 900. 00		6, 560, 750. 00
Victory notes:						
Victory 3¾'s	700. 00					700. 00
Victory 4¾'s	434, 250. 00			3, 650. 00		430, 600. 00
Total Victory notes	434, 950. 00			3, 650. 00		431, 300. 00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 29.—*Changes in public debt issues, fiscal year 1955*—Continued

Title	Outstanding June 30, 1954	Issues during year	Transferred from interest-bearing debt	Redemptions during year	Transferred to matured debt	Outstanding June 30, 1955
MATURED DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED—Continued						
Treasury bonds:						
3⅜% of 1940–43	$103, 750. 00			$23, 350. 00		$80, 400. 00
3⅜% of 1941–43	220, 950. 00			8, 100. 00		212, 850. 00
3¼% of 1941	57, 950. 00			9, 500. 00		48, 450. 00
3⅜% of 1943–47	237, 050. 00			31, 200. 00		205, 850. 00
3¼% of 1943–45	544, 300. 00			78, 300. 00		466, 000. 00
3¼% of 1944–46	1, 057, 600. 00			155, 900. 00		901, 700. 00
4% of 1944–54	657, 100. 00			116, 300. 00		540, 800. 00
2¾% of 1945–47	569, 700. 00			143, 600. 00		426, 100. 00
2½% of 1945	14, 000. 00			3, 500. 00		10, 500. 00
3¾% of 1946–56	343, 000. 00			53, 000. 00		290, 000. 00
3% of 1946–48	276, 650. 00			38, 800. 00		237, 850. 00
3⅛% of 1946–49	932, 200. 00			204, 700. 00		727, 500. 00
4¼% of 1947–52	1, 082, 500. 00			114, 400. 00		968, 100. 00
2% of 1947	29, 450. 00			6, 050. 00		23, 400. 00
2% of 1948–50 (dated Mar. 15, 1941)	39, 650. 00			14, 800. 00		24, 850. 00
2¾% of 1948–51	1, 477, 950. 00			10, 000. 00		1, 467, 950. 00
1¾% of 1948	356, 500. 00			87, 500. 00		269, 000. 00
2½% of 1948	99, 150. 00			65, 800. 00		33, 350. 00
2% of 1948–50 (dated Dec. 8, 1939)	47, 800. 00			3, 150. 00		44, 650. 00
2% of 1949–51 (dated Jan. 15, 1942)	57, 000. 00			13, 450. 00		43, 550. 00
2% of 1949–51 (dated May 15, 1942)	81, 900. 00			20, 800. 00		61, 100. 00
2% of 1949–51 (dated July 15, 1942)	187, 500. 00			47, 300. 00		140, 200. 00
3⅛% of 1949–52	180, 650. 00			68, 750. 00		111, 900. 00
2½% of 1949–53	768, 300. 00			180, 600. 00		587, 700. 00
1½% of 1950	3, 338, 000. 00			976, 000. 00		2, 362, 000. 00
2% of 1950–52 (dated Oct. 19, 1942)	176, 200. 00			35, 800. 00		140, 400. 00
2½% of 1950–52	213, 750. 00			46, 050. 00		167, 700. 00
2% of 1950–52 (dated Apr. 15, 1943)	2, 674, 000. 00			759, 500. 00		1, 914, 500. 00
2¼% of 1951–53	364, 450. 00			161, 700. 00		202, 750. 00
2% of 1951–53	18, 103, 000. 00			9, 471, 000. 00		8, 632, 000. 00
2¾% of 1951–54	1, 108, 200. 00			590, 950. 00		517, 250. 00
2% of 1951–55			$5, 685, 750. 00			5, 685, 750. 00
3% of 1951–55	3, 966, 950. 00			1, 013, 350. 00		2, 953, 600. 00
2½% of 1952–54	579, 900. 00			210, 250. 00		369, 650. 00
2% of 1952–54 (dated June 26, 1944)	82, 936, 000. 00			69, 730, 000. 00		13, 206, 000. 00
2% of 1952–54 (dated Dec. 1, 1944)			23, 228, 000. 00			23, 228, 000. 00
2¼% of 1952–55	21, 664, 700. 00			20, 002, 050. 00		1, 662, 650. 00
2% of 1953–55	849, 900. 00			509, 800. 00		340, 100. 00
2¼% of 1954–56	14, 151, 700. 00			11, 950, 950. 00		2, 200, 750. 00

$2\frac{7}{8}$% of 1955–60			119, 154, 100. 00			119, 154, 100. 00
Total Treasury bonds	159, 549, 350. 00		148, 067, 850. 00	116, 956, 250. 00		190, 660, 950. 00
3% Adjusted service bonds of 1945	4, 074, 550. 00	35, 300. 00		558, 750. 00		3, 551, 100. 00
United States savings bonds:						
Series A–1935	1, 587, 225. 00			251, 000. 00		1, 336, 225. 00
Series B–1936	2, 815, 350. 00			466, 150. 00		2, 349, 200. 00
Series C–1937	3, 458, 350. 00			633, 225. 00		2, 825, 125. 00
Series C–1938	5, 271, 325. 00	[3] 1, 000. 00		965, 850. 00		4, 304, 475. 00
Series D–1939	9, 946, 825. 00			2, 007, 750. 00		7, 939, 075. 00
Series D–1940	21, 940, 425. 00			4, 690, 400. 00		17, 250, 025. 00
Series D–1941	27, 768, 500. 00			5, 739, 500. 00		22, 029, 000. 00
Series F–1941	30, 000, 175. 00			13, 885, 225. 00		16, 114, 950. 00
Series F-1942	92, 443, 700. 00	[3] 63. 00	51, 415, 625. 00	55, 876, 837. 00		87, 982, 425. 00
Series F-1943			84, 805, 100. 00			84, 805, 100. 00
Series G–1941	25, 069, 100. 00	1, 000. 00		14, 115, 200. 00		10, 954, 900. 00
Series G–1942	159, 946, 000. 00	[3] 1, 900. 00	58, 460, 700. 00	124, 390, 100. 00		94, 014, 700. 00
Series G–1943			154, 233, 000. 00			154, 233, 000. 00
Total United States savings bonds	380, 246, 975. 00	[3] 1, 963. 00	348, 914, 425. 00	223, 021, 237. 00		506, 138, 200. 00
Armed forces leave bonds:						
Series 1943:						
Apr. 1, 1943	78, 200. 00			15, 375. 00		62, 825. 00
July 1, 1943	117, 975. 00			24, 400. 00		93, 575. 00
Oct. 1, 1943	183, 575. 00	175. 00		32, 725. 00		151, 025. 00
Series 1944:						
Jan. 1, 1944	191, 150. 00			39, 325. 00		151, 825. 00
Apr. 1, 1944	156, 725. 00			34, 925. 00		121, 800. 00
July 1, 1944	193, 950. 00			45, 300. 00		148, 650. 00
Oct. 1, 1944	213, 200. 00			48, 900. 00		164, 300. 00
Series 1945:						
Jan. 1, 1945	413, 325. 00			81, 300. 00		332, 025. 00
Apr. 1, 1945	370, 175. 00			71, 950. 00		298, 225. 00
July 1, 1945	901, 575. 00			166, 225. 00		735, 350. 00
Oct. 1, 1945	3, 709, 100. 00			753, 300. 00		2, 955, 800. 00
Series 1946:						
Jan. 1, 1946	15, 851, 500. 00	[3] 550. 00		3, 237, 925. 00		12, 613, 025. 00
Apr. 1, 1946	8, 672, 425. 00	[3] 450. 00		1, 867, 975. 00		6, 804, 000. 00
July 1, 1946	3, 442, 650. 00	[3] 175. 00		754, 875. 00		2, 687, 600. 00
Oct. 1, 1946	4, 455, 275. 00	300. 00		1, 140, 175. 00		3, 315, 400. 00
Total armed forces leave bonds	38, 950, 800. 00	[3] 700. 00		8, 314, 675. 00		30, 635, 425. 00
Treasury notes:						
Regular series:						
$5\frac{3}{4}$% A–1924	6, 200. 00					6, 200. 00
$4\frac{3}{4}$% A–1925	1, 000. 00					1, 000. 00
$4\frac{3}{8}$% B–1925	16, 700. 00			10, 000. 00		6, 700. 00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 29.—*Changes in public debt issues, fiscal year 1955*—Continued

Title	Outstanding June 30, 1954	Issues during year	Transferred from interest-bearing debt	Redemptions during year	Transferred to matured debt	Outstanding June 30, 1955
MATURED DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED—Continued						
Treasury notes—Continued						
Regular series—Continued						
4½% C-1925	$6,300.00			$400.00		$5,900.00
4¾% A-1926	2,600.00					2,600.00
4¼% B-1926	6,800.00			5,000.00		1,800.00
4½% A-1927	7,200.00			5,000.00		2,200.00
4¾% B-1927	9,500.00					9,500.00
3½% A-1930-32	80,600.00					80,600.00
3½% B-1930-32	60,050.00					60,050.00
3½% C-1930-32	12,200.00					12,200.00
3% A-1934	500.00					500.00
2⅛% B-1934	5,000.00					5,000.00
3% A-1935	7,000.00					7,000.00
1⅝% B-1935	984,400.00					984,400.00
2½% C-1935	10,000.00					10,000.00
2½% D-1935	80,000.00					80,000.00
3¼% A-1936	11,500.00			10,000.00		1,500.00
2¾% B-1936	18,100.00					18,100.00
2⅞% C-1936	14,600.00					14,600.00
3¼% A-1937	97,100.00					97,100.00
3% B-1937	28,000.00					28,000.00
3% C-1937	10,000.00					10,000.00
2⅝% A-1938	300.00					300.00
2⅞% B-1938	20,000.00					20,000.00
3% C-1938	245,000.00					245,000.00
2½% D-1938	12,500.00			100.00		12,400.00
2⅛% A-1939	37,200.00					37,200.00
1⅜% B-1939	10,100.00					10,100.00
1⅜% C-1939	1,300.00					1,300.00
1⅝% A-1940	17,150.00			7,000.00		10,150.00
1½% B-1940	65,000.00			15,000.00		50,000.00
1½% C-1940	22,000.00			12,000.00		10,000.00
1½% A-1941	10,500.00			7,500.00		3,000.00
1⅜% B-1941	3,465,600.00			3,100.00		3,462,500.00
1¼% C-1941	10,900.00					10,900.00
1¾% A-1942	25,000.00			3,000.00		22,000.00
2% B-1942	2,000.00					2,000.00
1¾% C-1942	103,000.00					103,000.00
1⅛% A-1943	16,500.00			2 000.00		14,500.00
1⅛% B-1943	86,100.00			4,000.00		82,100.00
1% C-1943	325,000.00					325,000.00

¾% D-1943	2,000.00					2,000.00
¾% A-1944	311,000.00					311,000.00
1% B-1944	740,100.00			100.00		740,000.00
1% C-1944	86,000.00					86,000.00
¾% D-1944	2,400.00					2,400.00
¾% A-1945	2,275,600.00			700.00		2,274,900.00
¾% B-1945	58,500.00			17,500.00		41,000.00
1% A-1946	1,500.00			500.00		1,000.00
1½% B-1946	32,900.00					32,900.00
.90% D-1946	15,000.00			10,000.00		5,000.00
1½% A-1947	45,500.00			22,000.00		23,500.00
1¼% B-1947	351,000.00			52,000.00		299,000.00
1¼% C-1947	250,000.00			49,000.00		201,000.00
1½% A-1948	52,000.00			33,000.00		19,000.00
1% B-1948	17,000.00					17,000.00
1⅛% A-1949	11,000.00					11,000.00
1⅜% A-1950	62,000.00			20,000.00		42,000.00
1¼% A-1951	66,000.00			13,000.00		53,000.00
1¼% B-1951	24,000.00			2,000.00		22,000.00
1¼% C-1951	48,000.00			36,000.00		12,000.00
1¼% D-1951	46,000.00			30,000.00		16,000.00
1¼% E-1951	29,000.00					29,000.00
1¼% F-1951	78,000.00			16,000.00		62,000.00
1¼% G-1951	48,000.00			25,000.00		23,000.00
2⅛% A-1953	657,000.00			569,000.00		88,000.00
1⅜% A-1954	4,211,000.00			3,272,000.00		939,000.00
1⅞% B-1954			532,000.00			532,000.00
1½% A-1955			2,781,000.00			2,781,000.00
Tax series:						
A-1943	25,500.00			3,225.00		22,275.00
B-1943	19,300.00			7,000.00		12,300.00
A-1944	36,050.00			9,175.00		26,875.00
B-1944	11,300.00			3,100.00		8,200.00
A-1945	485,575.00			84,125.00		401,450.00
Savings series:						
C-1945	36,000.00			12,000.00		24,000.00
C-1946	852,400.00			169,600.00		682,800.00
C-1947	1,289,400.00			412,700.00		876,700.00
C-1948	842,100.00			248,300.00		593,800.00
C-1949	233,700.00			60,100.00		173,600.00
C-1950	229,000.00			67,500.00		161,500.00
C-1951	221,100.00			86,200.00		134,900.00
D-1951	192,200.00			40,900.00		151,300.00
D-1952	887,000.00			347,000.00		540,000.00
D-1953	2,206,600.00			1,491,400.00		715,200.00
D-1954	3,036,800.00			1,959,100.00		1,077,700.00
A-1954	9,551,800.00		2,468,500.00	8,892,200.00		3,128,100.00
A-1955			9,436,400.00			9,436,400.00
B-1955			21,974,600.00			21,974,600.00
Total Treasury notes	35,626,825.00		37,192,500.00	18,145,525.00		54,673,800.00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 29.—*Changes in public debt issues, fiscal year 1955*—Continued

Title	Outstanding June 30, 1954	Issues during year	Transferred from interest-bearing debt	Redemptions during year	Transferred to matured debt	Outstanding June 30, 1955
MATURED DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED—Continued						
Certificates of indebtedness:						
Tax issue series:						
4½% T-10	$1,000.00					$1,000.00
4¾% TM-1921	500.00					500.00
6% TJ-1921	1,500.00					1,500.00
6% TS-1921	1,500.00					1,500.00
6% TD-1921	2,000.00					2,000.00
5½% TS2-1921	1,000.00					1,000.00
5¾% TM-1922	1,000.00					1,000.00
4½% TS2-1922	500.00					500.00
4½% TD-1922	1,000.00					1,000.00
4¼% TM-1923	1,000.00					1,000.00
3¾% TS-1923	500.00					500.00
4½% TM-1924	1,000.00					1,000.00
4% TM-1925	1,000.00					1,000.00
4½% TJ-1929	1,100.00					1,100.00
4¾% TS-1929	1,500.00			$1,500.00		
4¼% TD-1929	3,000.00			3,000.00		
4¾% TD2-1929	1,500.00					1,500.00
5⅛% TM-1930	3,000.00					3,000.00
4⅞% TJ-1930	1,500.00					1,500.00
1⅛% TS-1932	3,500.00					3,500.00
3% TS2-1932	100,500.00					100,500.00
3¾% TM-1933	12,500.00					12,500.00
2% First—maturing Mar. 15, 1933	6,350.00					6,350.00
½% TJ-1933	2,500.00					2,500.00
4% TAG-1933	11,000.00					11,000.00
1¼% TS-1933	10,000.00					10,000.00
¾% TD-1933	60,000.00					60,000.00
4¼% TD2-1933	16,000.00					16,000.00
Loan issue series:						
4½% IVA-1918	500.00					500.00
5¼% G-1920	1,000.00					1,000.00
5½% H-1921	500.00					500.00
5½% A-1922	1,000.00					1,000.00
3¾% A-1933	500.00					500.00
⅞% B-1944	127,000.00			26,000.00		101,000.00
⅞% E-1944	287,000.00			109,000.00		178,000.00
⅞% A-1945	226,000.00			21,000.00		205,000.00
⅞% B-1945	21,000.00			20,000.00		1,000.00
⅞% C-1945	127,000.00			10,000.00		117,000.00

⅞% F-1945	2,000.00			2,000.00		
⅞% H-1945	126,000.00			12,000.00		114,000.00
⅞% A-1946	22,000.00			10,000.00		12,000.00
⅞% B-1946	6,000.00					6,000.00
⅞% C-1946	1,000.00					1,000.00
⅞% E-1946	304,000.00			59,000.00		245,000.00
⅞% G-1946	3,000.00					3,000.00
⅞% H-1946	40,000.00			20,000.00		20,000.00
⅞% J-1946	2,000.00					2,000.00
⅞% K-1946	154,000.00			22,000.00		132,000.00
⅞% B-1947	1,000.00					1,000.00
⅞% D-1947	80,000.00					80,000.00
⅞% E-1947	98,000.00					98,000.00
⅞% F-1947	65,000.00			2,000.00		63,000.00
⅞% H-1947	2,000.00					2,000.00
⅞% J-1947	3,000.00					3,000.00
⅞% K-1947	20,000.00			20,000.00		
⅞% L-1947	34,000.00					34,000.00
⅞% A-1948	5,000.00					5,000.00
⅞% C-1948	27,000.00					27,000.00
⅞% D-1948	7,000.00					7,000.00
1% K-1948	20,000.00					20,000.00
1⅛% A-1949	18,000.00			6,000.00		12,000.00
1⅛% B-1949	120,000.00			7,000.00		113,000.00
1⅛% C-1949	106,000.00			1,000.00		105,000.00
1⅛% D-1949	17,000.00					17,000.00
1⅛% F-1949	20,000.00			5,000.00		15,000.00
1¼% G-1949	75,000.00			1,000.00		74,000.00
1¼% A-1950	69,000.00			35,000.00		34,000.00
1¼% B-1950	101,000.00			60,000.00		41,000.00
1¼% D-1950	11,000.00					11,000.00
1¼% F-1950	2,000.00			1,000.00		1,000.00
1⅛% G-1950	5,000.00					5,000.00
1⅛% H-1950	80,000.00			5,000.00		75,000.00
1⅛% A-1951	93,000.00			37,000.00		56,000.00
1⅞% A-1952	127,000.00			86,000.00		41,000.00
1⅞% B-1952	316,000.00			285,000.00		31,000.00
1⅞% C-1952	66,000.00			17,000.00		49,000.00
1⅞% D-1952	15,000.00					15,000.00
1⅞% E-1952	31,000.00			5,000.00		26,000.00
1⅞% F-1952	154,000.00			137,000.00		17,000.00
1⅞% A-1953	84,000.00			55,000.00		29,000.00
1⅞% B-1953	173,000.00			74,000.00		99,000.00
2% C-1953	423,000.00			255,000.00		168,000.00
2¼% A-1954	1,389,000.00			1,224,000.00		165,000.00
2⅝% B-1954	9,497,000.00			7,648,000.00		1,849,000.00
2½% C-1954 (tax anticipation)	2,649,000.00			2,288,000.00		361,000.00
2⅝% D-1954			348,000.00			348,000.00
2⅝% E-1954			615,000.00			615,000.00
1⅝% A-1955			362,000.00			362,000.00
1% C-1955 (tax anticipation)			1,119,000.00			1,119,000.00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 29.—*Changes in public debt issues, fiscal year 1955*—Continued

Title	Outstanding June 30, 1954	Issues during year	Transferred from interest-bearing debt	Redemptions during year	Transferred to matured debt	Outstanding June 30, 1955
MATURED DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED—Continued						
Certificates of indebtedness—Continued						
Loan issue series—Continued						
1⅛% B-1955			$3,978,000.00			$3,978,000.00
1⅜% F-1955 (tax anticipation)			16,501,000.00			16,501,000.00
Total certificates of indebtedness	$17,701,950.00		22,923,000.00	$12,569,500.00		28,055,450.00
Treasury bills:						
Maturity date:						
May 12, 1937	14,000.00					14,000.00
June 5, 1940	30,000.00					30,000.00
June 18, 1941	20,000.00					20,000.00
Jan. 14, 1942	4,000.00					4,000.00
June 3, 1942	2,000.00					2,000.00
June 10, 1942	38,000.00					38,000.00
Feb. 3, 1943	1,000.00					1,000.00
June 2, 1943	6,000.00					6,000.00
June 9, 1943	26,000.00					26,000.00
June 8, 1944	95,000.00					95,000.00
Aug. 10, 1944	5,000.00			5,000.00		
June 7, 1945	88,000.00					88,000.00
June 14, 1945	16,000.00					16,000.00
Mar. 20, 1947	36,000.00					36,000.00
Dec. 18, 1947	60,000.00					60,000.00
Feb. 17, 1949	15,000.00					15,000.00
Sept. 8, 1949	50,000.00					50,000.00
Oct. 4, 1951	10,000.00					10,000.00
Feb. 14, 1952	1,900,000.00			100,000.00		1,800,000.00
Apr. 17, 1952	1,000.00					1,000.00
June 15, 1952 (tax anticipation)	3,000.00			3,000.00		
Mar. 12, 1953	10,000.00			10,000.00		
Apr. 23, 1953	3,000.00					3,000.00
May 21, 1953	1,000.00					1,000.00
May 28, 1953	10,000.00					10,000.00
July 2, 1953	7,000.00			7,000.00		
July 9, 1953	10,000.00			10,000.00		
July 23, 1953	10,000.00					10,000.00
Aug. 6, 1953	30,000.00			30,000.00		
Aug. 13, 1953	1,000.00			1,000.00		
Aug. 27, 1953	[3] 1,000.00			[3] 1,000.00		
Sept. 18, 1953 (tax anticipation)	20,000.00			10,000.00		10,000.00

Oct. 1, 1953	75, 000. 00			75, 000. 00		
Oct. 22, 1953	80, 000. 00			20, 000. 00		60, 000. 00
Oct. 29, 1953	35, 000. 00			35, 000. 00		
Nov. 12, 1953	40, 000. 00			30, 000. 00		10, 000. 00
Nov. 19, 1953	30, 000. 00			30, 000. 00		
Nov. 27, 1953	35, 000. 00			35, 000. 00		
Dec. 3, 1953	25, 000. 00			25, 000. 00		
Dec. 10, 1953	41, 000. 00					41, 000. 00
Dec. 17, 1953	24, 000. 00			24, 000. 00		
Dec. 31, 1953	8, 000. 00			[3] 5, 000. 00		13, 000. 00
Jan. 14, 1954	1, 000. 00			1, 000. 00		
Jan. 21, 1954	11, 000. 00			11, 000. 00		
Jan. 28, 1954	6, 000. 00			6, 000. 00		
Feb. 4, 1954	60, 000. 00			60, 000. 00		
Feb. 11, 1954	96, 000. 00			65, 000. 00		31, 000. 00
Feb. 18, 1954	83, 000. 00			83, 000. 00		
Feb. 25, 1954	65, 000. 00			65, 000. 00		
Mar. 4, 1954	52, 000. 00			52, 000. 00		
Mar. 11, 1954	51, 000. 00			51, 000. 00		
Mar. 18, 1954	75, 000. 00			75, 000. 00		
Mar. 25, 1954	8, 000. 00			8, 000. 00		
Apr. 1, 1954	261, 000. 00			254, 000. 00		7, 000. 00
Apr. 8, 1954	58, 000. 00			58, 000. 00		
Apr. 15, 1954	63, 000. 00			63, 000. 00		
Apr. 22, 1954	25, 000. 00			25, 000. 00		
Apr. 29, 1954	98, 000. 00			98, 000. 00		
May 6, 1954	70, 000. 00			70, 000. 00		
May 13, 1954	251, 000. 00			251, 000. 00		
May 20, 1954	111, 000. 00			111, 000. 00		
May 27, 1954	641, 000. 00			641, 000. 00		
June 3, 1954	485, 000. 00			485, 000. 00		
June 10,1954	309, 000. 00			309, 000. 00		
June 17, 1954	1, 222, 000. 00			1, 222, 000. 00		
June 18, 1954 (tax anticipation)	2, 414, 000. 00			2, 414, 000. 00		
June 24, 1954 (tax anticipation)	13, 245, 000. 00			13, 225, 000. 00		20, 000. 00
June 24, 1954	1, 930, 000. 00			1, 880, 000. 00		50, 000. 00
July 22, 1954			20, 000. 00			20, 000. 00
July 29, 1954			5, 000. 00			5, 000. 00
Sept. 23, 1954			10, 000. 00			10, 000. 00
Oct. 7, 1954			315, 000. 00			315, 000. 00
Oct. 28, 1954			2, 000. 00			2, 000. 00
Nov. 26, 1954			50, 000. 00			50, 000. 00
Dec. 2, 1954			132, 000. 00			132, 000. 00
Dec. 16, 1954			14, 000. 00			14, 000. 00
Dec. 23,1954			29, 000. 00			29, 000. 00
Dec. 30,1954			50, 000. 00			50, 000. 00
Jan. 13, 1955			50, 000. 00			50, 000. 00
Jan. 27, 1955			32, 000. 00			32, 000. 00
Feb. 3, 1955			34, 000. 00			34, 000. 00
Feb. 10, 1955			31, 000. 00			31, 000. 00
Feb. 17, 1955			30, 000. 00			30, 000. 00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 29.—*Changes in public debt issues, fiscal year 1955*—Continued

Title	Outstanding June 30, 1954	Issues during year	Transferred from interest-bearing debt	Redemptions during year	Transferred to matured debt	Outstanding June 30, 1955
MATURED DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED—Continued						
Treasury bills—Continued						
Maturity date—Continued						
Feb. 24, 1955			$80,000.00			$80,000.00
Mar. 10, 1955			154,000.00			154,000.00
Mar. 17, 1955			180,000.00			180,000.00
Mar. 24, 1955			68,000.00			68,000.00
Mar. 31, 1955			140,000.00			140,000.00
Apr. 7, 1955			50,000.00			50,000.00
Apr. 14, 1955			40,000.00			40,000.00
Apr. 21, 1955			70,000.00			70,000.00
Apr. 28, 1955			97,000.00			97,000.00
May 5, 1955			263,000.00			263,000.00
May 12, 1955			40,000.00			40,000.00
May 19, 1955			258,000.00			258,000.00
May 26, 1955			270,000.00			270,000.00
June 2, 1955			870,000.00			870,000.00
June 9, 1955			620,000.00			620,000.00
June 16, 1955			210,000.00			210,000.00
June 23, 1955			1,346,000.00			1,346,000.00
June 30, 1955			4,656,000.00			4,656,000.00
Total Treasury bills	$24,605,000.00		10,216,000.00	$22,027,000.00		12,794,000.00
Treasury (war) savings certificates:						
Treasury savings certificates:						
Issued Dec. 15, 1921	11,650.00					11,650.00
Issued Sept. 30, 1922	58,250.00			2,275.00		55,975.00
Issued Dec. 1, 1923	20,325.00			500.00		19,825.00
Total Treasury savings certificates	90,225.00			2,775.00		87,450.00
Total matured debt on which interest has ceased	671,141,845.26	$32,637.00	568,416,775.00	402,583,622.00		837,007,635.26
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST						
United States savings stamps	50,385,985.65	16,496,418.85		18,808,476.55		48,073,927.95

Excess profits tax refund bonds:						
First Series	667, 975. 86			93, 354. 90		574, 620. 96
Second Series	583, 947. 69			72, 243. 17		511, 704. 52
Total excess profits tax refund bonds	1, 251, 923. 55			165, 598. 07		1, 086, 325. 48
Special notes of the United States:						
International Monetary Fund:						
Various issue dates	1, 411, 000, 000. 00	299, 000, 000. 00		143, 000, 000. 00		1, 567, 000, 000. 00
United States notes (less gold reserve)	190, 641, 585. 07					190, 641, 585. 07
Old demand notes	52, 917. 50					52, 917. 50
National and Federal Reserve Bank notes	253, 620, 521. 50			21, 829, 674. 00		231, 790, 847. 50
Fractional currency	1, 966, 429. 75			194. 03		1, 966, 235. 72
Thrift and Treasury savings stamps	3, 713, 194. 75			1, 606. 25		3, 711, 588. 50
Total debt bearing no interest	1, 912, 632, 557. 77	315, 496, 418. 85		183, 805, 548. 90		2, 044, 323, 427. 72
Total gross public debt	271, 222, 080, 498. 21	180, 709, 246, 904. 89	568, 416, 775. 00	177, 573, 077, 992. 79	568, 416, 775. 00	274, 358, 249, 410. 31

[1] Amounts issued and retired for Series E, F, and J, include accrued discount; amounts outstanding are stated at current redemption values. Amounts issued, retired, and outstanding for Series G, H, and K, are stated at par value.

[2] Represents excess of unclassified redemptions over unclassified sales—deduct.

[3] Deduct.

[4] Represents issues in which there were no transactions during the fiscal year 1955; for amount of each issue outstanding (unchanged since June 30, 1951) see 1951 annual report, p. 772.

TABLE 30.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1954–June 1955*

[On basis of daily Treasury statements, supplemented by special statements by the Bureau of the Public Debt on public debt transactions]

Date	Issue	Rate of interest [1]	Amount issued [2]	Amount matured, or called or redeemed prior to maturity [3]
1954		*Percent*		
July 1	Postal savings bonds, 47th Series	2½		$11, 526, 020. 00
	Treasury bills:			
1	Issued Apr. 1, 1954:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated July 1, 1954	1. 063		172, 671, 000. 00
	Redeemable for cash			1, 328, 001, 000. 00
1	Maturing Sept. 30, 1954:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Apr. 1, 1954	. 646	$172, 671, 000. 00	
	Issued for cash		1, 327, 945, 000. 00	
8	Issued Apr. 8, 1954:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated July 8, 1954	1. 013		191, 153, 000. 00
	Redeemable for cash			1, 308, 800, 000. 00
8	Maturing Oct. 7, 1954:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Apr. 8, 1954	. 671	191, 153, 000. 00	
	Issued for cash		1, 309, 383, 000. 00	
15	Issued Apr. 15, 1954:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated July 15, 1954	1. 066		79, 189, 000. 00
	Redeemable for cash			1, 422, 085, 000. 00
15	Maturing Oct. 14, 1954:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Apr. 15, 1954	. 701	79, 189, 000. 00	
	Issued for cash		1, 421, 066, 000. 00	
22	Issued Apr. 22, 1954:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated July 22, 1954	1. 027		38, 052, 000. 00
	Redeemable for cash			1, 463, 400, 000. 00
22	Maturing Oct. 21, 1954:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Apr. 22, 1954	. 731	38, 052, 000. 00	
	Issued for cash		1, 462, 421, 000. 00	
29	Issued Apr. 29, 1954:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated July 29, 1954	. 886		46, 258, 000. 00
	Redeemable for cash			1, 456, 274, 000. 00
29	Maturing Oct. 28, 1954:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Apr. 29, 1954	. 800	46, 258, 000. 00	
	Issued for cash		1, 453, 942, 000. 00	
	United States savings bonds: [4]			
31	Series E-1941	[5] 2. 90	791, 809. 28	3, 708, 954. 26
31	Series E-1942	[6] 2. 90	6, 816, 545. 63	18, 521, 923. 79
31	Series E-1943	[5] 2. 95	8, 252, 956. 08	36, 865, 500. 87
31	Series E-1944	[7] 2. 90	21, 438, 500. 24	71, 076, 866. 99
31	Series E-1945	2. 90	12, 907, 835. 50	15, 044, 470. 50
31	Series E-1946	2. 90	9, 691, 201. 40	6, 907, 188. 05
31	Series E-1947	2. 90	11, 449, 230. 28	6, 786, 895. 05
31	Series E-1948	2. 90	9, 538, 742. 48	7, 835, 195. 70
31	Series E-1949	2. 90	6, 167, 169. 00	8, 757, 403. 05
31	Series E-1950	2. 90	5, 834, 321. 65	9, 068, 127. 83
31	Series E-1951	2. 90	4, 768, 740. 04	10, 821, 251. 57
31	Series E-1952 (Jan. to Apr.)	2. 90	1, 367, 161. 61	4, 821, 906. 92
31	Series E-1952 (May to Dec.)	3. 00	2, 350, 427. 55	12, 684, 598. 25
31	Series E-1953	3. 00	6, 144, 657. 95	40, 211, 480. 90
31	Series E-1954	3. 00	299, 959, 778. 55	51, 913, 279. 85
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions		26, 197, 200. 00	97, 711, 811. 38
31	Series F-1942	2. 53	1, 203, 286. 95	19, 291, 909. 50
31	Series F-1943	2. 53	1, 485, 828. 23	448, 766. 92
31	Series F-1944	2. 53	3, 540, 736. 33	426, 561. 65
31	Series F-1945	2. 53	740, 012. 93	537, 832. 24
31	Series F-1946	2. 53	793, 683. 13	395, 774. 96
31	Series F-1947	2. 53	1, 047, 738. 41	356, 472. 31
31	Series F-1948	2. 53	4, 695, 731. 23	362, 643. 53
31	Series F-1949	2. 53	733, 573. 73	233, 903. 69
31	Series F-1950	2. 53	612, 472. 75	265, 759. 44
31	Series F-1951	2. 53	240, 560. 47	240, 237. 51
31	Series F-1952	2. 53	92, 319. 02	39, 763. 41
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions		[8] 5, 106. 00	33, 859, 238. 31
31	Series G-1942	2. 50	200. 00	67, 368, 400. 00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 30.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1954–June 1955*—Continued

Date	Issue	Rate of interest [1]	Amount issued [2]	Amount matured, or called or redeemed prior to maturity [3]
		Percent		
1954	United States savings bonds [4]—Continued			
July 31	Series G–1943	2.50	[9] $10,200.00	$1,220,900.00
31	Series G–1944	2.50	10,000.00	1,591,100.00
31	Series G–1945	2.50		1,473,200.00
31	Series G–1946	2.50		1,606,800.00
31	Series G–1947	2.50		1,675,200.00
31	Series G–1948	2.50		1,031,200.00
31	Series G–1949	2.50		924,900.00
31	Series G–1950	2.50		924,100.00
31	Series G–1951	2.50		674,500.00
31	Series G–1952	2.50		216,400.00
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions		[8] 422,100.00	179,417,200.00
31	Series H–1952	3.00		278,500.00
31	Series H–1953	3.00		794,500.00
31	Series H–1954	3.00	68,158,500.00	164,500.00
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions		18,968,500.00	2,238,000.00
31	Series J–1952	2.76	87,759.53	327,185.68
31	Series J–1953	2.76	198,939.38	217,835.44
31	Series J–1954	2.76	27,350,366.10	224,906.70
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions		2,314,000.00	308,441.85
31	Series K–1952	2.76		153,000.00
31	Series K–1953	2.76	1,000.00	183,500.00
31	Series K–1954	2.76	81,029,500.00	34,000.00
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions		21,193,300.00	1,281,000.00
31	Depositary bonds, First Series	2.00	7,803,500.00	1,749,000.00
	Treasury savings notes:			
31	Series A–1954	1.88		[10] 50,458,500.00
31	Series A–1955	1.88		3,320,900.00
31	Series A–1956	1.88		1,734,700.00
31	Series B–1955	2.47		22,241,100.00
31	Series C–1955–A	2.21		8,622,900.00
31	Treasury bonds, Investment Series B–1975–80: Redeemed in exchange for Treasury notes, Series EA–1959	2¾		4,077,000.00
31	Treasury notes, Series EA–1959	1½	4,077,000.00	
31	Miscellaneous			1,159,000.00
	Total, July		8,181,697,379.43	8,334,297,108.10
Aug. 2	Certificates of indebtedness, Series C–1955 (tax anticipation series): Maturing Mar. 22, 1955: Issued for cash	1.00	3,733,710,000.00	
	Treasury bills:			
5	Issued May 6, 1954: Redeemed in exchange for series dated Aug. 5, 1954	.773		29,943,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,472,265,000.00
5	Maturing Nov. 4, 1954: Issued in exchange for series dated May 6, 1954	.797	29,943,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,470,966,000.00	
12	Issued May 13, 1954: Redeemed in exchange for series dated Aug. 12, 1954	.824		48,849,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,452,000,000.00
12	Maturing Nov. 12, 1954: Issued in exchange for series dated May 13, 1954	.892	48,849,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,451,905,000.00	
	Certificates of indebtedness, Series D–1954:			
15	Redeemed in exchange for certificates Series D–1955	2⅝		1,004,687,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			55,491,000.00
	Certificates of indebtedness, Series E–1954:			
15	Redeemed in exchange for certificates Series D–1955	2⅝		2,552,957,000.00
15	Certificates of indebtedness, Series D–1955	1⅛	3,557,644,000.00	
	Certificates of indebtedness, Series D–1954:			
15	Redeemed in exchange for Treasury bonds of 1960	2⅝		1,728,048,000.00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 30.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1954–June 1955*—Continued

Date	Issue	Rate of interest [1]	Amount issued [2]	Amount matured, or called or redeemed prior to maturity [3]
		Percent		
1954	Certificates of indebtedness, Series E-1954:			
Aug. 15	Redeemed in exchange for Treasury bonds of 1960	2⅝		$2,078,436,000.00
15	Treasury bonds of 1960	2⅞	$3,806,484,000.00	
	Treasury bills:			
19	Issued May 20, 1954:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Aug. 19, 1954	.812		36,633,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,464,794,000.00
19	Maturing Nov. 18, 1954:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated May 20, 1954	.898	36,633,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,464,167,000.00	
26	Issued May 27, 1954:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Aug. 26, 1954	.718		205,648,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,297,134,000.00
26	Maturing Nov. 26, 1954:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated May 27, 1954	.983	205,648,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,295,321,000.00	
	United States savings bonds: [4]			
31	Series E-1941	[5] 2.90	541,564.54	3,081,926.68
31	Series E-1942	[6] 2.90	4,182,891.43	16,069,347.21
31	Series E-1943	[5] 2.95	6,531,909.24	31,002,862.56
31	Series E-1944	[7] 2.90	14,729,586.35	68,442,215.68
31	Series E-1945	2.90	9,046,606.07	12,634,743.05
31	Series E-1946	2.90	7,396,072.08	5,736,928.45
31	Series E-1947	2.90	7,973,799.98	5,725,389.85
31	Series E-1948	2.90	6,822,976.33	6,622,025.80
31	Series E-1949	2.90	4,669,038.40	7,304,029.40
31	Series E-1950	2.90	4,310,486.70	7,486,074.80
31	Series E-1951	2.90	3,799,994.08	8,812,694.70
31	Series E-1952 (Jan. to Apr.)	2.90	1,060,900.26	4,112,948.96
31	Series E-1952 (May to Dec.)	3.00	2,120,646.90	9,447,899.20
31	Series E-1953	3.00	4,957,696.80	30,465,889.65
31	Series E-1954	3.00	358,257,240.10	48,621,228.25
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions		[8] 18,247,693.75	108,534,480.67
31	Series F-1942	2.53	591,464.45	33,558,995.00
31	Series F-1943	2.53	777,362.98	1,482,739.17
31	Series F-1944	2.53	1,391,208.18	1,405,104.37
31	Series F-1945	2.53	370,061.51	944,294.69
31	Series F-1946	2.53	530,941.86	769,813.36
31	Series F-1947	2.53	539,715.08	812,105.17
31	Series F-1948	2.53	491,614.29	763,057.66
31	Series F-1949	2.53	401,917.54	422,844.77
31	Series F-1950	2.53	333,394.66	471,417.34
31	Series F-1951	2.53	159,646.34	244,581.26
31	Series F-1952	2.53	60,140.71	116,893.70
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions			[8] 5,775,138.29
31	Series G-1942	2.50		170,807,500.00
31	Series G-1943	2.50		3,787,000.00
31	Series G-1944	2.50		4,644,900.00
31	Series G-1945	2.50		3,894,900.00
31	Series G-1946	2.50		5,593,000.00
31	Series G-1947	2.50		4,841,100.00
31	Series G-1948	2.50		4,513,200.00
31	Series G-1949	2.50		2,295,900.00
31	Series G-1950	2.50		2,241,400.00
31	Series G-1951	2.50		1,184,500.00
31	Series G-1952	2.50		328,700.00
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions			[8] 60,620,300.00
31	Series H-1952	3.00		547,000.00
31	Series H-1953	3.00		1,457,000.00
31	Series H-1954	3.00	82,515,000.00	267,500.00
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions		[8] 5,566,500.00	1,110,500.00
31	Series J-1952	2.76	76,312.20	198,947.17
31	Series J-1953	2.76	139,909.43	289,894.30
31	Series J-1954	2.76	31,793,311.00	20,273.00
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions		[8] 841,278.00	854,525.43
31	Series K-1952	2.76		550,000.00
31	Series K-1953	2.76	12,500.00	628,000.00
31	Series K-1954	2.76	113,289,500.00	135,500.00
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions		[8] 12,986,200.00	412,000.00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 30.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1954–June 1955*—Continued

Date	Issue	Rate of interest [1]	Amount issued [2]	Amount matured, or called or redeemed prior to maturity [3]
		Percent		
31	Depositary bonds, First Series	2.00	$4,407,000.00	$2,317,000.00
	Treasury savings notes:			
31	Series A-1954	1.88		[10] 46,740,700.00
31	Series A-1955	1.88		2,006,100.00
31	Series A-1956	1.88		1,404,300.00
31	Series B-1955	2.47		10,980,500.00
31	Series C-1955-A	2.21		2,387,300.00
31	Treasury bonds, Investment Series B-1975-80: Redeemed in exchange for Treasury notes, Series EA-1959	2¾		5,497,000.00
31	Treasury notes, Series EA-1959	1½	3,497,000.00	
31	Miscellaneous			461,000.00
	Total, August		17,741,411,737.74	14,055,779,233.01
	Treasury bills:			
Sept. 2	Issued June 3, 1954:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Sept. 2, 1954	.713		250,863,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,249,639,000.00
2	Maturing Dec. 2, 1954:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated June 3, 1954	1.022	250,863,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,249,373,000.00	
9	Issued June 10, 1954:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Sept. 9, 1954	.617		163,155,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,337,035,000.00
9	Maturing Dec. 9, 1954:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated June 10, 1954	1.016	163,155,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,339,277,000.00	
	Certificates of indebtedness, Series E-1954:			
15	Redeemable for cash	2⅝		92,616,000.00
	Treasury bills:			
16	Issued June 17, 1954:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Sept. 16, 1954	.633		38,019,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,462,584,000.00
16	Maturing Dec. 16, 1954:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated June 17, 1954	1.024	38,019,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,462,224,000.00	
23	Issued June 24, 1954:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Sept. 23, 1954	.634		68,605,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,432,368,000.00
23	Maturing Dec. 23, 1954:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated June 24, 1954	.986	68,605,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,431,604,000.00	
30	Issued July 1, 1954:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Sept. 30, 1954	.646		157,753,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,342,863,000.00
30	Maturing Dec. 30, 1954:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated July 1, 1954	.984	157,753,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,344,120,000.00	
	United States savings bonds: [4]			
30	Series E-1941	[5] 2.90	473,395.22	2,573,601.14
30	Series E-1942	[6] 2.90	4,550,817.91	13,715,317.33
30	Series E-1943	[5] 2.95	16,434,734.94	25,888,937.71
30	Series E-1944	[7] 2.90	7,189,249.95	50,856,604.68
30	Series E-1945	2.90	8,247,333.79	11,036,590.40
30	Series E-1946	2.90	7,019,553.22	5,146,491.40
30	Series E-1947	2.90	7,930,327.18	4,959,433.50
30	Series E-1948	2.90	6,333,352.38	5,463,472.95
30	Series E-1949	2.90	4,471,204.50	6,271,721.75
30	Series E-1950	2.90	4,203,890.48	6,568,237.25
30	Series E-1951	2.90	3,752,006.27	7,968,664.44
30	Series E-1952 (Jan. to Apr.)	2.90	1,038,545.15	3,207,334.46
30	Series E-1952 (May to Dec.)	3.00	2,116,387.85	8,631,372.20
30	Series E-1953	3.00	4,965,567.45	25,567,750.05
30	Series E-1954	3.00	301,571,997.70	43,741,302.40

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 30.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1954–June 1955*—Continued

Date	Issue	Rate of interest [1]	Amount issued [2]	Amount matured, or called or redeemed prior to maturity [3]
		Percent		
1954	United States savings bonds [4]—Continued			
Sept. 30	Unclassified sales and redemptions		$3,608,893.75	$127,128,530.15
30	Series F-1942	2.53	857,333.59	16,189,981.50
30	Series F-1943	2.53	2,666,771.58	1,127,244.73
30	Series F-1944	2.53	398,147.56	1,253,618.09
30	Series F-1945	2.53	327,630.70	816,459.86
30	Series F-1946	2.53	469,061.76	629,902.70
30	Series F-1947	2.53	574,595.74	490,848.67
30	Series F-1948	2.53	450,906.69	845,910.61
30	Series F-1949	2.53	408,212.60	623,151.00
30	Series F-1950	2.53	309,987.53	525,836.50
30	Series F-1951	2.53	128,343.63	231,442.80
30	Series F-1952	2.53	49,391.36	152,129.90
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions			12,999,990.48
30	Series G-1942	2.50	[9] 500.00	77,731,000.00
30	Series G-1943	2.50	[9] 500.00	3,108,200.00
30	Series G-1944	2.50		4,292,500.00
30	Series G-1945	2.50		3,055,900.00
30	Series G-1946	2.50		3,832,400.00
30	Series G-1947	2.50		3,249,400.00
30	Series G-1948	2.50		2,451,200.00
30	Series G-1949	2.50		1,879,900.00
30	Series G-1950	2.50		1,458,200.00
30	Series G-1951	2.50		1,032,400.00
30	Series G-1952	2.50		353,000.00
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions			47,017,900.00
30	Series H-1952	3.00		464,000.00
30	Series H-1953	3.00		1,008,000.00
30	Series H-1954	3.00	71,272,500.00	276,500.00
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions		[8] 8,109,000.00	2,461,000.00
30	Series J-1952	2.76	95,873.13	194,576.93
30	Series J-1953	2.76	149,273.49	458,899.47
30	Series J-1954	2.76	23,616,255.30	75,770.80
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions		[8] 1,433,940.00	815,027.73
30	Series K-1952	2.76		336,000.00
30	Series K-1953	2.76	1,500.00	367,500.00
30	Series K-1954	2.76	81,679,000.00	71,000.00
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions		[8] 6,434,100.00	803,000.00
30	Depositary bonds, First Series	2.00	3,086,000.00	3,008,000.00
	Treasury savings notes:			
30	Series A-1954	1.88		[10] 46,250,700.00
30	Series A-1955	1.88		6,476,700.00
30	Series A-1956	1.88		1,087,800.00
30	Series B-1955	2.47		44,330,300.00
30	Series C-1955-A	2.21		2,292,200.00
30	Treasury bonds, Investment Series B-1975-80: Redeemed in exchange for Treasury notes, Series EA-1959	2¾		33,463,000.00
30	Treasury notes, Series EA-1959	1½	33,463,000.00	
30	Miscellaneous			229,500.00
	Total, September		8,092,926,002.40	8,274,043,353.58
	Treasury notes, Series B-1957:			
Oct. 4	Issued for cash	1⅝	4,154,930,000.00	
	Treasury bills:			
7	Issued July 8, 1954:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Oct. 7, 1954	.671		260,662,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,239,874,000.00
7	Maturing Jan. 6, 1955:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated July 8, 1954	.966	260,662,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,239,628,000.00	
14	Issued July 15, 1954:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Oct. 14, 1954	.701		31,254,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,469,001,000.00
14	Maturing Jan. 13, 1955:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated July 15, 1954	.966	31,254,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,468,760,000.00	

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 30.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1954–June 1955*—Continued

Date	Issue	Rate of interest [1]	Amount issued [2]	Amount matured, or called or redeemed prior to maturity [3]
		Percent		
1954	Treasury bills—Continued			
Oct. 21	Issued July 22, 1954:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Oct. 21, 1954	.731		$125,167,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,375,306,000.00
21	Maturing Jan. 20, 1955:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated July 22, 1954	1.009	$125,167,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,375,089,000.00	
28	Issued July 29, 1954:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Oct. 28, 1954	.800		135,763,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,364,437,000.00
28	Maturing Jan. 27, 1955:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated July 29, 1954	1.006	135,763,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,364,474,000.00	
	United States savings bonds: [4]			
31	Series E-1941	[5] 2.90	629,947.34	2,910,846.22
31	Series E-1942	[6] 2.90	4,847,363.90	14,799,647.02
31	Series E-1943	[5] 2.95	12,481,976.67	27,874,679.90
31	Series E-1944	[7] 2.90	6,877,911.59	51,273,561.17
31	Series E-1945	2.90	10,291,773.53	11,941,512.00
31	Series E-1946	2.90	7,246,031.90	5,510,606.90
31	Series E-1947	2.90	7,589,405.60	5,329,061.50
31	Series E-1948	2.90	6,092,143.65	6,306,853.60
31	Series E-1949	2.90	4,163,500.80	6,762,016.25
31	Series E-1950	2.90	3,894,733.07	7,111,733.50
31	Series E-1951	2.90	3,786,860.84	8,281,754.60
31	Series E-1952 (Jan. to Apr.)	2.90	902,097.42	3,656,089.99
31	Series E-1952 (May to Dec.)	3.00	2,338,646.40	9,431,052.95
31	Series E-1953	3.00	5,171,488.90	26,771,415.30
31	Series E-1954	3.00	306,705,759.15	52,873,238.15
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions		[8] 3,960,072.50	80,380,452.79
31	Series F-1942	2.53	657,059.20	18,826,082.00
31	Series F-1943	2.53	2,443,787.20	1,027,031.72
31	Series F-1944	2.53	378,907.60	1,026,068.42
31	Series F-1945	2.53	474,593.80	728,010.15
31	Series F-1946	2.53	478,143.96	408,589.34
31	Series F-1947	2.53	540,584.15	611,752.88
31	Series F-1948	2.53	372,390.45	633,238.09
31	Series F-1949	2.53	334,455.78	488,073.79
31	Series F-1950	2.53	1,726,563.10	387,448.41
31	Series F-1951	2.53	136,243.17	458,777.33
31	Series F-1952	2.53	44,064.24	41,043.34
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions			12,434,607.15
31	Series G-1942	2.50		76,846,500.00
31	Series G-1943	2.50		3,142,600.00
31	Series G-1944	2.50		3,487,300.00
31	Series G-1945	2.50		3,032,500.00
31	Series G-1946	2.50		4,146,200.00
31	Series G-1947	2.50		3,471,500.00
31	Series G-1948	2.50		2,566,000.00
31	Series G-1949	2.50		2,238,200.00
31	Series G-1950	2.50		1,722,100.00
31	Series G-1951	2.50		1,279,800.00
31	Series G-1952	2.50		366,100.00
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions			36,718,400.00
31	Series H-1952	3.00		588,500.00
31	Series H-1953	3.00		1,348,000.00
31	Series H-1954	3.00	64,323,500.00	654,000.00
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions		3,645,500.00	1,386,000.00
31	Series J-1952	2.76	90,529.13	262,003.61
31	Series J-1953	2.76	138,273.08	429,960.88
31	Series J-1954	2.76	22,422,548.30	75,633.80
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions		[8] 625,512.00	576,435.71
31	Series K-1952	2.76		480,500.00
31	Series K-1953	2.76		567,500.00
31	Series K-1954	2.76	65,326,000.00	138,000.00
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions		[8] 194,500.00	461,000.00
31	Depositary bonds, First Series	2.00	3,920,500.00	1,812,500.00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 30.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1954–June 1955*—Continued

Date	Issue	Rate of interest [1]	Amount issued [2]	Amount matured, or called or redeemed prior to maturity [3]
		Percent		
1954	Treasury savings notes:			
Oct. 31	Series A-1954	1.88		[10] $21,048,900.00
31	Series A-1955	1.88		5,796,500.00
31	Series A-1956	1.88		1,494,500.00
31	Series B-1955	2.47		31,828,300.00
31	Series C-1955-A	2.21		3,084,900.00
31	Treasury bonds, Investment Series B-1975-80: Redeemed in exchange for Treasury notes, Series EA-1959	2¾		27,414,000.00
31	Treasury notes, Series EA-1959	1½	$27,414,000.00	
31	Treasury bonds, Investment Series B-1975-80: Redeemed in exchange for Treasury notes, Series EO-1959	2¾		5,154,000.00
31	Treasury notes, Series EO-1959	1½	5,154,000.00	
31	Miscellaneous			2,307,500.00
	Total, October		10,733,988,199.42	6,605,675,078.46
	Treasury bills:			
Nov. 4	Issued Aug. 5, 1954:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Nov. 4, 1954	.797		104,774,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,396,135,000.00
4	Maturing Feb. 3, 1955:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Aug. 5, 1954	1.023	104,774,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,396,162,000.00	
12	Issued Aug. 12, 1954:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Nov. 12, 1954	.892		116,330,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,384,424,000.00
12	Maturing Feb. 10, 1955:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Aug. 12, 1954	.940	116,330,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,384,172,000.00	
18	Issued Aug. 19, 1954:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Nov. 18, 1954	.898		142,406,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,358,394,000.00
18	Maturing Feb. 17, 1955:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Aug. 19, 1954	.931	142,406,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,357,988,000.00	
26	Issued Aug. 26, 1954:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Nov. 26, 1954	.983		172,238,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,328,731,000.00
26	Maturing Feb. 24, 1955:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Aug. 26, 1954	.897	172,238,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,327,577,000.00	
	United States savings bonds: [4]			
30	Series E-1941	[5] 2.90	1,156,861.57	4,145,746.91
30	Series E-1942	[6] 2.90	5,710,641.19	21,316,222.83
30	Series E-1943	[5] 2.95	6,651,536.64	40,890,025.49
30	Series E-1944	[7] 2.90	13,153,505.57	70,337,884.46
30	Series E-1945	2.90	25,593,513.90	17,931,752.40
30	Series E-1946	2.90	7,224,762.70	8,266,515.20
30	Series E-1947	2.90	6,966,936.50	8,170,652.30
30	Series E-1948	2.90	6,089,269.15	9,178,790.00
30	Series E-1949	2.90	4,145,070.05	10,261,956.65
30	Series E-1950	2.90	3,785,301.35	10,525,095.70
30	Series E-1951	2.90	3,608,010.37	12,404,609.25
30	Series E-1952 (Jan. to Apr.)	2.90	[9] 22,518.43	4,954,043.08
30	Series E-1952 (May to Dec.)	3.00	4,262,679.35	13,883,434.70
30	Series E-1953	3.00	4,879,623.25	38,180,017.15
30	Series E-1954	3.00	314,942,656.35	82,115,329.80
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions		[8] 541,383.75	[8] 16,902,056.20
30	Series F-1942	2.53	625,445.40	27,450,465.72
30	Series F-1943	2.53	750,737.62	1,664,829.02
30	Series F-1944	2.53	984,729.16	1,323,808.81
30	Series F-1945	2.53	1,248,504.29	1,152,930.05
30	Series F-1946	2.53	443,866.96	1,274,968.03
30	Series F-1947	2.53	432,920.76	1,404,967.05
30	Series F-1948	2.53	362,407.89	1,087,908.42

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 30.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1954–June 1955*—Continued

Date	Issue	Rate of interest [1]	Amount issued [2]	Amount matured, or called or redeemed prior to maturity [3]
		Percent		
1954	United States savings bonds—Continued			
Nov. 30	Series F-1949	2.53	$360,071.81	$801,754.06
30	Series F-1950	2.53	504,634.64	718,085.57
30	Series F-1951	2.53	121,595.54	394,302.65
30	Series F-1952	2.53	[9] 835.92	334,390.51
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions			[8] 3,781,880.34
30	Series G-1942	2.50		110,171,300.00
30	Series G-1943	2.50		4,972,500.00
30	Series G-1944	2.50		4,997,900.00
30	Series G-1945	2.50		3,805,200.00
30	Series G-1946	2.50		5,416,200.00
30	Series G-1947	2.50		4,921,200.00
30	Series G-1948	2.50		3,649,600.00
30	Series G-1949	2.50		2,979,500.00
30	Series G-1950	2.50		2,165,800.00
30	Series G-1951	2.50		1,310,700.00
30	Series G-1952	2.50		385,800.00
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions			[8] 15,471,500.00
30	Series H-1952	3.00		750,500.00
30	Series H-1953	3.00		1,491,500.00
30	Series H-1954	3.00	65,762,000.00	938,500.00
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions		4,723,500.00	867,000.00
30	Series J-1952	2.76	246,946.41	328,209.07
30	Series J-1953	2.76	150,429.35	586,752.48
30	Series J-1954	2.76	23,863,157.60	191,973.30
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions		[8] 757,046.00	205,462.80
30	Series K-1952	2.76		478,000.00
30	Series K-1953	2.76	1,500.00	801,000.00
30	Series K-1954	2.76	58,060,000.00	268,500.00
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions		1,153,000.00	666,000.00
30	Depositary bonds, First Series	2.00	4,282,500.00	925,000.00
	Treasury savings notes:			
30	Series A-1954	1.88		[10] 29,476,200.00
30	Series A-1955	1.88		5,891,300.00
30	Series A-1956	1.88		1,091,200.00
30	Series B-1955	2.47		22,101,600.00
30	Series C-1955-A	2.21		3,089,300.00
30	Treasury bonds, Investment Series B-1975-80: Redeemed in exchange for Treasury notes, Series EO-1959	2¾		7,316,000.00
30	Treasury notes, Series EO-1959	1½	7,316,000.00	
30	Miscellaneous			1,728,000.00
	Total, November		6,579,889,531.27	6,581,414,746.92
	Treasury bills:			
Dec. 2	Issued Sept. 2, 1954:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Dec. 2, 1954	1.022		188,630,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,311,606,000.00
2	Maturing Mar. 3, 1955:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Sept. 2, 1954	1.029	188,630,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,311,761,000.00	
9	Issued Sept. 9, 1954:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Dec. 9, 1954	1.016		140,633,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,361,799,000.00
9	Maturing Mar. 10, 1955:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Sept. 9, 1954	1.087	140,633,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,359,329,000.00	
	Treasury notes, Series B-1954:			
15	Redeemed in exchange for certificates Series D-1955 (additional issue)	1⅝		4,497,904,000.00
	Treasury bonds of 1951-55:			
15	Redeemed in exchange for certificates Series D-1955 (additional issue)	2.00		13,854,500.00
	Treasury bonds of 1952-54 (Dated Dec. 15, 1944):			
15	Redeemed in exchange for certificates Series D-1955 (additional issue)	2.00		407,242,500.00
15	Certificates of indebtedness, Series D-1955 (additional issue)	1⅛	4,919,001,000.00	

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 30.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1954–June 1955*—Continued

Date	Issue	Rate of interest [1]	Amount issued [2]	Amount matured, or called or redeemed prior to maturity [3]
		Percent		
1944	Treasury notes, Series B-1954:			
Dec. 15	Redeemed in exchange for certificates Series E-1955	1⅞		$3,288,520,000.00
	Treasury bonds of 1951-55:			
15	Redeemed in exchange for certificates Series E-1955	2.00		87,617,000.00
	Treasury bonds of 1952-54 (dated June 26, 1944):			
15	Redeemed in exchange for certificates Series E-1955	2.00		[11] 1,000.00
	Treasury bonds of 1952-54 (dated Dec. 15, 1944):			
15	Redeemed in exchange for certificates Series E-1955	2.00		1,982,917,000.00
15	Certificates of indebtedness, Series E-1955	1¼	$5,359,055,000.00	
	Treasury notes, Series B-1954:			
15	Redeemed in exchange for Treasury bonds of 1963	1⅞		346,146,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			42,573,000.00
	Treasury bonds of 1951-55:			
15	Redeemed in exchange for Treasury bonds of 1963	2.00		380,254,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			28,685,950.00
	Treasury bonds of 1952-54 (dated June 26, 1944):			
15	Redeemed in exchange for Treasury bonds of 1963	2.00		[11] 3,000.00
	Treasury bonds of 1952-54 (dated Dec. 15, 1944):			
15	Redeemed in exchange for Treasury bonds of 1963	2.00		6,028,292,500.00
	Redeemable for cash			243,488,000.00
15	Treasury bonds of 1963	2½	6,754,695,500.00	
	Treasury bills:			
16	Issued Sept. 16, 1954:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Dec. 16, 1954	1.024		138,478,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,361,765,000.00
16	Maturing Mar. 17, 1955:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Sept. 16, 1954	1.247	138,478,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,362,145,000.00	
23	Issued Sept. 23, 1954:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Dec. 23, 1954	.986		199,049,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,301,160,000.00
23	Maturing Mar. 24, 1955:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Sept. 24, 1954	1.333	199,049,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,302,627,000.00	
30	Issued Sept. 30, 1954:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Dec. 30, 1954	.984		243,062,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,258,811,000.00
30	Maturing Mar. 31, 1955:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Sept. 30, 1954	1.175	243,062,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,257,797,000.00	
	United States savings bonds: [4]			
31	Series E-1941	[5] 2.90	3,017,339.44	4,684,450.90
31	Series E-1942	[6] 2.90	7,239,555.03	24,237,856.08
31	Series E-1943	[5] 2.95	7,215,301.82	47,407,222.69
31	Series E-1944	[7] 2.90	27,945,477.90	83,440,601.88
31	Series E-1945	2.90	24,889,535.95	21,037,546.45
31	Series E-1946	2.90	9,435,638.50	9,784,231.40
31	Series E-1947	2.90	9,040,838.20	9,784,545.65
31	Series E-1948	2.90	7,712,864.08	10,968,702.85
31	Series E-1949	2.90	5,372,028.95	12,094,745.20
31	Series E-1950	2.90	4,518,696.15	13,011,247.25
31	Series E-1951	2.90	4,272,463.95	14,602,967.04
31	Series E-1952 (Jan. to Apr.)	2.90	[9] 22,691.09	6,227,957.53
31	Series E-1952 (May to Dec.)	3.00	5,250,241.95	15,752,680.70
31	Series E-1953	3.00	5,694,375.80	41,905,548.75
31	Series E-1954	3.00	359,135,752.40	103,946,737.00
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions		[8] 1,621,875.75	[8] 19,957,705.23

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 30.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1954–June 1955*—Continued

Date	Issue	Rate of interest [1]	Amount issued [2]	Amount matured, or called or redeemed prior to maturity [3]
		Percent		
1954	United States savings bonds—Continued			
Dec. 31	Series F-1942	2.53	$1,026,057.45	$228,567,258.53
31	Series F-1943	2.53	709,601.63	1,733,572.47
31	Series F-1944	2.53	2,949,818.09	1,825,089.50
31	Series F-1945	2.53	3,783,025.97	1,512,001.74
31	Series F-1946	2.53	652,901.41	1,028,633.76
31	Series F-1947	2.53	575,205.76	1,210,354.42
31	Series F-1948	2.53	516,671.36	1,330,192.04
31	Series F-1949	2.53	432,506.08	1,069,607.44
31	Series F-1950	2.53	699,804.44	795,513.41
31	Series F-1951	2.53	128,810.08	755,397.21
31	Series F-1952	2.53	[9] 669.54	448,458.82
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions		74.00	2,708,031.11
31	Series G-1942	2.50		502,571,900.00
31	Series G-1943	2.50		6,322,900.00
31	Series G-1944	2.50		7,178,400.00
31	Series G-1945	2.50		6,151,500.00
31	Series G-1946	2.50		8,060,500.00
31	Series G-1947	2.50		6,841,500.00
31	Series G-1948	2.50		5,936,200.00
31	Series G-1949	2.50		4,547,700.00
31	Series G-1950	2.50		3,687,200.00
31	Series G-1951	2.50		2,640,300.00
31	Series G-1952	2.50		864,300.00
31	Unclassified sales and redepmtions			1,263,900.00
31	Series H-1952	3.00		1,113,500.00
31	Series H-1953	3.00	10,000.00	2,979,000.00
31	Series H-1954	3.00	79,395,500.00	2,033,500.00
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions		9,236,000.00	[8] 2,105,000.00
31	Series J-1952	2.76	222,907.29	818,680.06
31	Series J-1953	2.76	195,809.57	871,499.98
31	Series J-1954	2.76	24,578,638.60	566,402.20
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions		6,846,948.00	[8] 538,050.70
31	Series K-1952	2.76		833,500.00
31	Series K-1953	2.76	500.00	807,500.00
31	Series K-1954	2.76	71,666,500.00	1,143,000.00
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions		9,160,000.00	[8] 328,000.00
31	Depositary bonds, First Series	2.00	11,950,000.00	4,092,000.00
	Treasury savings notes:			
31	Series A-1954	1.88		[10] 54,830,800.00
31	Series A-1955	1.88		4,713,400.00
31	Series A-1956	1.88		1,467,000.00
31	Series B-1955	2.47		84,462,200.00
31	Series C-1955-A	2.21		10,721,300.00
31	Treasury bonds, Investment Series B-1975-80: Redeemed in exchange for Treasury notes, Series EO-1959	2¾		12,544,000.00
31	Treasury notes, Series EO-1959	1½	12,544,000.00	
31	Miscellaneous			931,600.00
	Total, December		25,252,638,653.47	26,232,429,028.13
1955				
Jan. 1	Postal savings bonds 48th series	2½		14,192,860.00
	Treasury bills:			
6	Issued Oct. 7, 1954:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Jan. 6, 1955	.966		34,660,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,465,630,000.00
6	Maturing Apr. 7, 1955:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Oct. 7, 1954	1.049	34,660,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,465,452,000.00	
13	Issued Oct. 14, 1954:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Jan. 13, 1955	.966		28,293,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,471,721,000.00
13	Maturing Apr. 14, 1955:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Oct. 14, 1954	1.222	28,293,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,472,337,000.00	

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 30.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1954–June 1955*—Continued

Date	Issue	Rate of interest [1]	Amount issued [2]	Amount matured, or called or redeemed prior to maturity [3]
		Percent		
1955	Treasury bills—Continued			
Jan. 20	Issued Oct. 21, 1954:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Jan. 20, 1955	1.009		$56,981,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,443,275,000.00
20	Maturing Apr. 21, 1955:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Oct. 21, 1954	1.407	$56,981,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,443,581,000.00	
27	Issued Oct. 28, 1954:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Jan. 27, 1955	1.006		273,051,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,227,186,000.00
27	Maturing Apr. 28, 1955:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Oct. 28, 1954	1.349	273,051,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,227,148,000.00	
	United States savings bonds: [4]			
31	Series E-1941	[5] 2.90	774,065.53	5,410,164.77
31	Series E-1942	[6] 2.90	6,905,576.97	26,414,303.48
31	Series E-1943	[5] 2.95	8,321,613.54	50,282,184.83
31	Series E-1944	[5] 2.95	17,511,349.27	116,565,572.31
31	Series E-1945	[7] 2.90	12,776,105.70	23,672,549.02
31	Series E-1946	2.90	9,606,613.00	10,760,630.40
31	Series E-1947	2.90	11,352,187.95	10,723,024.30
31	Series E-1948	2.90	11,917,016.63	12,026,870.25
31	Series E-1949	2.90	6,104,243.50	13,090,437.60
31	Series E-1950	2.90	5,775,728.90	13,258,059.70
31	Series E-1951	2.90	4,684,549.50	15,091,191.03
31	Series E-1952 (Jan. to Apr.)	2.90	2,699,444.07	6,294,282.10
31	Series E-1952 (May to Dec.)	3.00	2,335,563.75	16,657,947.15
31	Series E-1953	3.00	6,750,088.85	43,578,624.75
31	Series E-1954	3.00	284,502,293.65	127,965,437.75
31	Series E-1955	3.00	96,925,418.75	
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions		41,680,938.25	[8] 92,395,831.42
31	Series F-1943	2.53	1,627,414.80	2,322,025.53
31	Series F-1944	2.53	3,742,229.13	1,986,215.41
31	Series F-1945	2.53	786,649.73	1,438,854.60
31	Series F-1946	2.53	789,148.29	1,035,803.01
31	Series F-1947	2.53	1,036,286.94	1,387,235.41
31	Series F-1948	2.53	4,680,188.77	1,161,074.37
31	Series F-1949	2.53	789,149.74	991,608.19
31	Series F-1950	2.53	672,128.35	968,131.67
31	Series F-1951	2.53	300,298.52	491,829.55
31	Series F-1952	2.53	109,892.65	141,299.60
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions		[8] 74.00	13,603,213.97
31	Series G-1943	2.50		5,739,000.00
31	Series G-1944	2.50		7,297,800.00
31	Series G-1945	2.50		6,212,900.00
31	Series G-1946	2.50		7,145,600.00
31	Series G-1947	2.50		6,079,500.00
31	Series G-1948	2.50		5,090,100.00
31	Series G-1949	2.50		4,178,200.00
31	Series G-1950	2.50		3,230,500.00
31	Series G-1951	2.50		2,200,500.00
31	Series G-1952	2.50		620,500.00
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions			94,006,300.00
31	Series H-1952	3.00		941,500.00
31	Series H-1953	3.00		2,738,000.00
31	Series H-1954	3.00	59,056,000.00	2,384,000.00
31	Series H-1955	3.00	67,897,000.00	
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions		28,387,000.00	[8] 1,591,000.00
31	Series J-1952	2.76	99,825.50	627,683.00
31	Series J-1953	2.76	230,585.40	1,019,295.10
31	Series J-1954	2.76	24,319,892.10	657,263.40
31	Series J-1955	2.76	14,769,774.00	
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions		2,762,096.00	[8] 517,622.10
31	Series K-1952	2.76		1,282,000.00
31	Series K-1953	2.76	500.00	1,151,000.00
31	Series K-1954	2.76	57,279,000.00	791,000.00
31	Series K-1955	2.76	53,626,000.00	
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions		16,798,000.00	[8] 416,000.00
31	Depositary bonds, First Series	2.00	24,486,000.00	5,085,500.00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 30.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1954–June 1955*—Continued

Date	Issue	Rate of interest [1]	Amount issued [2]	Amount matured, or called or redeemed prior to maturity [3]
		Percent		
1955	Treasury savings notes:			
Jan. 31	Series A-1955	1.88		$17,878,200.00
31	Series A-1956	1.88		679,700.00
31	Series B-1955	2.47		25,364,500.00
31	Series C-1955-A	2.21		5,920,400.00
31	Treasury bonds, Investment Series B-1975-80: Redeemed in exchange for Treasury notes, Series EO-1959	2¾		3,739,000.00
31	Treasury notes, Series EO-1959	1½	$3,739,000.00	
31	Miscellaneous			2,422,000.00
	Total, January		6,900,109,783.73	6,651,869,918.73
	Treasury bills:			
Feb. 3	Issued Nov. 4, 1954:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated February 3, 1955	1.023		166,259,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,334,677,000.00
3	Maturing May 5, 1955:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Nov. 4, 1954	1.134	166,259,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,333,933,000.00	
10	Issued Nov. 12, 1954:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Feb. 10, 1955	.940		107,401,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,393,101,000.00
10	Maturing May 12, 1955:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Nov. 12, 1954	1.088	107,401,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,392,282,000.00	
	Certificates of indebtedness, Series A-1955:			
15	Redeemed in exchange for Treasury notes, Series A-1956	1⅝		5,735,202,000.00
	Treasury notes, Series A-1955:			
15	Redeemed in exchange for Treasury notes, Series A-1956	1½		2,413,563,000.00
	Treasury bonds of 1955-60:			
15	Redeemed in exchange for Treasury notes, Series A-1956	2⅞		323,115,000.00
15	Treasury notes, Series A-1956	1⅝	8,471,880,000.00	
	Certificates of indebtedness, Series A-1955:			
15	Redeemed in exchange for Treasury notes, Series C-1957	1⅝		1,166,044,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			105,541,000.00
	Treasury notes, Series A-1955:			
15	Redeemed in exchange for Treasury notes, Series C-1957	1½		2,625,984,000.00
15	Treasury notes, Series C-1957	2	3,792,028,000.00	
	Treasury bonds of 1955-60:			
15	Redeemed in exchange for Treasury bonds of 1995	2⅞		1,923,642,500.00
15	Treasury bonds of 1995	3.00	1,923,642,500.00	
	Treasury bills:			
17	Issued Nov. 18, 1954:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Feb. 17, 1955	.931		152,801,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,347,593,000.00
17	Maturing May 19, 1955:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Nov. 18, 1954	1.130	152,801,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,347,324,000.00	
24	Issued Nov. 26, 1954:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Feb. 24, 1955	.897		85,081,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,414,734,000.00
24	Maturing May 26, 1955:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Nov. 26, 1954	1.356	85,081,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,415,160,000.00	
	United States savings bonds: [4]			
28	Series E-1941	[5] 2.90	550,056.55	7,135,071.59
28	Series E-1942	[6] 2.90	4,348,974.14	32,460,032.51
28	Series E-1943	[5] 2.95	6,451,402.51	59,844,499.00
28	Series E-1944	[5] 2.95	12,663,307.52	139,082,627.96
28	Series E-1945	[7] 2.90	9,147,542.85	44,802,691.28

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 30.—*Issues, maturities and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1954–June 1955*—Continued

Date	Issue	Rate of interest [1]	Amount issued [2]	Amount matured, or called or redeemed prior to maturity [3]
		Percent		
1955	United States savings bonds—Continued			
Feb. 28	Series E-1946	2.90	$7,337,679.85	$12,077,662.65
28	Series E-1947	2.90	7,912,847.40	12,454,108.05
28	Series E-1948	2.90	8,848,583.93	13,894,598.25
28	Series E-1949	2.90	4,617,717.25	14,705,006.30
28	Series E-1950	2.90	4,265,948.35	15,019,203.85
28	Series E-1951	2.90	3,729,228.14	16,308,188.88
28	Series E-1952 (Jan. to Apr.)	2.90	2,041,121.29	6,624,302.39
28	Series E-1952 (May to Dec.)	3.00	2,167,491.05	17,347,118.20
28	Series E-1953	3.00	5,489,227.65	42,867,260.95
28	Series E-1954	3.00	82,458,287.80	139,529,696.20
28	Series E-1955	3.00	288,084,550.00	19,931.25
28	Unclassified sales and redemptions		[8] 9,033,452.50	[8] 235,177,016.13
28	Series F-1943	2.53	848,462.65	44,641,476.55
28	Series F-1944	2.53	1,469,044.43	2,238,343.96
28	Series F-1945	2.53	402,958.72	1,613,807.70
28	Series F-1946	2.53	525,256.49	1,594,031.68
28	Series F-1947	2.53	536,562.65	1,696,163.78
28	Series F-1948	2.53	489,502.94	1,542,319.06
28	Series F-1949	2.53	437,006.97	1,005,501.44
28	Series F-1950	2.53	362,996.57	2,033,289.70
28	Series F-1951	2.53	197,063.18	518,526.32
28	Series F-1952	2.53	71,025.75	184,997.85
28	Unclassified sales and redemptions		18.50	[8] 53,614,823.61
28	Series G-1943	2.50		252,353,500.00
28	Series G-1944	2.50		8,922,800.00
28	Series G-1945	2.50		6,586,400.00
28	Series G-1946	2.50		8,994,200.00
28	Series G-1947	2.50		8,113,200.00
28	Series G-1948	2.50		6,480,400.00
28	Series G-1949	2.50		5,262,500.00
28	Series G-1950	2.50		4,199,000.00
28	Series G-1951	2.50		2,456,100.00
28	Series G-1952	2.50		799,400.00
28	Unclassified sales and redemptions			[8] 221,158,400.00
28	Series H-1952	3.00		1,083,000.00
28	Series H-1953	3.00		2,824,000.00
28	Series H-1954	3.00	12,020,000.00	3,173,500.00
28	Series H-1955	3.00	121,432,500.00	1,000.00
28	Unclassified sales and redemptions		[8] 25,658,000.00	[8] 2,783,500.00
28	Series J-1952	2.76	87,869.58	876,726.30
28	Series J-1953	2.76	163,631.83	665,309.35
38	Series J-1954	2.76	4,586,818.47	1,009,060.36
38	Series J-1955	2.76	34,963,488.00	
28	Unclassified sales and redemptions		[8] 6,360,336.00	[8] 1,031,653.55
28	Series K-1952	2.76	5,000.00	943,500.00
28	Series K-1953	2.76		1,562,500.00
28	Series K-1954	2.76	11,666,500.00	1,751,000.00
28	Series K-1955	2.76	105,522,000.00	
28	Unclassified sales and redemptions		[8] 12,776,000.00	[8] 1,807,000.00
28	Depositary bonds, First Series	2.00	2,201,000.00	7,745,000.00
	Treasury savings notes:			
28	Series A-1955	1.88		[10] 11,081,800.00
28	Series A-1956	1.88		478,700.00
28	Series B-1955	2.47		42,735,500.00
28	Series C-1955-A	2.21		708,800.00
28	Treasury bonds, Investment Series B-1975-80: Redeemed in exchange for Treasury notes, Series EO-1959	2¾		25,819,000.00
28	Treasury notes, Series EO-1959	1½	25,819,000.00	
28	Miscellaneous			1,188,200.
	Total, February		20,907,885,384.51	20,818,220,660.07
	Treasury bills:			
Mar. 3	Issued Dec. 2, 1954:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Mar. 3, 1955	1.029		129,021,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,371,370,000.00
3	Maturing June 2, 1955:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Dec. 2, 1954	1.416	129,021,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,371,671,000.00	

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 30.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1954–June 1955*—Continued

Date	Issue	Rate of interest [1]	Amount issued [2]	Amount matured, or called or redeemed prior to maturity [3]
		Percent		
1955	Treasury bills—Continued			
Mar. 10	Issued Dec. 9, 1954:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Mar. 10, 1955	1.087		$35,927,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,464,035,000.00
10	Maturing June 9, 1955:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Dec. 9, 1954	1.231	$35,927,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,464,071,000.00	
	Treasury notes, Series A-1955:			
15	Redeemable for cash	1½		325,531,000.00
	Treasury bonds of 1955-60:			
15	Redeemable for cash	2⅞		364,333,000.00
	Treasury bills:			
17	Issued Dec. 16, 1954:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Mar. 17, 1955	1.247		101,665,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,398,958,000.00
17	Maturing June 16, 1955:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Dec. 16, 1955	1.286	101,665,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,399,196,000.00	
	Certificates of indebtedness, Series C-1955 (tax anticipation series):			
22	Issued Aug. 2, 1954:			
	Redeemable for cash	1.00		3,733,710,000.00
	Treasury bills:			
24	Issued Dec. 23, 1954:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Mar. 24, 1955	1.333		98,591,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,403,085,000.00
24	Maturing June 23, 1955:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Dec. 23, 1954	1.366	98,591,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,403,133,000.00	
31	Issued Dec. 30, 1954:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Mar. 31, 1955	1.175		192,310,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,308,549,000.00
31	Maturing June 30, 1955:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Dec. 30, 1954	1.374	192,310,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,308,164,000.00	
	United States savings bonds: [4]			
31	Series E-1941	[5] 2.90	501,318.73	5,665,475.86
31	Series E-1942	[6] 2.90	4,483,611.52	28,909,654.23
31	Series E-1943	[5] 2.95	15,150,468.72	52,429,000.40
31	Series E-1944	[5] 2.95	5,392,168.18	91,904,161.43
31	Series E-1945	[7] 2.90	7,884,311.40	54,370,216.05
31	Series E-1946	2.90	6,819,981.20	12,037,703.50
31	Series E-1947	2.90	7,705,839.75	12,608,404.65
31	Series E-1948	2.90	8,057,105.18	13,805,051.45
31	Series E-1949	2.90	4,313,926.75	14,456,269.10
31	Series E-1950	2.90	4,025,169.15	14,399,206.90
31	Series E-1951	2.90	3,492,494.98	15,536,766.42
31	Series E-1952 (Jan. to Apr.)	2.90	1,954,699.42	6,730,966.09
31	Series E-1952 (May to Dec.)	3.00	1,936,707.85	16,492,179.85
31	Series E-1953	3.00	4,925,308.05	39,338,447.35
31	Series E-1954	3.00	21,769,888.85	135,517,537.50
31	Series E-1955	3.00	403,260,281.25	11,909,193.75
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions		[8] 27,255,200.00	[8] 125,754,173.23
31	Series F-1943	2.53	2,802,701.69	28,741,440.15
31	Series F-1944	2.53	432,012.18	2,350,470.12
31	Series F-1945	2.53	346,656.87	1,427,082.10
31	Series F-1946	2.53	472,119.50	1,427,179.43
31	Series F-1947	2.53	565,878.78	1,834,638.24
31	Series F-1948	2.53	438,042.26	1,573,782.86
31	Series F-1949	2.53	431,389.14	1,613,120.79
31	Series F-1950	2.53	335,400.42	586,725.96
31	Series F-1951	2.53	154,354.97	696,355.48
31	Series F-1952	2.53	55,769.50	387,742.65
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions		[8] 18.50	[8] 15,791,466.04
31	Series G-1943	2.50		148,868,100.00
31	Series G-1944	2.50		9,010,200.00
31	Series G-1945	2.50		6,559,100.00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 30.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1954–June 1955*—Continued

Date	Issue	Rate of interest [1]	Amount issued [2]	Amount matured, or called or redeemed prior to maturity [3]
		Percent		
1955	United States savings bonds—Continued			
Mar. 31	Series G-1946	2.50		$8,742,900.00
31	Series G-1947	2.50		7,327,800.00
31	Series G-1948	2.50		5,689,400.00
31	Series G-1949	2.50		5,172,500.00
31	Series G-1950	2.50		4,605,900.00
31	Series G-1951	2.50		2,683,500.00
31	Series G-1952	2.50		834,700.00
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions			[8] 77,067,900.00
31	Series H-1952	3.00		877,500.00
31	Series H-1953	3.00		2,569,000.00
31	Series H-1954	3.00	$44,500.00	4,074,000.00
31	Series H-1955	3.00	125,606,500.00	32,000.00
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions		[8] 1,094,000.00	[8] 1,653,500.00
31	Series J-1952	2.76	99,347.88	333,643.75
31	Series J-1953	2.76	167,345.96	870,235.83
31	Series J-1954	2.76	378,023.77	1,617,092.76
31	Series J-1955	2.76	27,526,392.00	12,024.00
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions		[8] 3,014,382.00	[8] 847,540.03
31	Series K-1952	2.76		1,053,500.00
31	Series K-1953	2.76		1,311,500.00
31	Series K-1954	2.76	373,000.00	2,855,000.00
31	Series K-1955	2.76	85,311,500.00	48,500.00
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions		[8] 14,843,000.00	[8] 1,069,500.00
31	Depositary bonds, First Series	2.00	1,526,500.00	2,219,000.00
	Treasury savings notes:			
31	Series A-1955	1.88		[10] 22,589,600.00
31	Series A-1956	1.88		1,122,300.00
31	Series B-1955	2.47		83,278,700.00
31	Series C-1955-A	2.21		17,853,800.00
31	Treasury bonds, Investment Series B-1975-80: Redeemed in exchange for Treasury notes, Series EO-1959	2¾		27,697,000.00
31	Treasury notes, Series EO-1959	1½	27,697,000.00	
31	Miscellaneous			5,535,000.00
	Total, March		8,233,980,115.40	12,647,093,189.35
	Certificates of indebtedness, Series F-1955 (tax anticipation series):			
Apr. 1	Maturing June 22, 1955: Issued for cash	1⅜	3,210,025,000.00	
	Treasury bills:			
7	Issued Jan. 6, 1955: Redeemed in exchange for series dated Apr. 7, 1955	1.049		42,959,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,457,153,000.00
7	Maturing July 7, 1955: Issued in exchange for series dated Jan. 6, 1955	1.465	42,959,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,458,042,000.00	
14	Issued Jan. 13, 1955: Redeemed in exchange for series dated Apr. 14, 1955	1.222		72,960,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,427,670,000.00
14	Maturing July 14, 1955: Issued in exchange for series dated Jan. 13, 1955	1.652	72,960,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,427,331,000.00	
21	Issued Jan. 20, 1955: Redeemed in exchange for series dated Apr. 21, 1955	1.407		69,668,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,430,894,000.00
21	Maturing July 21, 1955: Issued in exchange for series dated Jan. 20, 1955	1.664	69,668,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,431,041,000.00	
28	Issued Jan. 27, 1955: Redeemed in exchange for series dated Apr. 28, 1955	1.349		250,760,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,249,439,000.00
28	Maturing July 28, 1955: Issued in exchange for series dated Jan. 27, 1955	1.697	250,760,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,250,326,000.00	

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 30.—*Issues, maturities and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1954–June 1955*—Continued

Date	Issue	Rate of interest [1]	Amount issued [2]	Amount matured, or called or redeemed prior to maturity [3]
		Percent		
1955	United States savings bonds: [4]			
Apr. 30	Series E-1941	[5] 2.90	$519,459.80	$3,649,690.13
30	Series E-1942	[6] 2.90	4,645,075.98	18,754,165.77
30	Series E-1943	[5] 2.95	11,650,901.53	34,843,680.45
30	Series E-1944	[5] 2.95	4,398,051.43	51,838,022.38
30	Series E-1945	[7] 2.90	9,768,462.78	36,929,492.77
30	Series E-1946	2.90	7,006,947.46	7,965,387.06
30	Series E-1947	2.90	7,362,314.22	7,707,744.26
30	Series E-1948	2.90	7,862,427.03	8,833,396.46
30	Series E-1949	2.90	4,012,404.85	10,556,649.05
30	Series E-1950	2.90.	3,743,534.00	9,460,627.50
30	Series E-1951	2.90	3,588,329.24	10,858,381.75
30	Series E-1952 (Jan. to Apr.)	2.90	1,775,609.62	4,516,281.37
30	Series E-1952 (May to Dec.)	3.00	2,073,212.90	10,607,144.25
30	Series E-1953	3.00	5,177,316.60	25,621,949.35
30	Series E-1954	3.00	8,589,733.70	71,100,510.05
30	Series E-1955	3.00	345,622,143.75	30,033,375.00
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions		[8] 15,063,732.00	27,129,157.19
30	Series F-1943	2.53	2,630,016.39	35,017,260.25
30	Series F-1944	2.53	299,884.97	1,261,003.76
30	Series F-1945	2.53	464,070.80	826,826.55
30	Series F-1946	2.53	442,484.71	748,641.61
30	Series F-1947	2.53	521,130.35	477,217.39
30	Series F-1948	2.53	349,692.67	598,876.00
30	Series F-1949	2.53	355,520.66	709,481.99
30	Series F-1950	2.53	1,897,992.27	350,444.00
30	Series F-1951	2.53	164,660.37	431,385.90
30	Series F-1952	2.53	46,332.79	138,396.00
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions		1,110.00	13,069,248.89
30	Series G-1943	2.50	[9] 1,000.00	150,646,200.00
30	Series G-1944	2.50		4,850,800.00
30	Series G-1945	2.50		4,502,700.00
30	Series G-1946	2.50		5,032,800.00
30	Series G-1947	2.50		4,359,800.00
30	Series G-1948	2.50		3,830,100.00
30	Series G-1949	2.50		3,248,500.00
30	Series G-1950	2.50		2,306,400.00
30	Series G-1951	2.50		1,457,800.00
30	Series G-1952	2.50		558,400.00
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions			43,764,400.00
30	Series H-1952	3.00		556,500.00
30	Series H-1953	3.00		1,711,000.00
30	Series H-1954	3.00	5,500.00	3,021,500.00
30	Series H-1955	3.00	116,884,000.00	41,500.00
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions		[8] 4,457,000.00	71,500.00
30	Series J-1952	2.76	93,551.93	135,702.50
30	Series J-1953	2.76	154,526.13	556,284.73
30	Series J-1954	2.76	312,609.00	2,010,490.16
30	Series J-1955	2.76	22,334,832.00	26,424.00
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions		[8] 130,748.00	41,121.90
30	Series K-1952	2.76		468,000.00
30	Series K-1953	2.76	1,000.00	786,000.00
30	Series K-1954	2.76	105,000.00	1,755,000.00
30	Series K-1955	2.76	65,535,500.00	23,000.00
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions		[8] 902,500.00	34,500.00
30	Depositary bonds, First series	2.00	3,235,000.00	3,504,000.00
	Treasury savings notes:			
30	Series A-1955	1.88		[10] 17,264,200.00
30	Series A-1956	1.88		1,136,800.00
30	Series B-1955	2.47		18,350,700.00
30	Series C-1955-A	2.21		2,595,200.00
30	Treasury bonds, Investment Series B-1975-80: Redeemed in exchange for Treasury notes, Series EO-1959	2¾		16,839,000.00
30	Treasury notes, Series EO-1959	1½	16,839,000.00	
30	Treasury bonds, Investment Series B-1975-80: Redeemed in exchange for Treasury notes, Series EA-1960	2¾		1,163,000.00
30	Treasury notes, Series EA-1960	1½	1,163,000.00	
30	Miscellaneous			3,242,500.00
	Total, April		9,854,189,359.93	6,725,429,260.42

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 30.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1954–June 1955*—Continued

Date	Issue	Rate of interest [1]	Amount issued [2]	Amount matured, or called or redeemed prior to maturity [3]
		Percent		
1955	Treasury bills:			
May 5	Issued Feb. 3, 1955:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated May 5, 1955	1.134		$153,466,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,346,726,000.00
5	Maturing Aug. 4, 1955:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Feb. 3, 1955	1.626	$153,466,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,347,611,000.00	
12	Issued Feb. 10, 1955:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated May 12, 1955	1.088		100,409,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,399,274,000.00
12	Maturing Aug. 11, 1955:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Feb. 10, 1955	1.440	100,409,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,401,608,000.00	
	Certificates of indebtedness, Series B–1955:			
17	Redeemed in exchange for Treasury notes, Series B–1956	1⅛		3,174,151,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			711,900,000.00
17	Treasury notes, Series B–1956:	2.00	3,174,151,000.00	
	Issued for cash		2,532,029,000.00	
	Treasury bills:			
19	Issued Feb. 17, 1955:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated May 19, 1955	1.130		49,187,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,450,938,000.00
19	Maturing Aug. 18, 1955:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Feb. 17, 1955	1.427	49,187,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,451,206,000.00	
26	Issued Feb. 24, 1955:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated May 26, 1955	1.356		79,734,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,420,507,000.00
26	Maturing Aug. 25, 1955:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Feb. 24, 1955	1.471	79,734,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,420,447,000.00	
	United States savings bonds: [4]			
31	Series E–1941	[5] 2.90	1,078,749.54	3,678,545.35
31	Series E–1942	[6] 2.90	5,367,598.34	19,147,647.69
31	Series E–1943	[5] 2.95	5,995,865.72	35,264,364.32
31	Series E–1944	[5] 2.95	8,155,220.69	49,550,583.92
31	Series E–1945	[7] 2.90	21,806,419.90	46,493,397.90
31	Series E–1946	2.90	6,914,177.30	8,151,963.25
31	Series E–1947	2.90	6,645,652.06	7,872,793.55
31	Series E–1948	2.90	7,765,402.55	8,877,285.90
31	Series E–1949	2.90	3,956,355.90	9,791,659.65
31	Series E–1950	2.90	3,597,292.45	9,749,236.90
31	Series E–1951	2.90	3,396,199.40	10,650,507.13
31	Series E–1952 (Jan. to Apr.)	2.90	[9] 88,310.88	4,595,232.50
31	Series E–1952 (May to Dec.)	3.00	3,999,630.00	10,728,018.65
31	Series E–1953	3.00	4,881,818.80	25,798,675.30
31	Series E–1954	3.00	3,743,450.50	62,233,244.80
31	Series E–1955	3.00	325,129,612.50	45,372,825.00
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions		6,601,972.60	27,391,287.63
31	Series F–1943	2.53	745,217.05	32,904,962.20
31	Series F–1944	2.53	925,431.70	1,332,695.06
31	Series F–1945	2.53	1,270,477.17	1,352,165.86
31	Series F–1946	2.53	398,977.89	1,082,962.96
31	Series F–1947	2.53	412,782.24	1,439,669.69
31	Series F–1948	2.53	310,795.55	800,568.23
31	Series F–1949	2.53	367,636.68	802,291.93
31	Series F–1950	2.53	549,597.49	864,649.27
31	Series F–1951	2.53	145,065.29	455,579.69
31	Series F–1952	2.53	[9] 6,167.70	191,577.00
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions		[8] 370.00	[8] 6,564,392.40
31	Series G–1943	2.50		123,550,600.00
31	Series G–1944	2.50		5,170,600.00
31	Series G–1945	2.50		5,473,400.00
31	Series G–1946	2.50		5,998,300.00
31	Series G–1947	2.50		4,744,700.00
31	Series G–1948	2.50		3,404,900.00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 30.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1954–June 1955*—Continued

Date	Issue	Rate of interest [1]	Amount issued [2]	Amount matured, or called or redeemed prior to maturity [3]
		Percent		
1955	United States savings bonds—Continued			
May 31	Series G-1949	2.50		$3,168,100.00
31	Series G-1950	2.50		2,783,500.00
31	Series G-1951	2.50		1,347,200.00
31	Series G-1952	2.50		520,000.00
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions			[8] 24,878,500.00
31	Series H-1952	3.00		623,000.00
31	Series H-1953	3.00		1,929,000.00
31	Series H-1954	3.00		3,653,000.00
31	Series H-1955	3.00	$[illegible]6,146,000.00	25,000.00
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions		[8] 8,982,500.00	65,000.00
31	Series J-1952	2.76	272,917.35	586,867.63
31	Series J-1953	2.76	163,566.82	458,450.93
31	Series J-1954	2.76	323,020.42	1,343,894.06
31	Series J-1955	2.76	19,558,170.00	3,132.00
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions		[8] 1,453,504.00	101,285.08
31	Series K-1952	2.76		468,000.00
31	Series K-1953	2.76		712,500.00
31	Series K-1954	2.76	[9] 112,000.00	1,659,500.00
31	Series K-1955	2.76	56,527,500.00	104,000.00
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions		[8] 6,027,000.00	208,500.00
31	Depositary bonds, First Series	2.00	1,925,000.00	37,789,000.00
	Treasury savings notes:			
31	Series A-1955	1.88		[10] 32,849,200.00
31	Series A-1956	1.88		503,400.00
31	Series B-1955	2.47		[10] 1,439,934,700.00
31	Series C-1955-A	2.21		1,711,300.00
31	Treasury bonds, Investment Series B-1975-80: Redeemed in exchange for Treasury notes, Series EA-1960	2¾		4,779,000.00
31	Treasury notes, Series EA-1960	1½	4,779,000.00	
31	Miscellaneous			2,637,000.00
	Total, May		12,300,034,721.32	11,969,729,528.63
	Treasury bills:			
June 2	Issued Mar. 3, 1955:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated June 2, 1955	1.416		120,672,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,380,020,000.00
2	Maturing Sept. 1, 1955:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Mar. 3, 1955	1.434	120,672,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,379,942,000.00	
9	Issued Mar. 10, 1955:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated June 9, 1955	1.231		75,021,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,424,977,000.00
9	Maturing Sept. 8, 1955:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Mar. 10, 1955	1.390	75,021,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,425,434,000.00	
16	Issued Mar. 17, 1955:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated June 16, 1955	1.286		127,796,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,373,065,000.00
16	Maturing Sept. 15, 1955:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Mar. 17, 1955	1.514	127,796,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,375,038,000.00	
	Certificates of indebtedness, Series F-1955 (tax anticipation series):			
22	Issued Apr. 1, 1955	1⅜		3,210,025,000.00
	Treasury bills:			
23	Issued Mar. 24, 1955:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated June 23, 1955	1.366		116,171,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,385,553,000.00
23	Maturing Sept. 22, 1955:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Mar. 24, 1955	1.420	116,171,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,337,097,000.00	

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 20.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1954–June 1955*—Continued

Date	Issue	Rate of interest [1]	Amount issued [2]	Amount matured, or called or redeemed prior to maturity [3]
1955	Treasury bills—Continued			
June 30	Issued Mar. 31, 1955:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated June 30, 1955	1.374		$179, 847, 000. 00
	Redeemable for cash			1, 320, 627, 000. 00
30	Maturing Sept. 29, 1955:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Mar. 31, 1955	1.401	$179, 847, 000. 00	
	Issued for cash		1, 320, 196, 000. 00	
	United States savings bonds: [4]			
30	Series E-1941	[5] 2.90	2, 809, 385. 02	4, 563, 846. 45
30	Series E-1942	[6] 2.90	6, 659, 159. 06	21, 914, 055. 44
30	Series E-1943	[5] 2.95	5, 771, 530. 01	40, 030, 772. 55
30	Series E-1944	[5] 2.95	19, 908, 285. 20	57, 827, 326. 38
30	Series E-1945	[7] 2.90	23, 776, 655. 96	82, 413, 920. 04
30	Series E-1946	2.90	8, 895, 691. 96	9, 675, 992. 10
30	Series E-1947	2.90	8, 530, 248. 82	9, 458, 423. 50
30	Series E-1948	2.90	10, 221, 248. 25	10, 533, 940. 95
30	Series E-1949	2.90	5, 037, 599. 55	11, 573, 597. 55
30	Series E-1950	2.90	4, 196, 883. 60	11, 588, 112. 90
30	Series E-1951	2.90	3, 931, 949. 78	12, 530, 316. 25
30	Series E-1952 (Jan. to Apr.)	2.90	[9] 135, 777. 14	5, 148, 584. 00
30	Series E-1952 (May to Dec.)	3.00	4, 848, 344. 70	12, 633, 943. 00
30	Series E-1953	3.00	5, 554, 441. 85	28, 252, 286. 20
30	Series E-1954	3.00	3, 421, 728. 85	61, 577, 643. 50
30	Series E-1955	3.00	329, 528, 850. 00	68, 022, 712. 50
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions		10, 538, 424. 50	[8] 16, 208, 600. 37
30	Series F-1943	2.53	579, 335. 85	26, 381, 068. 50
30	Series F-1944	2.53	3, 017, 426. 41	1, 648, 629. 97
30	Series F-1945	2.53	3, 930, 649. 87	1, 273, 592. 00
30	Series F-1946	2.53	545, 384. 11	1, 153, 585. 61
30	Series F-1947	2.53	523, 681. 36	1, 253, 798. 15
30	Series F-1948	2.53	477, 350. 91	659, 543. 01
30	Series F-1949	2.53	433, 738. 93	604, 760. 71
30	Series F-1950	2.53	733, 754. 08	1, 202, 244. 11
30	Series F-1951	2.53	145, 867. 04	617, 652. 93
30	Series F-1952	2.53	[9] 2, 460. 13	132, 696. 00
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions		[8] 610. 50	[8] 5, 679, 517. 38
30	Series G-1943	2.50		106, 029, 100. 00
30	Series G-1944	2.50		5, 904, 700. 00
30	Series G-1945	2.50		5, 455, 600. 00
30	Series G-1946	2.50		5, 384, 100. 00
30	Series G-1947	2.50		4, 751, 900. 00
30	Series G-1948	2.50		3, 768, 300. 00
30	Series G-1949	2.50		3, 065, 000. 00
30	Series G-1950	2.50		2, 784, 000. 00
30	Series G-1951	2.50		1, 621, 600. 00
30	Series G-1952	2.50		469, 500. 00
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions			[8] 11, 460, 800. 00
30	Series H-1952	3.00		625, 000. 00
30	Series H-1953	3.00		1, 556, 500. 00
30	Series H-1954	3.00	4, 000. 00	3, 536, 500. 00
30	Series H-1955	3.00	90, 420, 000. 00	78, 500. 00
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions		[8] 2, 041, 500. 00	[8] 62, 000. 00
30	Series J-1952	2.76	241, 102. 25	500, 690. 45
30	Series J-1953	2.76	217, 352. 16	444, 860. 21
30	Series J-1954	2.76	398, 857. 11	2, 048, 125. 52
30	Series J-1955	2.75	21, 173, 148. 00	
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions		612, 234. 00	[8] 11, 930. 97
30	Series K-1952	2.76		778, 500. 00
30	Series K-1953	2.76		1, 395, 500. 00
30	Series K-1954	2.76	5, 500. 00	2, 377, 000. 00
30	Series K-1955	2.76	46, 401, 500. 00	7, 000. 00
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions		[8] 684, 500. 00	[8] 190, 000. 00
30	Depositary bonds, First Series	2.00	13, 326, 000. 00	6, 005, 000. 00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 30.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1954–June 1955*—Continued

Date	Issue	Rate of interest [1]	Amount issued [2]	Amount matured, or called or redeemed prior to maturity [3]
1955	Treasury savings notes:	*Percent*		
June 30	Series A-1955	1.88		[10] $20,063,200.00
30	Series A-1956	1.88		1,538,300.00
30	Series B-1955	2.47		[10] 854,448,900.00
30	Series C-1955-A	2.21		14,225,800.00
	Treasury bonds, Investment Series B-1975-80; Redeemed in exchange for Treasury notes, Series EA-1960	2¾		10,846,000.00
30	Treasury notes, Series EA-1960	1½	$10,846,000.00	
30	Miscellaneous			2,315,500.00
	Total, June		8,152,012,461.42	12,224,858,871.76
	Total, fiscal year 1955		142,930,763,330.04	141,120,839,977.16

[1] For Treasury bills, average rates on bank discount basis are shown; for United States savings bonds, approximate yield to maturity is shown.
[2] For United States savings bonds of Series E and F not currently on sale amounts represent accrued discount plus issue price of bonds in adjustment cases; for Series E, F, and J currently on sale, amounts represent issue price plus accrued discount; and for Series G, H, and K, amounts represent issue price at par.
[3] For United States savings bonds of Series E, F, and J, amounts represent current redemption value (issue price plus accrued discount); and for Series G, H, and K, amounts represent redemption value at par.
[4] Includes exchanges of matured bonds of Series E for bonds of Series K that are not classified by yearly series.
[5] Approximate yield if held to end of 10-year extension period.
[6] If held from issue date to end of 10-year extension period, bonds of this series dated January 1, 1942, through April 1, 1942, yield approximately 2.9 percent and those dated May 1, 1942, through December 1, 1942, yield approximately 2.95 percent.
[7] Matured bonds of this series yield approximately 2.95 percent if held from issue date to end of 10-year extension period, and unmatured bonds of this series yield approximately 2.9 percent if held to maturity.
[8] Deduct: Represents excess of amounts transferred from unclassified sales and redemptions to sales and redemptions of designated series over amount received as unclassified sales and redemptions.
[9] Deduct.
[10] Includes securities of certain issue months which have matured.
[11] Exchanges of matured Treasury bonds which were included in the daily Treasury statement.

TABLE 31.—*Public debt increases and decreases, and balances in Treasurer's account, fiscal years 1916–55*

[In millions of dollars. On basis of daily Treasury statements, see "Bases of Tables"]

Fiscal year	Public debt outstanding at end of year	Increase, or decrease (−), in public debt during year	Analysis of increase or decrease in public debt			Treasurer's account balance at end of year
			Due to excess of expenditures (+), or receipts (−)	Resulting increase (+) or decrease (−), in Treasurer's account balance	Decreases due to statutory debt retirements [1]	
1915	1,191.4					158.1
1916	1,225.1	33.8	−48.5	+82.3		240.4
1917	2,975.6	1,750.5	+853.4	+897.1		1,137.5
1918	12,455.2	9,479.6	+9,033.3	+447.5	1.1	1,585.0
1919	25,484.5	13,029.3	+13,370.6	−333.3	8.0	1,251.7
1920	24,299.3	−1,185.2	−212.5	−894.0	78.7	357.7
1921	23,977.5	−321.9	−86.7	+192.0	427.1	549.7
1922	22,963.4	−1,014.1	−313.8	−277.6	422.7	272.1
1923	22,349.7	−613.7	−309.7	+98.8	402.9	370.9
1924	21,250.8	−1,098.9	−505.4	−135.5	458.0	235.4
1925	20,516.2	−734.6	−250.5	−17.6	466.5	217.8
1926	19,643.2	−873.0	−377.8	−7.8	487.4	210.0
1927	18,511.9	−1,131.3	−635.8	+24.1	519.6	234.1
1928	17,604.3	−907.6	−398.8	+31.5	540.3	265.5
1929	16,931.1	−673.2	−184.8	+61.2	549.6	326.7
1930	16,185.3	−745.8	−183.8	−8.1	553.9	318.6
1931	16,801.3	616.0	+902.7	+153.3	440.1	471.9
1932	19,487.0	2,685.7	+3,153.1	−54.7	412.6	417.2
1933	22,538.7	3,051.7	+3,068.3	+445.0	461.6	862.2
1934	27,053.1	4,514.5	+3,154.6	+1,719.7	359.9	2,581.9
1935	28,700.9	1,647.8	+2,961.9	−740.6	573.6	1,841.3
1936	33,778.5	5,077.7	+4,640.7	+840.2	403.2	2,681.5
1937	36,424.6	2,646.1	+2,878.1	−128.0	104.0	2,553.5
1938	37,164.7	740.1	+1,143.1	−337.6	65.5	2,215.9
1939	40,439.5	3,274.8	+2,710.7	+622.3	58.2	2,838.2
1940	42,967.5	2,528.0	+3,604.7	−947.5	129.2	1,890.7
1941	48,961.4	5,993.9	+5,315.7	+742.4	64.3	2,633.2
1942	72,122.4	23,461.0	+23,197.8	+358.0	94.7	2,991.1
1943	136,696.1	64,273.6	+57,761.7	+6,515.4	3.5	9,506.6
1944	201,003.4	64,307.3	+53,645.3	+10,662.0	(*)	20,168.6
1945	258,682.2	57,678.8	+53,149.6	+4,529.2	(*)	24,697.7
1946	269,422.1	10,739.9	+21,199.8	−10,459.8	(*)	14,237.9
1947	258,286.4	−11,135.7	−206.0	−10,929.7		3,308.1
1948	252,292.2	−5,994.1	[1] −6,606.4	+1,623.9	1,011.6	4,932.0
1949	252,770.4	478.1	+1,947.5	−1,461.6	7.8	3,470.4
1950	257,357.4	4,587.0	+2,592.0	+2,046.7	51.7	5,517.1
1951	255,222.0	−2,135.4	−3,973.6	+1,839.5	1.2	7,356.6
1952	259,105.2	3,883.2	+4,271.8	−387.8	.9	6,968.8
1953	266,071.1	6,965.9	+9,265.0	−2,298.6	.5	4,670.2
1954	271,259.6	5,188.5	+3,092.7	+2,096.2	.4	6,766.5
1955	274,374.2	3,114.6	+3,665.6	−550.8	.2	6,215.7
Total		273,182.9	+276,285.7	+6,057.5	9,160.4	

SUMMARY OF CHANGES IN THE PUBLIC DEBT, FISCAL YEARS 1916–55

[In millions of dollars]

Public debt:		
As of June 30, 1955	$274,374.2	
As of June 30, 1915	1,191.4	
Net increase		$273,182.9
Increase:		
Excess of expenditures in deficit years	290,579.7	
Net increase in Treasurer's account balance	6,057.5	
Total increase		296,637.2
Decrease:		
Statutory debt retirements	9,160.4	
Retirements from receipts in surplus years	14,294.0	
Total decrease		23,454.4
Net increase in debt since June 30, 1915		273,182.9

*Less than $50,000.

[1] Effective with the fiscal year 1948, statutory debt retirements have been excluded from budget expenditures; they are shown here for purposes of comparison.

Table 32.—*Statutory debt retirements, fiscal years 1918–55*

[In thousands of dollars. On basis of par amounts and of daily Treasury statements through 1947, and on basis of Public Debt accounts thereafter; see "Bases of Tables"]

Fiscal year	Cumulative sinking fund	Repayments of foreign debt	Bonds and notes received for estate taxes	Bonds received for loans from Public Works Administration	Franchise tax receipts, Federal Reserve Banks	Payments from net earnings, Federal intermediate credit banks [1]	Commodity Credit Corporation capital repayments	Miscellaneous gifts, forfeitures, etc.	Total
1918					1,134				1,134
1919		7,922	93						8,015
1920		72,670	3,141		2,922			13	78,746
1921	261,100	73,939	26,349		60,724			[2] 5,010	427,123
1922	276,046	64,838	21,085		60,333			393	422,695
1923	284,019	109,893	6,569		10,815			555	402,850
1924	295,987	149,388	8,897		3,635			93	458,000
1925	306,309	159,179	47		114	680		208	466,538
1926	317,092	169,654			59	509		63	487,376
1927	333,528	179,216			818	414		5,578	519,555
1928	354,741	181,804	2		250	369		3,090	540,255
1929	370,277	176,213	20		2,667	266		160	549,604
1930	388,369	169,926	73		4,283	172		61	553,884
1931	391,660	48,246			18	74		85	449,082
1932	412,555		1			21		53	412,630
1933	425,660	33,887			2,037			21	461,605
1934	359,492	357						15	359,864
1935	573,001		1					556	573,558
1936	403,238							1	403,240
1937	103,815	142						14	103,971
1938	65,116	210						139	65,465
1939	48,518	120		8,095		1,501		12	58,246
1940	128,349			134		685		16	129,184
1941	37,011			1,321		548	25,364	16	64,260
1942	75,342			668		315	18,393	5	94,722
1943	3,460							4	3,463
1944	−1							3	2
1945								2	2
1946								4	4
1947								(3)	
1948	746,636			8,028		1,634	45,509	[4] 209,828	1,011,636
1949	7,498					178		[4] 81	7,758
1950	1,815					261	48,943	[4] 690	51,709
1951	839					394			1,232
1952	551					300			851
1953	241					285			526
1954						387			387
1955						231			231
Total	6,972,263	1,579,605	66,278	18,246	149,809	9,224	138,209	226,769	9,160,404

[1] The act of Mar. 4, 1923 (42 Stat. 1456, Sec. 206 (b)), requiring division of net earnings, was amended by the act of May 19, 1932 (47 Stat. 159, Sec. 3). The act of Aug. 19, 1937 (50 Stat. 715, Sec. 30), provides for franchise tax.

[2] Includes $4,842,066.45 written off the debt Dec. 31, 1920, on account of fractional currency estimated to have been lost or destroyed in circulation.

[3] Beginning with 1947, bonds acquired through gifts, forfeitures, and estate taxes are redeemed prior to maturity from regular public debt receipts.

[4] Represents payments from net earnings, War Damage Corporation.

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TABLE 33.—*Cumulative sinking fund, fiscal years 1921–55*

[In millions of dollars. On basis of Public Debt accounts, see "Bases of Tables"]

Fiscal year	Appropriations	Available for expenditure during year [1]	Debt retired [2]	
			Par amount	Cost (principal)
1921	256.2	256.2	261.3	254.8
1922	273.1	274.5	275.9	274.5
1923	284.1	284.2	284.0	284.1
1924	294.9	294.9	296.0	294.9
1925	306.7	306.7	306.3	306.7
1926	321.2	321.2	317.1	321.2
1927	336.9	336.9	333.5	336.9
1928	355.1	355.1	354.7	355.1
1929	370.2	370.2	370.3	370.2
1930	382.9	382.9	388.4	382.9
1931	392.2	392.2	391.7	392.2
1932	410.9	410.9	412.6	410.9
1933	425.6	425.6	425.7	425.6
1934	438.5	438.5	359.5	359.2
1935	493.8	573.2	573.0	573.0
1936	553.0	553.2	403.3	403.3
1937	572.8	722.7	103.7	103.7
1938	577.6	1,196.5	65.2	65.2
1939	580.9	1,712.2	48.5	48.5
1940	582.0	2,245.6	128.3	128.3
1941	585.8	2,703.2	37.0	37.0
1942	586.9	3,253.1	75.3	75.3
1943	587.8	3,765.6	3.4	3.4
1944	587.6	4,349.7		
1945	587.6	4,937.4		
1946	587.6	5,525.0		
1947	587.6	6,112.6		
1948	603.5	6,716.0	746.6	746.6
1949	619.6	6,589.0	7.5	7.5
1950	619.7	7,201.2	1.8	1.8
1951	619.8	7,819.2	.8	.8
1952	619.8	8,438.1	.6	.6
1953	619.8	9,057.4	.2	.2
1954	619.8	9,676.9		
1955	619.8	10,296.7		
Total	17,261.3		6,972.3	6,964.6
Deduct cumulative expenditures	6,964.6			
Unexpended balance	10,296.7			

[1] Amount available each year includes unexpended balance brought forward from prior year.
[2] Net discount on debt retired through June 30, 1955, is $7.7 million.

TABLE 34.—*Transactions on account of the cumulative sinking fund, fiscal year 1955*

[On basis of Public Debt accounts, see "Bases of Tables"]

Unexpended balance July 1, 1954		$9,676,910,201.24
Appropriation for 1955:		
Initial credit:		
(a) Under the Victory Loan Act (2½% of the aggregate amount of Liberty bonds and Victory notes outstanding on July 1, 1920, less an amount equal to the par amount of any obligation of foreign governments held by the United States on July 1, 1920)	$253,404,864.87	
(b) Under the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932 (2½% of the aggregate amount of expenditures from appropriations made or authorized under this act)	7,860,606.83	
(c) Under the National Industrial Recovery Act (2½% of the aggregate amount of expenditures from appropriations made or authorized under this act)	80,164,079.53	
Total initial credit	341,429,551.23	
Secondary credit (the interest which would have been payable during the fiscal year for which the appropriation is made on the bonds and notes purchased, redeemed, or paid out of the sinking fund during such year or in previous years)	278,358,857.99	
		619,788,409.22
Total available, 1955		10,296,698,610.46
Securities retired in 1955		
Unexpended balance June 30, 1955		10,296,698,610.46

III.—United States savings bonds and Treasury savings notes

TABLE 35.—*Summary of sales and redemptions of savings bonds by series, fiscal years 1935–55 and monthly 1955*

[In millions of dollars. On basis of daily Treasury statements, see "Bases of Tables"]

Fiscal year or month	Series A–D [1]	Series E and H [2]	Series F and J	Series G and K [2]	Total
	Sales [3] at issue price plus accrued discount				
1935–46	4,592.6	42,964.2	3,211.4	13,185.5	63,953.6
1947	107.5	4,823.6	406.8	2,560.8	7,898.7
1948	110.1	4,659.2	362.4	1,907.4	7,039.1
1949	100.7	5,031.9	545.2	2,390.0	8,067.6
1950	67.8	4,887.4	314.1	1,448.5	6,717.8
1951	24.6	4,307.1	437.4	[4] 1,523.3	6,292.3
1952	(*)	4,406.7	217.5	[4] 508.2	5,132.4
1953	(*)	5,180.9	237.1	[4] 372.7	5,790.7
1954	(*)	5,778.7	336.1	[4] 612.6	6,727.4
1955	(*)	6,347.6	423.4	[4] 933.2	7,704.2
Total through June 30, 1955	5,003.1	88,387.4	6,491.3	25,442.0	125,323.8
1954—July	----------	502.6	41.6	88.6	632.9
August	----------	495.1	36.8	100.3	632.2
September	(*)	447.1	29.1	75.2	551.4
October	----------	447.0	29.6	65.1	541.8
November	----------	478.1	29.3	59.2	566.6
December	----------	567.7	43.3	80.8	691.9
1955—January	----------	686.0	56.7	127.7	870.4
February	----------	548.9	38.8	104.4	692.1
March	----------	599.0	31.2	70.8	701.0
April	----------	525.2	29.9	64.7	619.8
May	----------	509.1	24.0	50.4	583.5
June	----------	541.9	33.0	45.7	620.6
	Redemptions (including redemptions of matured bonds) at current redemption value				
1935–46	1,209.8	12,606.0	316.0	769.0	14,900.9
1947	482.1	4,390.9	203.0	469.0	5,544.9
1948	515.9	3,824.8	206.5	565.7	5,112.9
1949	702.6	3,529.7	216.0	619.0	5,067.4
1950	1,080.6	3,520.9	199.2	621.4	5,422.1
1951	800.2	[4] 4,294.7	247.9	794.4	6,137.1
1952	89.9	[4] 4,007.8	228.9	782.8	5,109.3
1953	30.8	[4] 4,038.1	[5] 257.5	[6] 1,294.4	[5 6] 5,620.9
1954	18.3	[4] 4,345.0	[5] 405.0	[6] 1,746.6	[5 6] 6,514.9
1955	14.1	[4] 4,544.4	553.6	2,138.4	7,250.6
Total through June 30, 1955	4,944.3	49,102.2	2,833.7	9,800.7	66,681.0
1954—July	0.9	388.0	55.6	248.4	692.9
August	.7	377.5	37.6	146.1	561.9
September	.8	352.9	38.2	152.0	543.9
October	.8	325.2	39.2	141.4	506.6
November	1.1	339.7	36.3	132.8	509.9
December	1.4	403.0	50.0	178.3	632.7
1955—January	1.5	403.9	69.8	297.0	772.2
February	2.0	343.3	39.0	158.9	543.2
March	1.8	406.3	41.9	155.1	605.0
April	.9	375.8	64.3	240.9	681.9
May	1.0	391.6	43.3	145.3	581.3
June	1.2	437.3	38.5	142.1	619.1

*Less than $50,000.

[1] Not issued after Apr. 30, 1941. Sales figures after that date represent accrued discount on outstanding bonds and adjustments.

[2] Series G, H, and K are stated at par.

[3] See table 36, footnotes 6, 7, and 10.

[4] See table 36, footnote 5.

[5] Includes exchanges of Series 1941–F savings bonds for Treasury 3¼% bonds of 1978–83.

[6] Includes exchanges of Series 1941–G savings bonds for Treasury 3¼% bonds of 1978–83.

TABLE 36.—*Sales and redemptions of Series E through K savings bonds by series, fiscal years 1941–55 and monthly 1955*

[In millions of dollars]

Fiscal year or month	Sales	Accrued discount	Sales plus accrued discount	Redemptions			Amount outstanding [2]	
				Total	Original purchase price [1]	Accrued discount	Interest bearing	Matured [3]
				Series E and H				
1941–46	42, 112. 6	851. 6	42, 964. 2	12, 606. 0	12, 511. 0	95. 0	30, 358. 2	--------
1947	4, 287. 3	536. 3	4, 823. 6	4, 390. 9	4, 288. 0	102. 9	30, 791. 0	--------
1948	4, 026. 1	633. 1	4, 659. 2	3, 824. 8	3, 689. 0	135. 8	31, 625. 3	--------
1949	4, 278. 5	753. 4	5, 031. 9	3, 529. 7	3, 367. 9	161. 9	33, 127. 4	--------
1950	3, 992. 9	894. 6	4, 887. 4	3, 520. 9	3, 326. 1	194. 7	34, 494. 0	--------
1951	3, 272. 1	1, 035. 0	4, 307. 1	4, 294. 7	3, 987. 3	307. 3	34, 506. 4	--------
1952	3, 296. 1	1, 110. 6	4, 406. 7	4, 007. 8	3, 582. 6	425. 1	34, 905. 4	--------
1953	4, 060. 6	1, 120. 3	5, 180. 9	4, 038. 1	3, 538. 2	499. 9	36, 048. 2	--------
1954	[4] 4, 652. 9	1, 125. 9	5, 778. 7	[4] 4, 345. 0	3, 791. 0	554. 0	37, 482. 0	--------
1955	[4] 5, 224. 5	1, 123. 1	6, 347. 6	[4] 4, 544. 4	3, 908. 5	635. 9	39, 285. 1	--------
Total through June 30, 1955	79, 203. 6	9, 183. 8	88, 387. 4	49, 102. 2	45, 989. 7	3, 112. 5	39, 285. 1	--------
1954—July	[4] 393. 0	109. 6	502. 6	[4] 388. 0	345. 7	42. 4	37, 596. 6	--------
August	415. 3	79. 8	495. 1	377. 5	339. 3	38. 2	37, 714. 2	--------
September	366. 6	80. 5	447. 1	352. 9	322. 1	30. 8	37, 808. 3	--------
October	369. 4	77. 6	447. 0	325. 2	292. 5	32. 7	37, 930. 1	--------
November	383. 6	94. 5	478. 1	339. 7	292. 7	47. 0	38, 068. 5	--------
December	444. 8	123. 0	567. 7	403. 0	347. 3	55. 6	38, 233. 3	--------
1955—January	573. 1	112. 8	686. 0	403. 9	336. 3	67. 6	38, 515. 4	--------
February	464. 9	84. 0	548. 9	343. 3	255. 5	87. 8	38, 721. 0	--------
March	518. 4	80. 5	599. 0	406. 3	334. 4	71. 9	38, 913. 7	--------
April	447. 7	77. 4	525. 2	375. 8	328. 7	47. 1	39, 063. 1	--------
May	419. 2	89. 9	509. 1	391. 6	342. 0	49. 6	39, 180. 5	--------
June	428. 5	113. 4	541. 9	437. 3	372. 0	65. 3	39, 285. 1	--------
				Series F, G, J, and K				
1941–46	16, 333. 7	63. 2	16, 396. 9	1, 085. 0	1, 081. 3	3. 8	15, 311. 9	--------
1947	2, 920. 4	47. 2	2, 967. 6	671. 9	666. 1	5. 8	17, 607. 5	--------
1948	2, 208. 6	61. 2	2, 269. 8	772. 2	763. 5	8. 7	19, 105. 1	--------
1949	2, 862. 5	72. 6	2, 935. 1	835. 0	823. 3	11. 8	21, 205. 2	--------
1950	1, 679. 9	82. 8	1, 762. 6	820. 6	806. 7	13. 9	22, 147. 2	--------
1951	1, 870. 8	89. 9	1, 960. 7	1, 042. 3	1, 021. 3	21. 0	23, 065. 6	--------
1952	629. 3	96. 4	725. 6	1, 011. 7	990. 2	21. 4	22, 779. 6	--------
1953	501. 5	108. 3	609. 8	1, 552. 0	1, 511. 2	40. 8	21, 837. 4	--------
1954	[4] 841. 0	107. 7	948. 6	[4] 2, 151. 6	2, 070. 7	80. 9	20, 579. 2	55. 2
1955	[4] 1, 248. 9	107. 7	1, 356. 6	[4] 2, 692. 0	2, 563. 9	128. 1	19, 080. 3	218. 7
Total through June 30, 1955	31, 096. 5	836. 9	31, 933. 3	12, 634. 4	12, 298. 3	336. 1	19, 080. 3	218. 7
1954—July	[4] 114. 7	15. 6	130. 3	[4] 303. 9	298. 1	5. 9	20, 408. 8	51. 9
August	131. 1	6. 0	137. 1	183. 7	173. 6	10. 1	20, 364. 3	49. 9
September	97. 2	7. 1	104. 3	190. 2	184. 8	5. 4	20, 280. 1	48. 1
October	86. 8	8. 0	94. 7	180. 7	174. 7	6. 0	20, 195. 8	46. 5
November	82. 2	6. 4	88. 6	169. 1	160. 2	8. 9	20, 117. 7	44. 1
December	112. 1	12. 1	124. 1	228. 3	217. 8	10. 5	19, 438. 6	619. 0
1955—January	169. 2	15. 2	184. 4	366. 8	353. 9	12. 9	19, 451. 1	424. 1
February	137. 3	5. 9	143. 2	197. 9	175. 8	22. 1	19, 503. 9	316. 6
March	95. 4	6. 7	102. 0	197. 0	183. 9	13. 1	19, 452. 5	273. 1
April	87. 0	7. 7	94. 7	305. 2	293. 2	12. 0	19, 263. 1	251. 9
May	68. 5	5. 9	74. 4	188. 6	177. 2	11. 4	19, 165. 9	234. 9
June	67. 5	11. 2	78. 7	180. 6	170. 8	9. 8	19, 080. 3	218. 7

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 26.—*Sales and redemptions of Series E through K savings bonds by series, fiscal years 1941–55 and monthly 1955*—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

Fiscal year or month	Sales	Accrued discount	Sales plus accrued discount	Redemptions			Amount outstanding [2] (interest bearing)
				Total	Original purchase price [1]	Accrued discount	
			Series E				
1941–46	42, 112. 6	851. 6	42, 964. 2	12, 606. 0	12, 511. 0	95. 0	30, 358. 2
1947	4, 287. 3	536. 3	4, 823. 6	4, 390. 9	4, 288. 0	102. 9	30, 791. 0
1948	4, 026. 1	633. 1	4, 659. 2	3, 824. 8	3, 689. 0	135. 8	31, 625. 3
1949	4, 278. 5	753. 4	5, 031. 9	3, 529. 7	3, 367. 9	161. 9	33, 127. 4
1950	3, 992. 9	894. 6	4, 887. 4	3, 520. 9	3, 326. 1	194. 7	34, 494. 0
1951	3, 272. 1	1, 035. 0	4, 307. 1	[5] 4, 294. 7	3, 987. 3	307. 3	34, 506. 4
1952	3, 266. 1	1, 110. 6	4, 376. 7	[5] 4, 007. 8	3, 582. 6	425. 1	34, 875. 4
1953	3, 700. 3	1, 120. 3	4, 820. 6	[5] 4, 032. 3	3, 532. 4	499. 9	35, 663. 6
1954	[4] 3, 988. 0	1, 125. 9	5, 113. 9	[4,5] 4, 319. 4	3, 765. 4	554. 0	36, 458. 0
1955	[4] 4, 094. 9	1, 123. 1	5, 218. 0	[4,5] 4, 489. 6	3, 853. 7	635. 9	37, 186. 4
Total through June 30, 1955	77, 018. 7	9, 183. 8	86, 202. 5	49, 016. 1	45, 903. 6	3, 112. 5	37, 186. 4
1954—July	[4] 306. 3	109. 6	415. 9	[4] 384. 9	342. 6	42. 4	36, 489. 0
August	338. 4	79. 8	418. 2	374. 1	335. 9	38. 2	36, 533. 0
September	303. 4	80. 5	383. 9	348. 7	317. 9	30. 8	36, 568. 2
October	301. 4	77. 6	379. 1	321. 2	288. 6	32. 6	36, 626. 1
November	313. 1	94. 5	407. 6	335. 7	289. 2	46. 5	36, 698. 0
December	356. 1	123. 0	479. 1	398. 9	343. 3	55. 6	36, 778. 2
1955—January	417. 8	112. 8	530. 6	399. 4	331. 8	67. 6	36, 909. 4
February	357. 1	84. 0	441. 1	339. 0	251. 2	87. 8	37, 011. 5
March	393. 9	80. 5	474. 4	400. 4	328. 5	71. 9	37, 085. 5
April	335. 3	77. 4	412. 7	370. 4	323. 3	47. 1	37, 127. 9
May	332. 0	89. 9	421. 9	385. 3	335. 7	49. 6	37, 164. 5
June	340. 1	113. 4	453. 5	431. 5	366. 3	65. 3	37, 186. 4
			Series H [6]				
1952	30. 0		30. 0				30. 0
1953	360. 3		360. 3	5. 7	5. 7		384. 6
1954	[4] 664. 9		664. 9	[4] 25. 5	25. 5		1, 023. 9
1955	[4] 1, 129. 6		1, 129. 6	[4] 54. 9	54. 9		2, 098. 7
Total through June 30, 1955	2, 184. 9		2, 184. 9	86. 1	86. 1		2, 098. 7
1954—July	[4] 86. 8		86. 8	[4] 3. 1	3. 1		1, 107. 6
August	77. 0		77. 0	3. 4	3. 4		1, 181. 1
September	63. 2		63. 2	4. 2	4. 2		1, 240. 1
October	68. 0		68. 0	4. 0	4. 0		1, 304. 1
November	70. 5		70. 5	4. 0	4. 0		1, 370. 5
December	88. 6		88. 6	4. 0	4. 0		1, 455. 1
1955—January	155. 3		155. 3	4. 5	4. 5		1, 606. 0
February	107. 8		107. 8	4. 3	4. 3		1, 709. 5
March	124. 6		124. 6	5. 9	5. 9		1, 828. 2
April	112. 4		112. 4	5. 4	5. 4		1, 935. 2
May	87. 2		87. 2	6. 3	6. 3		2, 016. 1
June	88. 4		88. 4	5. 7	5. 7		2, 098. 7

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 36.—*Sales and redemptions of Series E through K savings bonds by series, fiscal years 1941–55 and monthly 1955*—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

Fiscal year or month	Sales	Accrued discount	Sales plus accrued discount	Redemptions: Total	Redemptions: Original purchase price [1]	Redemptions: Accrued discount	Amount outstanding [2]: Interest bearing	Amount outstanding [2]: Matured [3]
				Series F [7]				
1941–46	3,148.2	63.2	3,211.4	316.0	312.3	3.8	2,895.4	
1947	359.7	47.2	406.8	203.0	197.2	5.8	3,099.2	
1948	301.2	61.2	362.4	206.5	197.8	8.7	3,255.1	
1949	[8] 472.6	72.6	545.2	216.0	204.2	11.8	3,584.3	
1950	231.3	82.8	314.1	199.2	185.3	13.9	3,699.2	
1951	[9] 347.5	89.9	437.4	247.9	226.9	21.0	3,888.7	
1952	97.1	96.4	193.5	228.9	207.4	21.4	3,853.3	
1953	(*)	107.6	107.7	255.6	214.9	40.8	3,705.3	
1954	[4] 2.9	105.1	108.0	[4] 394.4	313.6	80.9	3,388.8	30.1
1955	[4] −2.8	100.9	98.1	[4] 532.4	404.7	127.7	2,876.9	107.6
Total through June 30, 1955	4,957.6	826.9	5,784.5	2,800.0	2,464.3	335.6	2,876.9	107.6
1954—July	[4] −2.8	15.2	12.4	[4] 55.2	49.3	5.9	3,347.5	28.6
August	(*)	5.6	5.6	36.2	26.1	10.1	3,318.0	27.5
September	(*)	6.6	6.6	36.7	31.3	5.4	3,288.7	26.8
October	(*)	7.6	7.6	37.9	31.9	6.0	3,259.2	26.0
November		5.8	5.8	34.9	26.0	8.9	3,231.2	24.8
December	(*)	11.5	11.5	48.3	37.8	10.5	2,999.7	219.5
1955—January		14.5	14.5	68.0	55.1	12.9	2,988.7	177.0
February	(*)	5.3	5.3	37.4	15.4	22.1	2,990.6	143.0
March	(*)	6.0	6.0	39.9	26.9	13.0	2,971.8	127.9
April	(*)	7.1	7.2	61.5	49.6	12.0	2,925.3	120.0
May	(*)	5.1	5.1	40.8	29.5	11.3	2,895.8	113.9
June	(*)	10.4	10.4	35.5	25.8	9.7	2,876.9	107.6
				Series G [7]				
1941–46	13,185.5		13,185.5	769.0	769.0		12,416.5	
1947	2,560.8		2,560.8	469.0	469.0		14,508.3	
1948	1,907.4		1,907.4	565.7	565.7		15,850.0	
1949	[8] 2,390.0		2,390.0	619.0	619.0		17,620.9	
1950	1,448.5		1,448.5	621.4	621.4		18,448.0	
1951	[5,9] 1,523.3		1,523.3	794.4	794.4		19,177.0	
1952	[5] 422.3		422.3	782.8	782.8		18,816.5	
1953	.1		.1	1,288.7	1,288.7		17,527.9	
1954	[4] 13.4		13.4	[4] 1,726.2	1,726.2		15,789.8	25.2
1955	[4] −13.4		−13.4	[4] 2,107.3	2,107.3		13,583.3	111.1
Total through June 30, 1955	23,437.9		23,437.9	9,743.5	9,743.5		13,583.3	111.1
1954—July	[4] −13.4		−13.4	[4] 247.0	247.0		15,531.3	23.4
August				144.4	144.4		15,388.0	22.3
September				150.5	150.5		15,238.5	21.3
October				139.8	139.8		15,099.5	20.6
November				130.6	130.6		14,970.2	19.3
December				175.8	175.8		14,414.1	399.5
1955—January				294.2	294.2		14,272.3	247.1
February				156.5	156.5		14,189.3	173.6
March				150.9	150.9		14,066.9	145.2
April				237.8	237.8		13,842.3	131.9
May				142.2	142.2		13,711.0	121.0
June				137.7	137.7		13,583.3	111.1

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 36.—*Sales and redemptions of Series E through K savings bonds by series, fiscal years 1941–55 and monthly 1955*—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

Fiscal year or month	Sales	Accrued discount	Sales plus accrued discount	Redemptions: Total	Redemptions: Original purchase price [1]	Redemptions: Accrued discount	Amount outstanding [2] (interest bearing)
			Series J [10]				
1952	24.0	....	24.0	....	....	....	24.0
1953	128.8	0.7	129.4	1.9	1.9	(*)	151.5
1954	[4] 225.5	2.5	228.1	[4] 10.6	10.5	0.1	369.0
1955	[4] 318.5	6.8	325.3	[4] 21.2	20.9	.4	673.1
Total through June 30, 1955	696.8	10.0	706.8	33.7	33.2	.5	673.1
1954—July	[4] 28.8	.4	29.3	[4] .4	.4	(*)	397.9
August	30.8	.3	31.2	1.4	1.4	(*)	427.7
September	22.0	.4	22.4	1.5	1.5	(*)	448.6
October	21.6	.4	22.0	1.3	1.3	(*)	469.2
November	23.0	.5	23.5	1.3	1.3	(*)	491.4
December	31.3	.6	31.8	1.7	1.7	(*)	521.6
1955—January	41.5	.7	42.2	1.8	1.7	(*)	562.0
February	32.9	.6	33.4	1.5	1.5	(*)	593.9
March	24.5	.6	25.2	2.0	1.9	(*)	617.0
April	22.2	.6	22.8	2.8	2.7	(*)	637.0
May	18.1	.8	18.9	2.5	2.4	(*)	653.4
June	21.8	.9	22.6	3.0	2.9	.1	673.1
			Series K [10]				
1952	[5] 85.9	....	85.9	....	....	....	85.9
1953	[5] 372.6	....	372.6	5.7	5.7	....	452.7
1954	[4] [5] 599.2	....	599.2	[4] 20.3	20.3	....	1,031.5
1955	[4] [5] 946.5	....	946.5	[4] 31.1	31.1	....	1,947.0
Total through June 30, 1955	2,004.2	....	2,004.2	57.2	57.2	....	1,947.0
1954—July	[4] 102.0	....	102.0	[4] 1.4	1.4	....	1,132.1
August	100.3	....	100.3	1.7	1.7	....	1,230.7
September	75.2	....	75.2	1.6	1.6	....	1,304.4
October	65.1	....	65.1	1.6	1.6	....	1,367.9
November	59.2	....	59.2	2.2	2.2	....	1,424.9
December	80.8	....	80.8	2.5	2.5	....	1,503.2
1955—January	127.7	....	127.7	2.8	2.8	....	1,628.1
February	104.4	....	104.4	2.4	2.4	....	1,730.1
March	70.8	....	70.8	4.2	4.2	....	1,796.7
April	64.7	....	64.7	3.1	3.1	....	1,858.4
May	50.4	....	50.4	3.2	3.2	....	1,905.6
June	45.7	....	45.7	4.4	4.4	....	1,947.0

NOTE.—Details by months from May 1941 for Series E, F, and G bonds (and from May 1935 for Series A–D bonds) will be found in the 1943 annual report, p. 605, and in corresponding tables in subsequent reports. Monthly detail for Series H, J, and K bonds will be found in the 1952 annual report, pp. 629 and 630, and in corresponding tables in subsequent reports.

*Less than $50,000.

[1] Includes total value of redemptions not yet classified between matured and unmatured bonds.

[2] Amounts outstanding are at current redemption values, except for Series G, H, and K, which are stated at par.

[3] Matured F and G bonds outstanding are included in the interest-bearing debt until all bonds of the annual series have matured, when they are transferred to matured debt upon which interest has ceased.

[4] Reductions were made in issues and redemptions of Series E, H, F, G, J, and K in July 1954, to compensate for the erroneous inclusion of reissue transactions in June 1954 as reported in the daily Treasury statement. The amounts involved were as follows: $18 million for issues of Series E and H and $17 million for issues of Series F, G, J, and K; and $35 million for unclassified retirements.

[5] Includes exchanges of matured Series E bonds for Series G bonds beginning with May 1951 and for Series K bonds beginning with May 1952.

[6] Sales of Series H began June 1, 1952.

[7] Sales of F and G were discontinued after Apr. 30, 1952. Sales figures after that date represent adjustments.

[8] Includes sales to institutional investors in July 1948. See 1948 annual report, p. 194.

[9] Includes sales to institutional investors during October, November, and December 1950. See 1951 annual report, p. 177.

[10] Sales of Series J and K began May 1, 1952.

TABLE 37.- *Sales of Series E through K savings bonds by denominations, fiscal years 1941–55 and monthly 1955*

[On basis of daily Treasury statements and reports of sales]

Fiscal year or month	Total, all denominations [1]	$25	$50	$100	$200 [2]	$500	$1,000	$5,000	$10,000 [3]
	Series E and H sales, in millions of dollars at issue price								
1941–46	42, 112. 6	13, 796. 3	5, 713. 4	8, 659. 6	196. 6	5, 181. 7	8, 432. 0	-------	-------
1947	4, 287. 3	860. 2	408. 6	585. 2	120. 1	616. 7	1, 680. 8	-------	-------
1948	4, 026. 1	677. 7	371. 3	583. 2	122. 4	589. 2	1, 678. 3	-------	-------
1949	4, 278. 5	738. 7	428. 4	641. 3	137. 4	588. 4	1, 741. 3	-------	-------
1950	3, 992. 9	734. 1	444. 0	649. 1	137. 5	529. 7	1, 496. 0	-------	-------
1951	3, 272. 1	782. 8	442. 0	573. 7	117. 8	388. 6	967. 2	-------	-------
1952	3, 296. 1	950. 6	492. 3	566. 9	108. 0	357. 0	810. 7	6. 8	3. 7
1953	4, 060. 6	1, 019. 6	538. 9	615. 8	119. 0	482. 4	1, 140. 1	81. 3	63. 4
1954	[4] 4, 652. 9	1, 066. 9	588. 2	660. 7	128. 1	554. 6	1, 359. 8	163. 6	131. 0
1955	[4] 5, 224. 5	1, 034. 3	614. 0	698. 6	132. 7	633. 0	1, 588. 6	279. 3	244. 1
1954—July	[4] 393. 0	79. 9	45. 1	51. 5	10. 1	47. 6	119. 2	22. 0	17. 6
August	415. 3	87. 5	50. 0	57. 0	11. 0	50. 3	123. 4	19. 3	16. 9
September	366. 6	80. 6	46. 8	53. 1	10. 0	43. 7	103. 6	15. 7	13. 1
October	369. 4	82. 5	47. 8	53. 5	9. 8	43. 5	101. 3	17. 0	14. 1
November	383. 6	85. 0	51. 0	56. 0	10. 4	45. 7	105. 6	16. 9	13. 1
December	444. 8	93. 5	55. 1	62. 8	12. 0	53. 4	129. 0	21. 8	17. 1
1955—January	573. 1	90. 4	54. 1	64. 4	13. 0	71. 2	200. 3	41. 0	38. 8
February	464. 9	78. 4	47. 4	56. 1	10. 9	56. 8	157. 5	27. 4	30. 4
March	518. 4	96. 3	57. 2	66. 4	12. 6	63. 5	165. 2	30. 7	26. 6
April	447. 7	83. 9	51. 7	57. 4	10. 5	54. 3	141. 4	27. 2	21. 4
May	419. 2	86. 1	51. 9	59. 3	11. 1	50. 7	122. 3	20. 7	17. 2
June	428. 5	90. 3	56. 0	61. 3	11. 3	52. 3	119. 9	19. 7	17. 7
	Series E and H sales, in thousands of pieces								
1941–46	1,047,722	735, 803	152, 358	115, 462	1, 311	13, 818	11, 243	-------	-------
1947	71, 356	45, 876	10, 896	7, 803	801	1, 645	2, 241	-------	-------
1948	58, 971	36, 146	9, 901	7, 777	816	1, 571	2, 238	-------	-------
1949	64, 576	39, 400	11, 425	8, 550	916	1, 569	2, 322	-------	-------
1950	64, 304	39, 150	11, 841	8, 654	917	1, 413	1, 995	-------	-------
1951	64, 299	41, 751	11, 786	7, 649	786	1, 036	1, 290	-------	-------
1952	74, 136	50, 701	13, 129	7, 559	720	948	1, 076	1	(*)
1953	80, 485	54, 380	14, 372	8, 211	794	1, 243	1, 462	16	7
1954	[4] 85, 419	56, 903	15, 686	8, 810	854	1, 411	1, 708	33	14
1955	[4] 85, 342	55, 164	16, 374	9, 315	884	1, 578	1, 945	56	26
1954—July	[4] 6, 487	4, 260	1, 203	686	67	119	146	4	2
August	7, 116	4, 665	1, 333	759	74	126	153	4	2
September	6, 564	4, 297	1, 248	709	67	110	128	3	1
October	6, 690	4, 399	1, 275	713	65	109	125	3	1
November	6, 958	4, 535	1, 359	746	69	114	130	3	1
December	7, 674	4, 989	1, 469	837	80	134	158	4	2
1955—January	7, 640	4, 819	1, 442	859	87	177	245	8	4
February	6, 611	4, 182	1, 263	748	73	142	195	5	3
March	7, 997	5, 135	1, 526	885	84	157	201	6	3
April	6, 998	4, 473	1, 378	765	70	134	171	5	2
May	7, 124	4, 594	1, 385	790	74	126	149	4	2
June	7, 483	4, 816	1, 492	817	76	130	146	4	2

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 37.—*Sales of Series E through K savings bonds by denominations, fiscal years 1941–55 and monthly 1955*—Continued

Fiscal year or month	Total, all denominations	$25 [5]	$100	$500	$1,000	$5,000	$10,000	$100,000
	Series F and J sales, in millions of dollars at issue price							
1941–46	3,148.2	18.7	100.0	160.7	828.8	642.1	1,397.9	....
1947	359.7	.8	5.9	11.6	89.0	72.1	180.3	....
1948	301.2	.6	4.9	10.5	72.0	59.0	154.2	....
1949 [6]	472.6	.5	4.0	8.0	54.9	51.0	354.2	....
1950	231.3	.5	3.7	7.1	48.7	37.5	133.8	....
1951 [7]	347.5	.4	2.9	5.2	33.2	29.5	276.4	....
1952	121.1	.3	2.7	4.6	26.6	20.2	59.9	6.8
1953	128.8	.3	2.7	4.4	25.1	20.3	58.9	17.1
1954	[4] 228.4	.4	3.7	6.0	36.0	27.8	106.3	48.1
1955	[4] 315.7	.5	4.3	6.6	40.1	37.0	154.2	73.0
1954—July	[4] 26.0	(*)	.2	.4	2.7	2.6	13.0	7.0
August	30.8	(*)	.3	.5	3.7	3.0	16.2	7.0
September	22.0	(*)	.3	.4	3.0	2.6	11.6	4.0
October	21.6	(*)	.3	.4	2.7	2.9	10.6	4.6
November	23.0	(*)	.4	.5	3.1	3.1	10.9	4.9
December	31.3	(*)	.4	.6	3.8	3.7	16.2	6.5
1955—January	41.5	(*)	.4	.8	4.0	3.9	18.3	14.1
February	32.9	(*)	.4	.6	3.6	3.3	14.3	10.7
March	24.5	(*)	.4	.7	3.8	3.1	11.9	4.6
April	22.2	(*)	.4	.6	3.3	3.0	10.6	4.4
May	18.1	(*)	.4	.6	3.3	3.0	9.0	1.9
June	21.8	(*)	.4	.6	3.3	2.7	11.5	3.3
	Series F and J sales, in thousands of pieces							
1941–46	4,276	1,009	1,351	434	1,120	174	189	....
1947	317	43	79	31	120	19	24	....
1948	260	31	67	28	97	16	21	....
1949 [6]	239	28	54	22	74	14	48	....
1950	190	26	50	19	66	10	18	....
1951 [7]	163	21	39	14	45	8	37	....
1952	117	18	37	13	36	5	8	(*)
1953	115	17	37	12	35	6	8	(*)
1954	[4] 160	22	50	16	49	8	15	1
1955	[4] 196	30	60	18	56	10	21	1
1954—July	[4] 13	2	3	1	4	1	2	(*)
August	16	2	5	1	5	1	2	(*)
September	14	2	4	1	4	1	2	(*)
October	14	2	4	1	4	1	1	(*)
November	15	2	5	1	4	1	2	(*)
December	19	2	6	2	5	1	2	(*)
1955—January	20	3	6	2	6	1	3	(*)
February	18	3	6	2	5	1	2	(*)
March	18	3	6	2	5	1	2	(*)
April	16	3	5	2	5	1	1	(*)
May	16	3	5	2	5	1	1	(*)
June	17	3	6	2	5	1	2	(*)

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 37.—*Sales of Series E through K savings bonds by denominations, fiscal years 1941–55 and monthly 1955*—Continued

Fiscal year or month	Total, all denominations	$25 [5]	$100	$500	$1,000	$5,000	$10,000	$100,000
	Series G and K sales, in millions of dollars at issue price							
1941–46	13,185.5		386.2	946.9	4,052.9	2,471.2	5,328.3	
1947	2,560.8		38.7	157.0	849.4	540.2	975.4	
1948	1,907.4		31.8	125.4	650.1	403.5	696.5	
1949 [6]	2,390.0		25.7	96.1	481.5	295.2	1,491.5	
1950	1,448.5		22.5	80.4	420.4	263.0	662.3	
1951 [7] [9]	1,523.3		15.4	52.5	256.1	151.4	1,047.9	
1952 [9]	508.2		11.2	44.3	181.5	94.1	146.0	31.0
1953 [9]	372.7		(*)	26.3	94.5	61.4	127.1	63.4
1954 [9]	[4] 612.6			24.5	107.1	93.0	243.1	144.7
1955 [9]	[4] 933.1			24.9	138.2	130.7	409.1	230.3
1954—July	[4] 88.6			1.7	12.6	8.7	39.5	26.1
August	100.3			2.1	12.6	11.9	45.4	28.2
September	75.2			1.9	10.4	10.8	35.6	16.5
October	65.1			1.9	10.7	10.3	31.8	10.4
November	59.2			1.8	10.4	10.1	27.4	9.5
December	80.8			2.4	12.6	13.0	37.5	15.3
1955—January	127.7			2.5	14.1	14.3	50.8	46.0
February	104.4			2.0	10.6	11.0	39.0	41.8
March	70.8			2.1	11.1	10.9	30.0	16.7
April	64.7			2.4	13.1	12.1	28.7	8.4
May	50.4			2.0	10.2	9.1	23.5	5.6
June	45.7			2.0	9.7	8.4	19.8	5.8
	Series G and K sales, in thousands of pieces							
1941–46	10,835		3,862	1,894	4,053	494	533	
1947	1,756		387	314	849	108	98	
1948	1,370		318	251	650	81	70	
1949 [6]	1,139		257	192	482	59	149	
1950	925		225	161	420	53	66	
1951 [7] [9]	650		154	105	256	30	105	
1952 [9]	416		112	89	181	19	15	(*)
1953 [9]	173		(*)	53	94	12	13	1
1954 [9]	[4] 195			47	105	18	24	1
1955 [9]	[4] 257			50	138	26	41	2
1954—July	[4] 22			3	13	2	4	(*)
August	24			4	13	2	5	(*)
September	20			4	10	2	4	(*)
October	19			4	11	2	3	(*)
November	19			4	10	2	3	(*)
December	24			5	13	3	4	(*)
1955—January	27			5	14	3	5	(*)
February	21			4	11	2	4	(*)
March	21			4	11	2	3	(*)
April	23			5	13	2	3	(*)
May	18			4	10	2	2	(*)
June	17			4	10	2	2	(*)

NOTE.—Details of amounts of sales by months beginning May 1941 will be found in the 1943 annual report, p. 611, and in corresponding tables in subsequent reports.

* Less than $50,000 or 500 pieces.
[1] Total includes $10 denomination Series E bonds sold to Armed Forces only from June 1941 through March 1950. Details by years will be found in the 1952 annual report, p. 631.
[2] Sale of $200 denomination Series E bonds began in October 1945.
[3] Includes sales of $100,000 denomination Series E bonds which are purchasable only by trustees of employees' savings plans since April 1954, and personal trust accounts since January 1955.
[4] See table 36 footnote 4.
[5] Sale of $25 denomination Series F bonds was authorized in December 1941.
[6] See table 36, footnote 8.
[7] See table 36, footnote 9.
[8] $100 denomination not offered for Series K.
[9] See table 36, footnote 5.

TABLE 38.—*Redemptions of Series E through K savings bonds by denominations, fiscal years 1941–55 and monthly 1955* [1]

[In thousands of pieces. On basis of daily Treasury statements and reports from Bureau of the Public Debt]

Fiscal year or month	Total, all denominations [2]	$25	$50	$100	$200	$500	$1,000	$5,000	$10,000
	Series E and H redemptions								
1941–46	434,745	344,030	53,808	25,406	76	2,203	1,657	-------	-------
1947	123,725	88,836	17,872	10,713	189	1,105	900	-------	-------
1948	93,438	65,331	14,302	9,387	246	1,115	1,004	-------	-------
1949	79,646	54,809	12,623	8,450	284	1,077	1,035	-------	-------
1950	76,109	52,101	12,346	8,155	334	1,069	1,088	-------	-------
1951 [3]	82,875	54,840	14,134	9,911	466	1,351	1,472	-------	-------
1952 [3]	76,403	51,649	12,662	8,777	371	1,211	1,291	-------	-------
1953 [3]	81,983	56,734	13,535	8,840	342	1,112	1,106	(*)	(*)
1954 [3]	[4] 90,387	62,941	15,084	9,480	357	1,151	1,109	1	1
1955 [3]	[4] 89,749	61,049	15,650	9,914	396	1,210	1,177	2	2
1954—July	[4] 8,120	5,596	1,371	889	33	108	100	(*)	(*)
August	7,768	5,289	1,346	869	32	107	103	(*)	(*)
September	7,653	5,284	1,316	809	32	97	92	(*)	(*)
October	7,105	4,923	1,222	741	30	86	80	(*)	(*)
November	6,919	4,750	1,195	746	30	88	84	(*)	(*)
December	8,263	5,696	1,410	890	31	105	99	(*)	(*)
1955—January	7,104	4,709	1,243	860	33	111	116	(*)	(*)
February	5,780	3,912	1,013	644	28	78	79	(*)	(*)
March	7,667	5,200	1,359	834	37	101	101	(*)	(*)
April	7,623	5,164	1,367	826	35	99	97	(*)	(*)
May	7,573	5,075	1,353	857	36	108	109	(*)	(*)
June	8,174	5,453	1,455	948	39	121	119	(*)	(*)

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 38.—*Redemptions of Series E through K savings bonds by denominations, fiscal years 1941–55 and monthly 1955* [1]—Continued

[In thousands of pieces]

Fiscal year or month	Total, all denominations	$25	$100	$500	$1,000	$5,000	$10,000	$100,000
	Series F and J redemptions							
1941–46	442	98	139	46	123	20	16	....
1947	272	61	84	29	75	12	11	....
1948	306	79	94	31	80	12	10	....
1949	321	86	99	31	81	12	11	....
1950	305	83	95	30	77	11	9	....
1951	304	73	87	30	88	13	13	....
1952	236	55	69	23	66	10	15	....
1953	230	46	67	23	69	11	15	(*)
1954	[4] 359	51	119	41	110	17	21	(*)
1955	[4] 495	82	163	54	146	24	26	(*)
1954—July	[4] 56	7	19	7	17	3	3	(*)
August	27	4	9	3	8	2	2	....
September	43	8	14	5	13	2	2	(*)
October	38	5	13	5	12	2	2	....
November	36	6	13	4	10	2	2	(*)
December	50	8	17	6	15	2	2	(*)
1955—January	53	9	16	6	15	3	4	(*)
February	21	4	7	2	6	1	1	....
March	38	7	14	4	10	2	2	(*)
April	51	7	15	5	17	3	3	(*)
May	44	9	15	4	12	2	2	(*)
June	38	8	13	4	11	2	2	(*)
	Series G and K redemptions							
1941–46	753	....	309	130	257	33	25	....
1947	474	....	188	85	167	20	14	....
1948	553	....	198	102	212	24	16	....
1949	604	....	213	112	235	27	17	....
1950	617	....	211	118	246	27	16	....
1951	728	....	237	137	297	34	24	....
1952	648	....	206	119	264	31	28	....
1953	863	....	245	141	369	51	57	(*)
1954	[4] 1,226	....	379	199	504	68	76	(*)
1955	[4] 1,569	....	505	268	622	81	93	(*)
1954—July	[4] 153	....	48	25	59	8	13	(*)
August	89	....	27	14	34	5	8	....
September	120	....	39	21	48	6	6	(*)
October	112	....	37	19	45	6	5	(*)
November	111	....	38	20	44	6	5	(*)
December	139	....	46	24	55	8	7	(*)
1955—January	160	....	47	26	61	8	18	(*)
February	118	....	39	20	46	6	7	(*)
March	127	....	42	22	50	6	6	(*)
April	181	....	56	31	74	10	10	(*)
May	137	....	47	25	55	6	4	(*)
June	123	....	41	22	50	6		(*)
						5		

*Less than 500 pieces.

[1] Redemption data presented in annual reports prior to 1950 were on a different basis and therefore are not strictly comparable with the data in this table.

[2] Total includes redemption of $10 denomination Series E bonds. Detail by fiscal years was last shown in the 1952 annual report, p. 633. Thereafter monthly detail for each fiscal year appears in a footnote to the redemptions by denominations table of successive annual reports. Details in thousands of pieces by months for the fiscal year 1955 follow:

July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Total
22	21	23	24	25	32	32	26	35	35	35	39	349

[3] Includes exchanges of matured Series E bonds for Series G bonds beginning May 1951 and for Series K bonds beginning May 1952.

[4] See table 36, footnote 4.

TABLE 39.—*Sales of Series E and H savings bonds by States, fiscal years 1954 and 1955, and cumulative*

[In thousands of dollars, at issue price. On basis of reports received by the Treasury Department, with totals adjusted to basis of daily Treasury statements]

State	Series E and H bonds		
	Fiscal year 1954	Fiscal year 1955	May 1941–June 1955
Alabama	36,245	43,955	800,876
Arizona	15,198	18,178	274,394
Arkansas	24,662	30,661	479,707
California	262,997	317,917	5,670,969
Colorado	33,804	38,219	616,869
Connecticut	60,931	63,439	1,274,941
Delaware	9,920	10,589	177,843
District of Columbia	40,901	41,809	909,706
Florida	55,261	71,067	944,485
Georgia	46,172	50,914	905,102
Idaho	9,129	11,771	219,114
Illinois	419,897	488,648	6,300,105
Indiana	143,594	163,370	2,153,522
Iowa	142,770	166,022	2,101,871
Kansas	76,792	94,963	1,235,444
Kentucky	49,182	61,086	845,038
Louisiana	38,596	43,466	801,153
Maine	13,926	16,164	314,177
Maryland	55,243	57,690	969,189
Massachusetts	104,680	107,913	2,364,524
Michigan	278,602	312,276	4,236,009
Minnesota	82,525	92,657	1,613,390
Mississippi	25,835	27,820	492,957
Missouri	133,961	160,671	2,114,922
Montana	25,308	30,610	399,154
Nebraska	108,518	101,468	1,140,618
Nevada	5,145	6,781	89,659
New Hampshire	8,248	9,193	194,908
New Jersey	174,679	198,770	2,924,115
New Mexico	10,420	12,625	181,521
New York	465,725	513,576	9,272,306
North Carolina	41,927	48,146	934,859
North Dakota	21,302	24,891	404,561
Ohio	304,318	342,104	4,838,209
Oklahoma	57,065	65,242	957,846
Oregon	29,184	40,714	830,438
Pennsylvania	396,496	432,588	6,229,592
Rhode Island	14,148	17,291	388,607
South Carolina	23,750	24,012	468,451
South Dakota	31,528	35,749	463,896
Tennessee	41,308	51,132	868,986
Texas	142,286	172,425	2,872,107
Utah	16,002	16,796	311,760
Vermont	4,550	4,888	110,471
Virginia	69,573	77,871	1,294,091
Washington	60,799	77,034	1,391,206
West Virginia	49,134	56,847	746,344
Wisconsin	112,204	135,005	1,792,076
Wyoming	8,560	9,827	160,869
Canal Zone	1,902	2,217	48,843
Hawaii	13,761	14,974	349,124
Puerto Rico	1,836	2,083	48,401
Virgin Islands	63	90	2,295
Other possessions			34,468
Adjustment to daily Treasury statement	+252,313	+208,299	+1,637,475
Total	4,652,875	5,224,513	79,203,563

NOTE.—Sales by States of the various series of savings bonds were published in the annual report for 1943, pp. 614–621, and in subsequent reports; and by months at intervals in the "Treasury Bulletin," beginning with the issue of July 1946. Since April 30, 1953, only the amounts of State sales of Series E and H bonds have been available.

TABLE 40.—*Percent of savings bonds sold in each year redeemed through each yearly period thereafter, by denominations* [1]

[On basis of Public Debt accounts, see "Bases of Tables"]

I. SERIES E SAVINGS BONDS

Series and calendar year in which issued	Percent of Series E savings bonds redeemed by end of—													
	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 years	7 years	8 years	9 years	10 years	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years
	$10 denomination [2]													
E-1944	20	49	63	70	75	78	81	83	84	86	89	------	------	------
E-1945	45	63	71	76	79	82	84	85	87	88	------	------	------	------
E-1946	52	68	75	80	83	85	87	88	92	------	------	------	------	------
E-1947	51	71	79	83	86	88	90	91	------	------	------	------	------	------
E-1948	60	77	83	87	89	91	92	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
E-1949	61	74	82	86	88	89	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
E-1950	64	77	83	86	88	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
	$25 denomination													
E-1941	4	9	14	18	26	32	37	42	46	51	67	72	76	78
E-1942	16	26	34	44	51	57	61	65	68	72	78	81	84	------
E-1943	26	38	50	58	63	67	71	74	76	78	83	85	------	------
E-1944	33	50	59	65	69	72	76	77	79	81	84	------	------	------
E-1945	46	58	65	69	73	76	77	79	80	82	------	------	------	------
E-1946	46	57	63	67	71	74	75	77	78	------	------	------	------	------
E-1947	46	57	63	68	71	73	75	76	------	------	------	------	------	------
E-1948	47	59	66	69	72	74	76	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
E-1949	49	62	67	71	73	75	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
E-1950	51	62	67	70	73	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
E-1951	51	63	68	72	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
E-1952	51	63	69	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
E-1953	52	64	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
E-1954	54	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
	$50 denomination													
E-1941	3	7	11	15	21	26	31	35	39	45	64	69	73	75
E-1942	8	16	22	31	38	44	48	52	56	61	70	74	77	------
E-1943	16	26	37	46	52	56	60	64	66	70	76	79	------	------
E-1944	23	39	49	55	60	64	68	70	72	74	79	------	------	------
E-1945	36	49	56	61	65	68	71	72	74	77	------	------	------	------
E-1946	35	46	53	57	62	65	67	69	70	------	------	------	------	------
E-1947	34	46	52	58	61	64	66	67	------	------	------	------	------	------
E-1948	35	47	55	59	62	64	66	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
E-1949	37	50	56	60	62	65	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
E-1950	40	51	56	60	63	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
E-1951	39	51	56	61	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
E-1952	40	51	58	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
E-1953	40	53	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
E-1954	42	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

NOTE.—The percentages shown in this table are the proportions of the value of the bonds originally sold in any calendar year which are redeemed (including redemption of bonds reissued as a result of partial redemptions) before July 1 of the next calendar year and before July 1 of succeeding calendar years. Both sales and redemptions are taken at maturity value.

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 40.—*Percent of savings bonds sold in each year redeemed through each yearly period thereafter, by denominations* [1]—Continued

I. SERIES E SAVINGS BONDS—Continued

Series and calendar year in which issued	Percent of Series E savings bonds redeemed by end of—													
	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 years	7 years	8 years	9 years	10 years	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years
	$100 denomination													
E-1941	3	7	10	14	19	24	28	32	35	42	62	67	70	73
E-1942	5	10	15	22	29	34	38	42	46	53	64	68	71	-----
E-1943	8	15	24	32	38	42	46	51	54	58	66	70	-----	-----
E-1944	11	23	32	39	44	48	52	55	58	61	68	-----	-----	-----
E-1945	20	31	38	43	48	52	55	58	60	63	-----	-----	-----	-----
E-1946	20	30	37	42	48	51	54	56	58	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
E-1947	20	30	36	43	47	50	52	54	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
E-1948	20	30	39	44	47	50	52	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
E-1949	21	34	40	44	47	50	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
E-1950	25	35	41	44	48	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
E-1951	24	34	39	44	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
E-1952	24	33	40	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
E-1953	23	34	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
E-1954	25	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	$200 denomination [3]													
E-1945	6	15	23	28	33	38	42	45	47	49	-----	-----	-----	-----
E-1946	12	21	28	33	38	42	45	47	49	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
E-1947	12	21	27	34	38	41	43	46	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
E-1948	12	20	29	34	37	40	43	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
E-1949	12	23	30	34	37	40	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
E-1950	16	24	30	33	37	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
E-1951	13	21	27	31	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
E-1952	13	20	26	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
E-1953	12	21	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
E-1954	14	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	$500 denomination													
E-1941	3	6	10	13	18	22	26	29	33	39	61	66	69	72
E-1942	4	8	13	19	24	29	33	36	41	49	60	64	68	-----
E-1943	5	11	19	26	31	36	39	44	47	53	61	65	-----	-----
E-1944	7	17	24	30	35	40	44	48	50	54	62	-----	-----	-----
E-1945	11	20	27	32	37	42	46	48	50	55	-----	-----	-----	-----
E-1946	11	21	28	34	40	43	46	49	51	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
E-1947	12	21	28	35	39	43	45	48	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
E-1948	12	21	30	35	39	42	45	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
E-1949	12	24	30	35	38	41	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
E-1950	15	24	29	34	38	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
E-1951	12	21	27	31	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
E-1952	11	19	27	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
E-1953	10	19	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
E-1954	11	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

NOTE.—The percentages shown in this table are the proportions of the value of the bonds originally sold in any calendar year which are redeemed (including redemption of bonds reissued as a result of partial redemptions) before July 1 of the next calendar year and before July 1 of succeeding calendar years. Both sales and redemptions are taken at maturity value.

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 40.—*Percent of savings bonds sold in each year redeemed through each yearly period thereafter, by denominations* [1]—Continued

I. SERIES E SAVINGS BONDS—Continued

Series and calendar year in which issued	Percent of Series E savings bonds redeemed by end of—													
	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 years	7 years	8 years	9 years	10 years	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years
	$1,000 denomination													
E-1941	3	6	9	12	16	20	23	26	29	36	60	64	67	70
E-1942	4	8	12	17	22	26	30	33	37	48	59	63	66	----
E-1943	5	11	18	24	29	34	37	41	44	51	59	64	----	----
E-1944	7	16	23	29	34	38	43	46	48	54	61	----	----	----
E-1945	11	19	26	31	36	41	44	46	49	53	----	----	----	----
E-1946	10	19	26	32	38	41	44	46	49	----	----	----	----	----
E-1947	11	20	26	33	38	41	43	46	----	----	----	----	----	----
E-1948	10	19	28	33	37	39	42	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
E-1949	11	22	28	33	36	39	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
E-1950	13	21	27	31	34	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
E-1951	11	19	24	29	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
E-1952	10	18	24	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
E-1953	9	18	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
E-1954	10	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	$10,000 denomination [4]													
E-1952	6	13	18	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
E-1953	7	15	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
E-1954	8	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	$100,000 denomination [5]													
E-1954	0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

II. SERIES F AND G SAVINGS BONDS

Series and calendar year in which issued	Percent of Series F and G savings bonds redeemed by end of—													
	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 years	7 years	8 years	9 years	10 years	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years
	$25 denomination [6]													
F-1941	0	5	11	19	27	39	49	61	77	91	100	100	100	100
F-1942	1	4	6	11	15	20	25	29	33	36	39	45	66	----
F-1943	3	7	12	18	24	32	38	43	46	49	52	60	----	----
F-1944	3	10	16	25	33	41	47	52	55	58	61	----	----	----
F-1945	6	14	22	31	39	46	52	55	59	63	----	----	----	----
F-1946	5	14	24	33	42	48	53	57	61	----	----	----	----	----
F-1947	5	16	27	36	42	46	51	55	----	----	----	----	----	----
F-1948	6	19	31	38	44	48	53	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
F-1949	8	20	28	34	40	44	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
F-1950	7	16	25	32	37	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
F-1951	6	18	27	32	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
F-1952	12	23	29	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	$100 denomination													
F-1941 and G-1941	1	4	6	9	13	16	20	24	27	31	35	55	91	96
F-1942 and G-1942	1	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	39	55	85	----
F-1943 and G-1943	2	6	11	16	21	26	30	34	38	41	44	60	----	----
F-1944 and G-1944	2	8	13	19	24	28	33	37	39	43	47	----	----	----
F-1945 and G-1945	4	10	15	21	26	30	34	38	41	44	----	----	----	----
F-1946 and G-1946	4	10	15	21	26	30	34	38	41	----	----	----	----	----
F-1947 and G-1947	4	11	17	23	27	31	35	38	----	----	----	----	----	----
F-1948 and G-1948	4	11	18	22	27	30	31	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
F-1949 and G-1949	4	12	17	22	26	29	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
F-1950 and G-1950	5	11	17	21	25	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
F-1951 and G-1951	4	11	16	20	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
F-1952 and G-1952	7	13	17	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

NOTE.—The percentages shown in this table are the proportions of the value of the bonds originally sold in any calendar year which are redeemed (including redemption of bonds reissued as a result of partial redemptions) before July 1 of the next calendar year and before July 1 of succeeding calendar years. Both sales and redemptions are taken at maturity value.

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 40.—*Percent of savings bonds sold in each year redeemed through each yearly period thereafter, by denominations* [1]—Continued

II. SERIES F AND G SAVINGS BONDS—Continued

Series and calendar year in which issued	Percent of Series F and G savings bonds redeemed by end of— 1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 years	7 years	8 years	9 years	10 years	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years
	$500 denomination													
F-1941 and G-1941	1	3	6	9	12	15	19	22	26	30	33	58	91	98
F-1942 and G-1942	1	4	7	11	15	19	23	27	31	34	38	57	89	-----
F-1943 and G-1943	2	6	10	15	18	24	28	32	36	39	42	61	-----	-----
F-1944 and G-1944	2	7	12	17	22	26	31	34	38	41	44	-----	-----	-----
F-1945 and G-1945	3	9	14	19	23	28	32	35	38	42	-----	-----	-----	-----
F-1946 and G-1946	3	9	15	20	25	29	33	36	40	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
F-1947 and G-1947	4	10	16	22	26	30	33	37	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
F-1948 and G-1948	4	10	17	22	26	29	33	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
F-1949 and G-1949	4	11	16	21	24	28	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
F-1950 and G-1950	5	10	16	20	24	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
F-1951 and G-1951	4	10	15	19	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
F-1952 and G-1952	6.	12	16	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	$1,000 denomination													
F-1941 and G-1941	1	3	6	8	11	14	17	20	23	27	31	63	96	99
F-1942 and G-1942	1	4	7	11	15	18	22	26	30	33	36	59	93	-----
F-1943 and G-1943	2	6	10	15	19	23	27	31	35	38	41	63	-----	-----
F-1944 and G-1944	2	7	12	17	21	25	30	33	37	40	43	-----	-----	-----
F-1945 and G-1945	3	8	13	18	22	26	30	34	37	40	-----	-----	-----	-----
F-1946 and G-1946	3	8	13	18	23	27	30	34	37	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
F-1947 and G-1947	4	10	15	20	24	28	31	34	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
F-1948 and G-1948	4	10	16	20	24	28	31	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
F-1949 and G-1949	4	10	15	20	23	27	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
F-1950 and G-1950	4	9	14	18	22	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
F-1951 and G-1951	3	9	14	18	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
F-1952 and G-1952	6	12	16	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	$5,000 denomination													
F-1941 and G-1941	1	3	5	8	10	13	16	19	21	24	28	66	97	99
F-1942 and G-1942	1	5	8	12	16	19	23	26	30	33	36	59	95	-----
F-1943 and G-1943	2	6	11	16	21	25	28	32	36	39	42	67	-----	-----
F-1944 and G-1944	2	7	13	17	22	25	29	32	35	38	41	-----	-----	-----
F-1945 and G-1945	3	9	13	18	22	26	29	33	36	38	-----	-----	-----	-----
F-1946 and G-1946	3	8	13	17	22	26	29	33	36	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
F-1947 and G-1947	4	9	14	19	23	27	31	33	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
F-1948 and G-1948	4	9	15	19	23	27	30	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
F-1949 and G-1949	3	10	15	19	23	26	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
F-1950 and G-1950	4	9	14	18	21	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
F-1951 and G-1951	3	9	15	18	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
F-1952 and G-1952	6	11	16	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	$10,000 denomination													
F-1941 and G-1941	1	3	5	7	9	11	14	16	18	21	25	73	97	98
F-1942 and G-1942	1	4	7	10	14	17	19	22	24	28	31	61	97	-----
F-1943 and G-1943	2	5	9	13	17	20	22	25	28	31	33	75	-----	-----
F-1944 and G-1944	2	4	8	10	13	15	17	19	22	24	25	-----	-----	-----
F-1945 and G-1945	2	5	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	-----	-----	-----	-----
F-1946 and G-1946	2	6	9	12	15	19	22	25	27	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
F-1947 and G-1947	2	6	9	13	16	19	23	25	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
F-1948 and G-1948	1	3	4	6	8	10	11	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
F-1949 and G-1949	2	6	10	13	16	18	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
F-1950 and G-1950	3	8	10	13	14	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
F-1951 and G-1951	4	8	13	15	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
F-1952 and G-1952	6	12	15	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

NOTE.—The percentages shown in this table are the proportions of the value of the bonds originally sold in any calendar year which are redeemed (including redemption of bonds reissued as a result of partial redemptions) before July 1 of the next calendar year and before July 1 of succeeding calendar years. Both sales and redemptions are taken at maturity value.

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 40.—*Percent of savings bonds sold in each year redeemed through each yearly period thereafter, by denominations* [1]—Continued

III. SERIES H SAVINGS BONDS

Series and calendar year in which issued	Percent of Series H savings bonds redeemed by end of—													
	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 years	7 years	8 years	9 years	10 years	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years
	$500 denomination													
H-1952	3	9	15	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
H-1953	4	9	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
H-1954	3	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
	$1,000 denomination													
H-1952	3	8	12	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
H-1953	3	8	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
H-1954	3	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
	$5,000 denomination													
H-1952	3	8	12	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
H-1953	3	8	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
H-1954	2	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
	$10,000 denomination													
H-1952	4	9	12	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
H-1953	3	7	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
H-1954	3	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

IV. SERIES J SAVINGS BONDS

Series and calendar year in which issued	Percent of Series J savings bonds redeemed by end of—													
	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 years	7 years	8 years	9 years	10 years	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years
	$25 denomination													
J-1952	3	11	19	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
J-1953	5	15	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
J-1954	4	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
	$100 denomination													
J-1952	3	14	21	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
J-1953	5	14	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
J-1954	4	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
	$500 denomination													
J-1952	3	10	17	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
J-1953	4	12	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
J-1954	3	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
	$1,000 denomination													
J-1952	2	10	17	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
J-1953	3	9	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
J-1954	3	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
	$5,000 denomination													
J-1952	1	8	12	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
J-1953	3	9	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
J-1954	3	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

NOTE.—The percentages shown in this table are the proportions of the value of the bonds originally sold in any calendar year which are redeemed (including redemption of bonds reissued as a result of partial redemptions) before July 1 of the next calendar year and before July 1 of succeeding calendar years. Both sales and redemptions are taken at maturity value.

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 40.—*Percent of savings bonds sold in each year redeemed through each yearly period thereafter, by denominations* [1]—Continued

IV. SERIES J SAVINGS BONDS—Continued

Series and calendar year in which issued	Percent of Series J savings bonds redeemed by end of—													
	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 years	7 years	8 years	9 years	10 years	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years
	$10,000 denomination													
J-1952	2	7	13											
J-1953	2	8												
J-1954	3													
	$100,000 denomination													
J-1952	2	9	15											
J-1953	4	6												
J-1954	3													

V. SERIES K SAVINGS BONDS

Series and calendar year in which issued	Percent of Series K savings bonds redeemed by end of—													
	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 years	7 years	8 years	9 years	10 years	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years
	$500 denomination													
K-1952	2	7	11											
K-1953	3	8												
K-1954	2													
	$1,000 denomination													
K-1952	2	7	12											
K-1953	3	7												
K-1954	2													
	$5,000 denomination													
K-1952	2	7	11											
K-1953	3	7												
K-1954	2													
	$10,000 denomination													
K-1952	2	6	9											
K-1953	2	5												
K-1954	1													
	$100,000 denomination													
K-1952	2	4	5											
K-1953	2	4												
K-1954	1													

NOTE.—The percentages shown in this table are the proportions of the value of the bonds originally sold in any calendar year which are redeemed (including redemption of bonds reissued as a result of partial redemptions) before July 1 of the next calendar year and before July 1 of succeeding calendar years. Both sales and redemptions are taken at maturity value.

[1] For Series A through D savings bonds data, see the 1952 annual report, p. 635.
[2] June 1, 1944, was the earliest issue date for bonds of the $10 denomination. Sale was discontinued March 31, 1950.
[3] October 1, 1945, was the earliest issue date for bonds of the $200 denomination.
[4] May 1, 1952, was the earliest issue date for bonds of the $10,000 denomination.
[5] January 1, 1954, was the earliest issue date for bonds of the $100,000 denomination.
[6] Series G savings bonds were not available in denominations of $25. November 1941 was the earliest issue date for the $25 denomination of Series F bonds.

TABLE 41.—*Sales and redemptions of Treasury savings notes, August 1941–June 1955*

[Par value, in millions of dollars. On basis of daily Treasury statements, see "Bases of Tables"]

Series and period	Sales	Redemptions [1]			Amount outstanding	
		Total	For cash	For taxes	Matured	Interest bearing
Cumulative Aug. 1, 1941–June 30, 1955:						
Series A (tax series), issued Aug. 1, 1941–June 22, 1943	[2] 406.9	406.5	[2] 67.7	338.8	0.5	----------
Series B (tax series), issued Aug. 1, 1941–Sept. 12, 1942	4,943.8	1,943.8	[2] 182.5	4,761.3	(*)	----------
Series C (designated "Tax Series C" until June 23, 1943) issued Sept. 14, 1942–Aug. 31, 1948	[2] 32,437.8	32,435.2	11,042.4	21,392.8	2.7	----------
Series D, issued Sept. 1, 1948–May 14, 1951	12,333.1	12,330.5	9,264.0	3,066.5	2.5	----------
Series A, issued May 15, 1951–May 14, 1953	9,186.6	9,044.3	4,657.5	4,386.8	3.3	139.0
Series B, issued May 15, 1953–September 25, 1953	4,671.4	3,398.7	2,545.2	853.5	----------	1,272.7
Series C, issued October 1, 1953–October 23, 1953	679.6	177.9	59.5	118.4	----------	501.7
Total through June 30, 1955	64,659.3	62,736.9	27,818.8	34,918.1	9.0	1,913.4
All series:						
By fiscal years:						
1942	4,138.9	1,124.4	20.7	1,103.7	----------	3,014.5
1943	8,758.5	4,277.6	183.2	4,094.4	----------	7,495.4
1944	8,953.7	6,867.2	502.1	6,365.1	25.2	9,556.8
1945	7,015.8	6,456.3	550.2	5,906.1	5.7	10,135.8
1946	3,525.5	6,935.1	2,630.3	4,304.8	20.4	6,711.5
1947	3,056.6	4,200.0	2,184.8	2,015.2	28.5	5,560.1
1948	2,143.9	3,303.2	1,972.1	1,331.1	35.5	4,393.7
1949	3,994.2	3,531.5	2,078.9	1,452.6	31.6	4,860.2
1950	6,149.9	2,549.0	1,509.7	1,039.3	20.5	8,472.3
1951	5,142.0	5,799.0	4,633.0	1,166.0	18.0	7,817.7
1952	4,965.0	6,174.3	3,437.4	2,736.9	14.0	6,612.5
1953	4,224.5	6,388.3	4,306.7	2,081.7	9.8	4,452.8
1954	2,590.8	1,963.0	1,113.7	849.4	11.2	5,079.2
1955	----------	3,167.9	2,696.0	471.9	9.0	1,913.4
By months:						
1954—July	----------	87.7	64.8	22.9	9.8	4,992.8
August	----------	64.1	56.3	7.8	9.3	4,929.3
September	----------	100.9	90.1	10.8	8.8	4,828.8
October	----------	63.8	57.7	6.1	8.2	4,765.6
November	----------	61.8	58.6	3.2	8.0	4,703.9
December	----------	135.9	129.5	6.4	28.4	4,547.7
1955—January	----------	56.1	49.7	6.4	22.1	4,497.9
February	----------	59.4	53.7	5.7	17.7	4,442.9
March	----------	129.4	39.2	90.2	13.1	4,318.0
April	----------	41.7	27.6	14.2	10.8	4,278.7
May	----------	1,475.6	1,468.6	7.0	10.2	2,803.7
June	----------	891.4	600.3	291.1	9.0	1,913.4

NOTE.—Monthly sales and redemptions from inception will be found in the 1943 annual report, pp. 638 and 640, and in corresponding tables in subsequent reports.

*Less than $50,000.

1 Includes both matured and unmatured notes.

2 Includes exchanges in connection with the offerings in September 1942 of Tax Series A-1945 and Series C.

IV.—Interest

TABLE 42.—*Amount of interest-bearing public debt outstanding, the computed annual interest charge, and the computed rate of interest, June 30, 1916–55, and at the end of each month during 1955* [1]

[On basis of Public Debt accounts through June 1937, and subsequently on basis of daily Treasury statements, see "Bases of Tables"]

End of fiscal year or month	Interest-bearing debt [2]	Computed annual interest charge [3]	Computed rate of interest [3]
June 30—			*Percent*
1916	$971, 562, 590	$23, 084, 635	2. 376
1917	2, 712, 549, 476	83, 625, 482	3. 120
1918	11, 985, 882, 436	468, 618, 544	3. 910
1919	25, 234, 496, 273	1, 054, 204, 509	4. 178
1920	24, 061, 095, 361	1, 016, 592, 219	4. 225
1921	23, 737, 352, 080	1, 029, 917, 903	4. 339
1922	22, 711, 035, 587	962, 896, 535	4. 240
1923	22, 007, 590, 754	927, 331, 341	4. 214
1924	20, 981, 586, 429	876, 960, 673	4. 180
1925	20, 210, 906, 251	829, 680, 044	4. 105
1926	19, 383, 770, 860	793, 423, 952	4. 093
1927	18, 250, 943, 965	722, 675, 553	3. 960
1928	17, 317, 695, 096	671, 353, 112	3. 877
1929	16, 638, 941, 379	656, 654, 311	3. 946
1930	15, 921, 892, 350	606, 031, 831	3. 807
1931	16, 519, 588, 640	588, 987, 438	3. 566
1932	19, 161, 273, 540	671, 604, 676	3. 505
1933	22, 157, 643, 120	742, 175, 955	3. 350
1934	26, 480, 487, 920	842, 301, 133	3. 181
1935	27, 645, 229, 826	750, 677, 802	2. 716
1936	32, 755, 631, 770	838, 002, 053	2. 559
1937	35, 802, 586, 915	924, 347, 089	2. 582
1938	36, 575, 925, 880	947, 084, 058	2. 589
1939	39, 885, 969, 732	1, 036, 937, 397	2. 600
1940	42, 376, 495, 928	1, 094, 619, 914	2. 583
1941	48, 387, 399, 539	1, 218, 238, 845	2. 518
1942	71, 968, 418, 098	1, 644, 476, 360	2. 285
1943	135, 380, 305, 795	2, 678, 779, 036	1. 979
1944	199, 543, 355, 301	3, 849, 254, 656	1. 929
1945	256, 356, 615, 818	4, 963, 730, 414	1. 936
1946	268, 110, 872, 218	5, 350, 772, 231	1. 996
1947	255, 113, 412, 039	5, 374, 409, 074	2. 107
1948	250, 063, 348, 379	5, 455, 475, 791	2. 182
1949	250, 761, 636, 723	5, 605, 929, 714	2. 236
1950	255, 209, 353, 372	5, 612, 676, 516	2. 200
1951	252, 851, 765, 497	5, 739, 615, 990	2. 270
1952	256, 862, 861, 128	5, 981, 357, 116	2. 329
1953	263, 946, 017, 740	6, 430, 991, 316	2. 438
1954	268, 909, 766, 654	6, 298, 069, 299	2. 342
1955	271, 741, 267, 507	6, 387, 225, 600	2. 351
End of month—			
1954—July	268, 680, 527, 925	6, 271, 228, 343	2. 334
August	272, 692, 863, 430	6, 250, 182, 018	2. 292
September	272, 439, 703, 079	6, 271, 485, 553	2. 302
October	276, 399, 582, 200	6, 351, 223, 068	2. 298
November	276, 511, 091, 984	6, 358, 522, 843	2. 300
December	275, 730, 941, 609	6, 315, 437, 797	2. 291
1955—January	275, 695, 776, 474	6, 333, 064, 395	2. 298
February	275, 564, 567, 699	6, 365, 678, 558	2. 311
March	271, 200, 348, 625	6, 327, 712, 017	2. 334
April	273, 924, 089, 724	6, 383, 718, 066	2. 331
May	274, 803, 897, 417	6, 451, 173, 217	2. 348
June	271, 741, 267, 507	6, 387, 225, 600	2. 351

[1] Comparable monthly data 1929–36 appears in 1936 annual report, p. 442, and from 1937 in later reports. Annual interest charge monthly 1916–1929 appears in 1929 annual report, p. 509.

[2] Includes discount on Treasury bills from June 30, 1930; the current redemption value from May 1935 of savings bonds of Series A–F and J; and beginning August 1941, the face amount of Treasury tax and savings notes. The face value of matured savings bonds and notes outstanding is included until all of the annual series have matured, when they are transferred to matured debt on which interest has ceased.

[3] For methods of computing annual interest charge and rate see note to following table. For computations on Treasury bills and savings bonds, see footnotes 3 and 4 to following table.

TABLE 43.—*Computed annual interest rate and computed annual interest charge on the public debt by security classes, June 30, 1939–55* [1]

[Dollar amounts in millions. On basis of daily Treasury statements, see "Bases of Tables"]

End of fiscal year or month	Total public debt	Marketable issues					Nonmarketable issues				Special issues
		Total [2]	Bills [3]	Certificates	Notes	Treasury bonds	Total	Savings bonds [4]	Tax and savings notes	Other	
	Computed annual interest rate										
June 30—											
1939	2.600	2.525	0.010		1.448	2.964	2.913	2.900		3.000	3.091
1940	2.583	2.492	.038		1.256	2.908	2.908	2.900		3.000	3.026
1941	2.518	2.413	.089		1.075	2.787	2.865	2.858		3.000	2.904
1942	2.285	2.225	.360	0.564	1.092	2.680	2.277	2.787	0.506	2.743	2.681
1943	1.979	1.822	.380	.875	1.165	2.494	2.330	2.782	1.040	2.495	2.408
1944	1.929	1.725	.381	.875	1.281	2.379	2.417	2.788	1.080	2.314	2.405
1945	1.936	1.718	.381	.875	1.204	2.314	2.473	2.789	1.076	2.000	2.436
1946	1.996	1.773	.381	.875	1.289	2.307	2.567	2.777	1.070	2.000	2.448
1947	2.107	1.871	.382	.875	1.448	2.307	2.593	2.765	1.070	2.423	2.510
1948	2.182	1.942	1.014	1.042	1.204	2.309	2.623	2.759	1.070	2.414	2.588
1949	2.236	2.001	1.176	1.225	1.375	2.313	2.629	2.751	1.290	2.393	2.596
1950	2.200	1.958	1.187	1.163	1.344	2.322	2.569	2.748	1.383	2.407	2.589
1951	2.270	1.981	1.569	1.875	1.399	2.327	2.623	2.742	1.567	2.717	2.606
1952	2.329	2.051	1.711	1.875	1.560	2.317	2.659	2.745	1.785	2.714	2.675
1953	2.438	2.207	2.254	2.319	1.754	2.342	2.720	2.760	2.231	2.708	2.746
1954	2.342	2.043	.843	1.928	1.838	2.440	2.751	2.793	2.377	2.709	2.671
1955	2.351	2.079	1.539	1.173	1.846	2.480	2.789	2.821	2.359	2.708	2.585
End of month:											
1954—July	2.334	2.027	.725	1.928	1.838	2.440	2.753	2.796	2.382	2.709	2.671
August	2.292	1.960	.759	1.299	1.838	2.426	2.755	2.797	2.387	2.709	2.667
September	2.302	1.977	.899	1.292	1.838	2.426	2.757	2.799	2.392	2.709	2.667
October	2.298	1.978	.981	1.292	1.813	2.426	2.759	2.800	2.395	2.709	2.669
November	2.300	1.980	.998	1.292	1.813	2.426	2.761	2.802	2.398	2.709	2.667
December	2.291	1.963	1.064	1.255	1.795	2.480	2.766	2.808	2.404	2.708	2.664
1955—January	2.298	1.973	1.149	1.255	1.795	2.480	2.769	2.811	2.406	2.707	2.665
February	2.311	1.994	1.221	1.134	1.818	2.481	2.770	2.812	2.407	2.707	2.668
March	2.334	2.026	1.285	1.163	1.821	2.480	2.773	2.814	2.410	2.707	2.666
April	2.331	2.027	1.401	1.195	1.821	2.480	2.775	2.816	2.412	2.707	2.669
May	2.348	2.060	1.501	1.211	1.846	2.480	2.783	2.819	2.388	2.709	2.664
June	2.351	2.079	1.539	1.173	1.846	2.480	2.789	2.821	2.359	2.708	2.585

	Computed annual interest charge										
June 30—											
1939	1,037	858	(*)	-----	105	747	63	54	-----	8	117
1940	1,095	858	(*)	-----	80	772	92	84	-----	8	145
1941	1,218	910	1	-----	61	842	130	123	-----	7	178
1942	1,644	1,125	9	17	73	1,021	307	284	15	8	211
1943	2,679	1,737	45	145	107	1,435	680	591	78	11	262
1944	3,849	2,422	56	252	223	1,885	1,084	965	103	16	344
1945	4,964	3,115	65	299	283	2,463	1,390	1,271	109	10	458
1946	5,351	3,362	65	305	235	2,753	1,442	1,362	72	9	547
1947	5,374	3,156	60	221	118	2,753	1,530	1,420	59	51	687
1948	5,455	3,113	139	235	137	2,597	1,561	1,470	47	44	782
1949	5,606	3,103	135	361	49	2,554	1,652	1,548	63	41	851
1950	5,613	3,040	160	214	274	2,387	1,735	1,581	117	37	838
1951	5,740	2,731	213	178	501	1,835	2,106	1,579	123	405	903
1952	5,981	2,879	293	533	296	1,753	2,093	1,583	118	391	1,010
1953	6,431	3,249	442	368	534	1,903	2,069	1,598	99	372	1,115
1954	6,298	3,071	164	355	588	1,962	2,099	1,622	121	357	1,128
1955	6,387	3,225	299	162	752	2,010	2,044	1,647	45	352	1,118
End of month:											
1954—July	6,271	3,047	141	355	588	1,962	2,098	1,622	119	357	1,126
August	6,250	3,018	148	237	588	2,042	2,099	1,625	118	357	1,133
September	6,271	3,043	175	235	588	2,042	2,098	1,626	115	356	1,131
October	6,351	3,127	191	235	656	2,042	2,097	1,628	114	355	1,127
November	6,359	3,130	194	235	656	2,042	2,099	1,631	113	355	1,130
December	6,315	3,097	207	357	503	2,028	2,084	1,620	109	355	1,134
1955—January	6,333	3,114	223	357	503	2,028	2,093	1,629	108	355	1,127
February	6,366	3,145	237	243	641	2,021	2,099	1,637	107	355	1,122
March	6,328	3,105	250	206	637	2,010	2,100	1,642	104	354	1,122
April	6,384	3,172	272	250	637	2,010	2,099	1,643	103	353	1,113
May	6,451	3,262	292	206	752	2,010	2,064	1,645	67	352	1,125
June	6,387	3,225	299	162	752	2,010	2,044	1,647	45	352	1,118

NOTE.—The computed annual interest charge represents the amount of interest that would be paid if each interest-bearing issue outstanding at the end of the month or year should remain outstanding for a year at the applicable annual rate of interest. The charge is computed for each issue by applying the appropriate annual interest rate to the amount outstanding on that date. The aggregate charge for all interest-bearing issues constitutes the total computed annual interest charge. The average annual interest rate is computed by dividing the computed annual interest charge for the total, or for any group of issues, by the corresponding principal amount.

*Less than $500,000.

[1] See table 21 for amounts of public debt outstanding by security classes.

[2] Total includes postal savings and Panama Canal bonds, and also conversion bonds prior to 1947.

[3] Included in debt outstanding at face amount, but the discount value is used in computing the annual interest charge and the annual interest rate.

[4] The annual interest charge and annual interest rate on United States savings bonds are computed on the basis of the rate to maturity applied against the amount outstanding.

TABLE 44.—*Interest payable on the public debt by security classes, fiscal years 1952–55* [1]

[In millions of dollars. On basis of Public Debt accounts, see "Bases of Tables"]

Class of security	1952	1953	1954	1955
Public issues:				
Marketable obligations:				
Treasury bills [2]	285.4	403.7	274.2	212.4
Certificates of indebtedness	127.9	590.1	463.2	277.8
Treasury notes	517.1	450.6	545.9	619.1
Treasury bonds	1,815.3	1,852.0	1,814.7	2,015.9
Postal savings bonds	2.6	2.2	1.6	.7
Liberty and Victory loans	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Prewar loans	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Total marketable obligations	2,749.8	3,300.1	3,101.1	3,127.4
Nonmarketable obligations:				
Treasury tax and savings notes	121.3	105.2	123.1	117.6
United States savings bonds:				
Series E, F, and J [2]	1,209.5	1,224.3	1,234.1	1,228.6
Series G, H, and K	454.4	454.2	433.1	427.1
Depositary bonds	6.9	7.8	8.6	8.6
Armed forces leave bonds	.2	(*)	(*)	(*)
Treasury bonds, investment series	370.9	368.5	354.9	346.4
Adjusted service bonds of 1945	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Total nonmarketable obligations	2,163.1	2,160.1	2,153.8	2,128.3
Total public issues	4,912.9	5,460.1	5,254.9	5,255.7
Special issues:				
Treasury notes	457.3	489.2	462.6	422.1
Certificates of indebtedness	482.8	554.3	665.0	692.6
Total special issues	940.1	1,043.5	1,127.6	1,114.7
Total interest on public debt	5,853.0	6,503.6	6,382.5	6,370.4

*Less than $50,000.

[1] Interest expenditures for the period 1952 through 1954 are reported on a due and payable basis; for 1955 interest expenditures are on an accrual basis.

[2] Amounts represent discount treated as interest.

Table 45.—*Interest paid on the public debt and guaranteed obligations, fiscal years 1940–55* [1] *classified by tax status*

[In millions of dollars. On basis of Public Debt accounts, see "Bases of Tables"]

Fiscal year	Total	Tax-exempt			Taxable	Special issues to Government agencies and trust funds
		Total	Wholly	Partially		
	Grand total					
1940	1, 151. 4	1, 019. 5	104. 2	915. 3	----------	131. 8
1941	1, 221. 1	1, 060. 9	79. 2	981. 7	0. 5	159. 6
1942	1, 385. 7	1, 020. 2	57. 1	963. 1	166. 1	199. 4
1943	1, 895. 0	962. 2	38. 3	924. 0	691. 5	241. 3
1944	2, 688. 0	917. 8	27. 2	890. 7	1, 462. 0	308. 2
1945	3, 640. 0	793. 4	45. 3	748. 1	2, 441. 1	405. 4
1946	4, 749. 1	713. 5	26. 0	687. 5	3, 530. 8	504. 8
1947	4, 959. 6	602. 6	7. 0	595. 6	3, 755. 1	601. 9
1948	5, 188. 9	575. 8	5. 6	570. 3	3, 884. 9	728. 1
1949	5, 353. 0	495. 0	5. 1	489. 9	4, 040. 5	817. 5
1950	5, 496. 7	417. 0	4. 3	412. 7	4, 218. 9	860. 8
1951	5, 616. 2	330. 2	4. 2	325. 9	4, 413. 8	872. 2
1952	5, 854. 8	226. 4	4. 1	222. 3	4, 688. 3	940. 1
1953	6, 506. 0	202. 0	3. 7	198. 3	5, 260. 5	1, 043. 5
1954	6, 384. 7	184. 2	3. 1	181. 0	5, 072. 9	1, 127. 6
1955	6, 372. 5	148. 8	2. 2	146. 6	5, 109. 0	1, 114. 7
	Issued by U. S. Government					
1940	1, 041. 4	909. 6	104. 2	805. 4	----------	131. 8
1941	1, 110. 2	950. 1	79. 2	870. 9	0. 5	159. 6
1942	1, 260. 1	907. 2	57. 1	850. 1	153. 5	199. 4
1943	1, 813. 0	895. 6	38. 3	857. 4	676. 1	241. 3
1944	2, 610. 1	852. 2	27. 2	825. 0	1, 449. 8	308. 2
1945	3, 621. 9	780. 2	45. 3	734. 9	2, 436. 3	405. 4
1946	4, 747. 5	711. 9	26. 0	685. 9	3, 530. 8	504. 8
1947	4, 958. 0	601. 0	7. 0	594. 0	3, 755. 1	601. 9
1948	5, 187. 8	574. 8	5. 6	569. 2	3, 884. 9	728. 1
1949	5, 352. 3	494. 5	5. 1	489. 4	4, 040. 3	817. 5
1950	5, 496. 3	416. 7	4. 3	412. 4	4, 218. 8	860. 8
1951	5, 615. 1	329. 9	4. 2	325. 7	4, 413. 0	872. 2
1952	5, 853. 0	226. 0	4. 1	221. 9	4, 686. 9	940. 1
1953	6, 503. 6	201. 7	3. 7	198. 0	5, 258. 4	1, 043. 5
1954	6, 382. 5	183. 9	3. 1	180. 8	5, 071. 0	1, 127. 6
1955	6, 370. 4	148. 6	2. 2	146. 4	5, 107. 1	1, 114. 7
	Issued by Federal instrumentalities: Guaranteed issues					
1940	109. 9	109. 9	----------	109. 9	----------	----------
1941	110. 9	110. 9	----------	110. 9	----------	----------
1942	125. 6	113. 0	----------	113. 0	12. 6	----------
1943	82. 0	66. 6	----------	66. 6	15. 4	----------
1944	77. 9	65. 7	----------	65. 7	12. 2	----------
1945	18. 0	13. 2	----------	13. 2	4. 8	----------
1946	1. 6	1. 6	----------	1. 6	(*)	----------
1947	1. 6	1. 6	----------	1. 6	(*)	----------
1948	1. 1	1. 1	----------	1. 1	(*)	----------
1949	. 7	. 4	----------	. 4	. 2	----------
1950	. 5	. 3	----------	. 3	. 1	----------
1951	1. 1	. 3	----------	. 3	. 8	----------
1952	1. 8	. 4	----------	. 4	1. 4	----------
1953	2. 4	. 3	----------	. 3	2. 1	----------
1954	2. 2	. 2	----------	. 2	2. 0	----------
1955	2. 1	. 2	----------	. 2	1. 9	----------

Note.—Amount of interest paid includes increase in redemption value of United States savings bonds and discount on unmatured issues of Treasury bills. Interest paid on guaranteed issues does not include amounts paid on demand obligations of Commodity Credit Corporation. Data for 1913–33 will be found in the 1948 annual report, p. 539, and for 1934–39 in the 1952 annual report, p. 645.

*Less than $50,000.

[1] Figures for 1940 to 1949, inclusive, represent actual interest payments; figures for 1950 to 1954, inclusive, represent interest which became due and payable duting those years without regard to actual payments; figures for 1955 are shown on an accrual basis.

V.—Prices and yields of securities

TABLE 46.—*Average yields of long-term Treasury bonds by months, January 1930–June 1955*

[Averages of daily figures. Percent per annum compounded semiannually]

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
PARTIALLY TAX-EXEMPT BONDS [1]													
1930	3.43	3.41	3.29	3.37	3.31	3.25	3.25	3.26	3.24	3.21	3.19	3.22	3.29
1931	3.20	3.30	3.27	3.26	3.16	3.13	3.15	3.18	3.25	3.63	3.63	3.93	3.34
1932	4.26	4.11	3.92	3.68	3.76	3.76	3.58	3.45	3.42	3.43	3.45	3.35	3.68
1933	3.22	3.31	3.42	3.42	3.30	3.21	3.20	3.21	3.19	3.22	3.46	3.53	3.31
1934	3.50	3.32	3.20	3.11	3.02	2.98	2.92	3.03	3.20	3.10	3.07	3.01	3.12
1935	2.88	2.79	2.77	2.74	2.72	2.72	2.69	2.76	2.85	2.85	2.83	2.84	2.79
1936	2.81	2.78	2.73	2.70	2.68	2.69	2.68	2.64	2.65	2.68	2.60	2.59	2.69
1937	2.56	2.54	2.66	2.83	2.80	2.81	2.78	2.78	2.82	2.82	2.78	2.73	2.74
1938	2.69	2.68	2.67	2.66	2.56	2.58	2.58	2.57	2.63	2.55	2.56	2.56	2.61
1939	2.54	2.51	2.43	2.38	2.27	2.22	2.23	2.27	2.67	2.60	2.46	2.35	2.41
1940	2.30	2.32	2.26	2.26	2.39	2.40	2.30	2.31	2.25	2.21	2.09	2.01	2.26
1941	2.12	2.22	2.12	2.07	2.04	2.01	1.98	2.01	2.02	1.98	1.95	2.06	2.05
1942	2.10	2.17	2.10	2.07	2.06	2.04	2.04	2.06	2.08	2.09	2.10	2.13	2.09
1943	2.11	2.11	2.12	2.05	1.96	1.91	1.91	1.92	1.90	1.90	1.94	1.95	1.98
1944	1.95	1.93	1.91	1.94	1.94	1.91	1.89	1.90	1.93	1.93	1.90	1.87	1.92
1945	1.81	1.75	1.70	1.68	1.68	1.63	1.63	1.68	1.68	1.62	1.56	[1] 1.51	[1] 1.66

TAXABLE BONDS[1]

Oct. 1941–Mar. 1953:													
All long-term: [3]													
1941										2.34	2.34	2.47	
1942	2.48	2.48	2.46	2.44	2.45	2.43	2.46	2.47	2.46	2.45	2.47	2.49	2.46
1943	2.46	2.46	2.48	2.48	2.46	2.45	2.45	2.46	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.49	2.47
1944	2.49	2.49	2.48	2.48	2.49	2.49	2.49	2.48	2.47	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
1945	2.44	2.38	2.40	2.39	2.39	2.35	2.34	2.36	2.37	2.35	2.33	2.33	2.37
1946	2.21	2.12	2.09	2.08	2.19	2.16	2.18	2.23	2.28	2.26	2.25	2.24	2.19
1947	2.21	2.21	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.22	2.25	2.24	2.24	2.27	2.36	2.39	2.25
1948	2.45	2.45	2.44	2.44	2.42	2.41	2.44	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.44	2.44	2.44
1949	2.42	2.39	2.38	2.38	2.38	2.38	2.27	2.24	2.22	2.22	2.20	2.19	2.31
1950	2.20	2.24	2.27	2.30	2.31	2.33	2.34	2.33	2.36	2.38	2.38	2.39	2.32
1951	2.39	2.40	2.47	2.56	2.63	2.65	2.63	2.57	2.56	2.61	2.66	2.70	2.57
1952	2.74	2.71	2.70	2.64	2.57	2.61	2.61	2.70	2.71	2.74	2.71	2.75	2.68
1953	2.80	2.83	2.89										
Apr. 1953–June 1955:													
Due or callable from 10 to 20 years:													
1953				2.96	3.09	3.11	2.99	2.99	2.95	2.81	2.83	2.77	[4] 2.92
1954	2.67	2.58	2.50	2.45	2.52	2.53	2.45	2.46	2.50	2.52	2.55	2.57	2.52
1955	2.66	2.72	2.72	2.77	2.76	2.77							
Due or callable, 20 years and after:													
1953				3.24	3.26	3.29	3.25	3.22	3.19	3.06	3.04	2.96	[5] 3.16
1954	2.90	2.85	2.73	2.70	2.72	2.70	2.62	2.60	2.64	2.65	2.68	2.68	2.71
1955	2.77	2.92	2.92	2.92	2.91	2.91							

NOTE.—For bonds selling above par and callable at par before maturity, the yields are computed on the basis of redemption at first call date; while for bonds selling below par, yields are computed to maturity. Monthly averages are averages of daily figures. Each daily figure is an unweighted average of the yields of the individual issues. Prior to September 1941, yields were computed on the basis of the day's closing price on the New York Stock Exchange except that on days when an issue did not sell, the yield was computed on the mean of closing bid and ask quotations on the Stock Exchange. From September 1941 through March 1953, yields are computed on the basis of the mean of closing bid and ask quotations in the over-the-counter market. Commencing April 1953, yields, as reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, are based on over-the-counter bid quotations. For average yields by months from January 1919 through December 1929, see p. 662 of the annual report for 1943.

[1] From July 17, 1928, through Nov. 29, 1935, yields are based on all outstanding partially tax-exempt Treasury bonds neither due nor callable for 12 years; from Nov. 30, 1935, through Dec. 14, 1945, yields are based on all outstanding partially tax-exempt Treasury bonds neither due nor callable for 15 years. This average was discontinued as of Dec. 15, 1945, because there were no longer any bonds of this classification due or callable in 15 or more years.

[2] Taxable bonds are those on which the interest is subject to both the normal and surtax rates of the Federal income tax. This average commenced Oct. 20, 1941.

[3] Beginning Oct. 20, 1941, through Mar. 31, 1952, yields are based on bonds neither due nor callable for 15 years; beginning Apr. 1, 1952, through Mar. 31, 1953, on bonds neither due nor callable for 12 years.

[4] Annual average is based on the single long-term series for January through March (see footnote 3) and the 10 to 20-year series thereafter.

[5] Annual average covers 8½ months beginning April 15, the inception date of this series.

TABLE 47.—*Prices and yields of marketable public debt issues, June 30, 1954, and June 30, 1955, and price range since first traded* [1]

[Price decimals are thirty-seconds and + indicates additional sixty-fourth]

Issue [2]	June 30, 1954			June 30, 1955			Price range since first traded [4]			
	Price		Yield to call or to maturity percent [3]	Price		Yield to call or to maturity percent [3]	High		Low	
	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask		Price	Date	Price	Date
Taxable issues:										
Treasury bonds:										
2% Dec. 15, 1952–54 [5]	100.23	100.25	0.41	...	...	...	105.00	Mar. 11, 1946	99.00	June 2, 1953
2% Dec. 15, 1951–55 [6]	100.22	100.24	.48	...	...	...	104.26	Mar. 11, 1946	98.08	June 3, 1953
2½% Mar. 15, 1956–58	102.13	102.16	1.07	100.07	100.09	2.18	110.22	Feb. 8, 1946	97.10	June 1, 1953
2¼% Sept. 15, 1956–59	101.30	102.01	1.36	99.00	99.02	2.50	107.16	Apr. 6, 1946	95.04	June 2, 1953
2⅜% Mar. 15, 1957–59	102.24	102.27	1.33	99.18	99.20	2.50	102.26	July 2, 1954	96.06	June 2, 1953
2⅜% June 15, 1958	102.22	102.25	1.67	99.24	99.28	2.46	102.30	Apr. 29, 1954	96.10	June 1, 1953
2½% Dec. 15, 1958	103.11	103.14	1.72	100.01	100.03	2.49	103.24	Apr. 29, 1954	97.04	June 1, 1953
2¼% June 15, 1959–62	101.12	101.18	1.96	97.08	97.11	2.69	104.20	Apr. 6, 1946	92.02	June 1, 1953
2¼% Dec. 15, 1959–62	101.12	101.18	1.99	97.07	97.10	2.67	104.21	Apr. 6, 1946	92.00	June 1, 1953
2⅛% Nov. 15, 1960	...	...	...	97.22	97.26	2.59	100.19	Sept. 17, 1954	97.22	June 30, 1955
2¾% Sept. 15, 1961	104.00	104.04	2.15	100.01	100.04	2.75	104.22	Apr. 30, 1954	99.31	June 27, 1955
2½% Nov. 15, 1961	102.15	102.19	2.14	98.17	98.21	2.76	103.00	Apr. 30, 1954	98.17	June 30, 1955
2½% June 15, 1962–67	101.13	101.19	2.31	97.06	97.10	2.78	108.12	Apr. 6, 1946	92.00	June 1, 1953
2½% Aug. 15, 1963	...	...	...	97.29	98.01	2.79	100.15	Dec. 10, 1954	97.29	June 30, 1955
2½% Dec. 15, 1963–68	100.24	100.30	2.41	96.07	96.11	2.84	108.03	Apr. 6, 1946	91.04	June 1, 1953
2½% June 15, 1964–69	100.12	100.18	2.46	95.29	96.01	2.86	107.25	Apr. 6, 1946	90.28	June 1, 1953
2½% Dec. 15, 1964–69	100.10	100.16	2.47	95.28	96.00	2.85	107.24	Apr. 6, 1946	90.20	June 1, 1953
2½% Mar. 15, 1965–70	100.06	100.12	2.48	95.25	95.29	2.86	107.23	Apr. 6, 1946	90.18	June 1, 1953
2½% Mar. 15, 1966–71	100.02	100.08	2.49	95.24	95.28	2.84	107.22	Apr. 6, 1946	90.16	June 1, 1953
2½% June 15, 1967–72	99.30	100.04	2.51	95.24	95.28	2.82	106.16	Apr. 6, 1946	89.30	June 1, 1953
2½% Sept. 15, 1967–72	99.30	100.04	2.51	95.24	95.28	2.81	109.18	Apr. 6, 1946	89.30	June 1, 1953
2½% Dec. 15, 1967–72	99.29	100.03	2.51	95.24	95.28	2.81	106.16	Apr. 6, 1946	89.30	June 1, 1953
3¼% June 15, 1978–83	110.08	110.14	2.67	105.30	106.06	2.89	111.28	Aug. 4, 1954	98.20	June 1, 1953
3% Feb. 15, 1995	...	...	...	100.07	100.11	2.99	101.12	June 8, 1955	100.03	Feb. 14, 1955
Treasury notes:										
1⅞% B, Dec. 15, 1954	100.21	100.23	.43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1½% A, Mar. 15, 1955	100.18	100.20	.70	...	...	...	100.21	May 5, 1954	97.22	Dec. 26, 1951
1¾% B, Dec. 15, 1955	101.10	101.12	.84	100.01	100.03	1.68	102.12	July 16, 1954	97.21	June 1, 1953
1⅝% A, Mar. 15, 1956	...	...	...	99.30	100.00	1.71	...	...	...	...
1½% EA, Apr. 1, 1956	101.00	...	.92	99.24	100.00	1.84	101.00	Sept. 13, 1954	97.06	June 16, 1953
2% B, Aug. 15, 1956	...	...	...	100.02	100.04	1.94	...	...	...	...
1½% EO, Oct. 1, 1956	101.00	...	1.05	99.16	99.24	1.91	101.00	Sept. 13, 1954	96.20	June 8, 1953
2⅞% A, Mar. 15, 1957	103.27	103.29	1.42	100.31	101.03	2.29	104.01	Feb. 24, 1954	100.04+	Sept. 2, 1953
1½% EA, Apr. 1, 1957	100.12	100.20	1.36	98.24	99.00	2.24	100.14	Aug. 6, 1954	95.24	June 5, 1953
1⅝% B, May 15, 1957	...	...	...	98.31	99.01	2.20	100.04	Nov. 19, 1954	98.28	Apr. 27, 1955

2% C, Aug. 15, 1957				99.16	99.18	2.24	100.04	Jan. 28, 1955	99.11	Apr. 27, 1955
1½% EO, Oct. 1, 1957	100.12	100.20	1.38	98.12	98.20	2.25	100.12	Sept. 7, 1954	94.24	June 2, 1953
1½% EA, Apr. 1, 1958	99.24	100.00	1.57	97.28	98.04	2.31	100.00	Apr. 29, 1954	93.16	June 4, 1953
1½% EO, Oct. 1, 1958	99.22	99.30	1.58	97.10	97.18	2.36	99.28	July 19, 1954	96.02	Oct. 5, 1953
1⅞% A, Feb. 15, 1959	100.15	100.17	1.77	97.30	98.00	2.48	100.21	July 16, 1954	97.28	June 27, 1955
1½% EA, Apr. 1, 1959	99.02	99.10	1.71	96.22	96.28	2.43	99.20	May 4, 1954	96.22	June 30, 1955
1½% EO, Oct. 1, 1959				96.00	96.08	2.50	98.18	Oct. 5, 1954	96.00	June 30, 1955
1½% EA, Apr. 1, 1960				95.16	95.24	2.51	96.00	May 17, 1955	95.16	June 30, 1955
Certificates of indebtedness:										
2⅝% D, Aug. 15, 1954	100.11	100.13	[7] $.27 per M							
2⅝% E, Sept. 15, 1954	100.16	100.18	.18							
1⅝% A, Feb. 15, 1955	100.20+	100.22+	.60							
1⅛% B, May 17, 1955	100.11	100.13	.74							
1⅛% D, Aug. 15, 1955				99.31+	100.00+	1.24				
1¼% E, Dec. 15, 1955				99.26	99.28	1.65				
Partially tax-exempt issues:										
Treasury bonds:										
2⅞% Mar. 15, 1955–60 [8]	101.22	101.24	.46				116.02	Jan. 12, 1946	98.30	Sept. 20, 1935
2¾% Sept. 15, 1956–59	104.06	104.10	.83	101.17	101.21	1.45	116.13	Jan. 26, 1946	98.10	Apr. 1, 1937
2¾% June 15, 1958–63	106.12	106.18	1.10	103.00	103.08	1.70	117.04	Jan. 15, 1946	99.15	Sept. 25, 1939
2¾% Dec. 15, 1960–65	108.24	109.00	1.33	104.28	105.04	1.81	119.00	Jan. 25, 1946	99.14	Sept. 25, 1939

[1] Prices on June 30, 1954 and 1955, are over-the-counter closing bid quotations, as reported to the Treasury Department by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Yields are percent per annum compounded semiannually except that on securities having only one interest payment, they are computed on a simple interest basis.

[2] Excludes Treasury bills, which are fully taxable; and Panama Canal and postal savings bonds, which are fully tax-exempt. For description and amount of each issue outstanding on June 30, 1955, see table 22; for information as of June 30, 1954, see 1954 annual report, page 476.

[3] Yields are computed to earliest call date when prices are above par and to maturity date when prices are at par or below.

[4] Beginning April 1953, prices are closing bid quotations. Prices for prior dates are the mean of closing bid and ask quotations, except that before October 1, 1939, they are closing prices on the New York Stock Exchange. "When issued" prices are included in price range beginning October 1, 1939. Dates of highs and lows in case of recurrence are the latest dates. Issues with original maturity of less than 2 years are excluded.

[5] Matured on December 15, 1954.

[6] Called on August 12, 1954, for redemption on December 15, 1954.

[7] Excess of price over zero yield.

[8] Called on November 15, 1954, for redemption on March 15, 1955.

VI.—Ownership of governmental securities

TABLE 48.—*Estimated ownership of interest-bearing governmental securities outstanding June 30, 1941–55, classified by type of issuer*

[Par value.[1] In billions of dollars]

June 30	Total amount outstanding	Held by banks			Held by U. S. Government investment accounts	Held by private nonbank investors						
		Total	Commercial banks	Federal Reserve Banks		Total	Individuals [2]	Insurance companies	Mutual savings banks	Corporations [3]	State, local, and territorial governments [4]	Miscellaneous investors [5]
	I. Securities of U. S. Government and Federal instrumentalities guaranteed by United States [6]											
1941	54.7	21.8	19.7	2.2	8.5	24.4	10.6	7.1	3.4	2.0	0.6	0.7
1942	76.5	28.7	26.0	2.6	10.6	37.2	17.3	9.2	3.9	4.9	.9	1.1
1943	139.5	59.4	52.2	7.2	14.3	65.7	29.6	13.1	5.3	12.9	1.5	3.4
1944	201.1	83.3	68.4	14.9	19.1	98.6	r 44.6	17.3	7.3	r 20.2	3.2	6.1
1945	256.8	106.0	84.2	21.8	24.9	125.9	r 56.8	22.7	9.6	r 23.3	5.3	8.3
1946	268.6	108.2	84.4	23.8	29.1	131.2	r 62.0	24.9	11.5	r 17.8	6.5	8.6
1947	255.2	91.9	70.0	21.9	32.8	130.5	r 65.5	24.6	12.1	r 13.7	7.1	7.4
1948	250.1	85.9	64.6	21.4	35.8	128.4	64.8	22.8	12.0	13.6	7.8	7.5
1949	250.8	82.4	63.0	19.3	38.3	130.1	r 65.7	20.5	11.6	r 15.8	8.0	8.5
1950	255.2	83.9	65.6	18.3	37.8	133.5	66.5	19.8	11.6	18.4	8.7	8.4
1951	252.9	81.4	58.4	23.0	41.0	130.6	r 64.3	17.1	10.2	r 20.1	9.4	9.4
1952	256.9	84.0	61.1	22.9	44.3	128.5	r 63.8	15.7	9.6	r 18.8	10.4	10.3
1953	264.0	83.6	58.8	24.7	47.6	132.9	r 65.5	16.0	9.5	r 18.4	12.0	11.5
1954	269.0	88.7	63.6	25.0	49.3	131.0	r 64.1	15.3	9.1	r 16.4	r 13.9	r 12.2
1955	271.8	87.1	63.5	23.6	50.5	134.1	64.2	14.8	8.7	18.8	14.7	12.8
	II. Securities of Federal instrumentalities not guaranteed by United States [7]											
1941	2.2	0.6	0.6	--------	0.8	0.8	0.6	(*)	(*)	0.2	--------	(*)
1942	2.2	.7	.7	--------	.8	.7	.6	(*)	(*)	.1	--------	(*)
1943	1.9	.6	.6	--------	.6	.7	.6	(*)	(*)	.1	--------	(*)
1944	1.5	.6	.6	--------	.2	.7	.6	(*)	(*)	.1	--------	(*)
1945	1.0	.5	.5	--------	(*)	.5	.4	(*)	(*)	.1	--------	(*)
1946	1.1	1.0	1.0	--------	--------	.1	.1	(*)	(*)	(*)	--------	(*)
1947	.5	.4	.4	--------	--------	.1	.1	(*)	(*)	(*)	--------	(*)
1948	.8	.6	.6	--------	--------	.2	.1	(*)	0.1	(*)	--------	(*)
1949	.9	.7	.7	--------	--------	.2	.1	(*)	.1	(*)	--------	(*)
1950	.7	.6	.6	--------	--------	.1	.1	(*)	(*)	(*)	--------	(*)
1951	1.3	.8	.8	--------	(*)	.5	.4	(*)	.1	(*)	--------	(*)
1952	1.2	.7	.7	--------	(*)	.5	.4	(*)	(*)	(*)	--------	(*)
1953	1.1	.6	.6	--------	(*)	.5	.4	(*)	(*)	(*)	--------	(*)
1954	1.0	.5	.5	--------	(*)	.5	.4	(*)	(*)	(*)	--------	(*)
1955	1.8	.9	.9	--------	(*)	.9	.8	(*)	(*)	(*)	--------	(*)

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 48.—*Estimated ownership of interest-bearing governmental securities outstanding June 30, 1941–55, classified by type of issuer*—Continued

[Par value.[1] In billions of dollars]

June 30	Total amount outstanding	Held by banks			Held by U. S. Government investment accounts	Held by private nonbank investors						
		Total	Commercial Banks	Federal Reserve Banks		Total	Individuals [2]	Insurance companies	Mutual savings banks	Corporations [3]	State, local, and territorial governments [4]	Miscellaneous investors [5]
	III. Securities of State and local governments, Territories, and possessions [8]											
1941	20.0	3.7	3.7	--------	0.7	15.6	7.9	2.2	0.5	0.5	3.9	0.6
1942	19.5	3.6	3.6	--------	.7	15.2	7.6	2.2	.4	.5	3.9	.6
1943	18.5	3.5	3.5	--------	.6	14.4	7.5	1.8	.2	.5	3.8	.5
1944	17.3	3.5	3.5	--------	.6	13.3	7.3	1.6	.2	.4	3.4	.4
1945	16.4	3.8	3.8	--------	.5	12.1	7.2	1.1	.1	.4	2.9	.4
1946	15.7	4.1	4.1	--------	.5	11.2	7.0	.9	.1	.4	2.4	.4
1947	16.6	5.0	5.0	--------	.5	11.1	6.9	.9	.1	.4	2.4	.4
1948	18.4	5.6	5.6	--------	.5	12.3	7.7	1.1	.1	.4	2.5	.5
1949	20.5	6.0	6.0	--------	.4	14.2	8.8	1.6	.1	.5	2.7	.5
1950	23.8	7.4	7.4	--------	.4	16.0	9.2	2.2	.1	.5	3.5	.5
1951	26.7	8.6	8.6	--------	.6	17.6	10.1	2.5	.1	.6	3.7	.6
1952	29.2	9.9	9.9	--------	.7	18.6	10.5	2.8	.2	.6	3.9	.6
1953	32.3	10.6	10.6	--------	.7	21.0	11.6	3.5	.4	.7	4.2	.6
1954	37.4	12.0	12.0	--------	.3	25.1	r 13.9	r 4.6	.5	.8	4.5	.7
1955	42.7	12.8	12.8	--------	.3	29.6	16.6	5.8	.7	.9	4.9	.8

NOTE.—For data from 1937 through 1940, see the 1952 annual report, pp. 764 and 765.

*Less than $50 million.

r Revised.

1 Figures represent par values except in the case of data which include United States savings bonds of Series A–F and J, which are included on the basis of current redemption value.

2 Includes partnerships and personal trust accounts. Nonprofit institutions and corporate pension trust funds are included under "Miscellaneous investors."

3 Exclusive of banks and insurance companies.

4 Comprises trust, sinking, and investment funds of State and local governments, Territories, and possessions.

5 Includes savings and loan associations, nonprofit associations, corporate pension trust funds, dealers and brokers, and investments of foreign balances and international accounts in this country.

6 Data on daily Treasury statement basis. Since data exclude noninterest-bearing debt, they differ slightly from those in discussion of debt ownership. Includes special issues to Federal agencies and trust funds, and excludes guaranteed securities held by the Treasury.

7 See table 49, footnote 4.

8 Excludes obligations of the Philippine Islands after June 30, 1946, and Puerto Rico after June 30, 1952.

TABLE 49.—*Estimated distribution of interest-bearing governmental securities outstanding June 30, 1941–55, classified by tax status and type of issuer* [1]

[Par value.[2] In millions of dollars]

June 30	Securities of U. S. Government and Federal instrumentalities guaranteed by U. S.[3]					Securities of Federal instrumentalities not guaranteed by U. S.[4]				Securities of State, local, and territorial governments		
	Total	Tax-exempt		Taxable [7]	Special issues [8]	Total	Tax-exempt		Taxable [7]	Wholly tax-exempt [5]		
		Wholly [5]	Partially [6]				Wholly [5]	Partially [6]		Total	Issues of States and localities	Issues of Territories and possessions [9]
	I. Total amount outstanding											
1941	54,747	4,903	35,871	7,853	6,120	2,200	1,913	161	126	20,007	19,860	147
1942	76,517	4,260	32,987	31,386	7,885	2,210	1,721	109	380	19,517	19,379	138
1943	139,472	3,050	32,215	93,336	10,871	1,852	1,467	55	329	18,534	18,406	128
1944	201,059	1,414	27,489	157,869	14,287	1,453	1,108	--------	345	17,314	17,194	120
1945	256,766	196	25,656	212,103	18,812	1,008	579	--------	430	16,417	16,293	124
1946	268,578	180	21,335	224,732	22,332	1,093	--------	--------	1,093	15,736	15,626	110
1947	255,197	166	20,939	206,725	27,366	497	--------	--------	497	16,580	16,529	51
1948	250,132	164	17,826	201,931	30,211	827	--------	--------	827	18,399	18,354	45
1949	250,785	162	16,187	201,660	32,776	876	--------	--------	876	20,538	20,481	57
1950	255,226	160	12,877	209,833	32,356	746	--------	--------	746	23,804	23,722	82
1951	252,879	156	9,276	208,794	34,653	1,320	--------	--------	1,320	26,688	26,592	96
1952	256,907	142	7,402	211,623	37,739	1,220	--------	--------	1,220	29,217	29,111	106
1953	263,997	124	6,678	216,657	40,538	1,142	--------	--------	1,142	32,268	32,200	68
1954	268,990	96	5,997	220,668	42,229	960	--------	--------	960	37,393	37,300	93
1955	271,785	71	3,386	225,078	43,250	1,815	--------	--------	1,815	42,706	42,600	106
	II. Held by U. S. Government investment accounts [10]											
1941	8,494	58	2,154	162	6,120	814	808	--------	6	697	692	5
1942	10,623	53	2,030	654	7,885	824	807	--------	17	735	732	3
1943	14,322	34	1,654	1,763	10,871	560	557	--------	3	634	632	2
1944	19,097	35	1,468	3,307	14,287	186	186	--------	------	582	580	2
1945	24,940	35	1,281	4,812	18,812	1	(*)	--------	1	490	489	1
1946	29,130	36	992	5,770	22,332	------	--------	--------	------	467	466	1
1947	32,810	36	698	4,710	27,366	------	--------	--------	------	469	468	1
1948	35,761	37	503	5,010	30,211	------	--------	--------	------	506	505	1
1949	38,288	37	384	5,091	32,776	------	--------	--------	------	407	406	1
1950	37,830	37	371	5,066	32,356	------	--------	--------	------	423	422	1
1951	40,958	36	142	6,127	34,653	4	--------	--------	4	561	559	2
1952	44,335	31	86	6,480	37,739	4	--------	--------	4	733	730	2
1953	47,560	23	26	6,972	40,538	20	--------	--------	20	733	715	18
1954	r 49,339	13	12	7,086	42,229	8	--------	--------	8	332	329	3
1955	50,540	4	4	7,282	43,250	8	--------	--------	8	255	250	5
	III. Held by Federal Reserve Banks											
1941	2,184	775	1,213	196	--------	------	--------	--------	------	------	--------	--------
1942	2,645	634	1,181	830	--------	------	--------	--------	------	------	--------	--------
1943	7,202	306	1,323	5,574	--------	------	--------	--------	------	------	--------	--------
1944	14,901	49	943	13,908	--------	------	--------	--------	------	------	--------	--------
1945	21,792	--------	873	20,919	--------	------	--------	--------	------	------	--------	--------
1946	23,783	--------	529	23,254	--------	------	--------	--------	------	------	--------	--------
1947	21,872	--------	529	21,343	--------	------	--------	--------	------	------	--------	--------
1948	21,366	--------	559	20,807	--------	------	--------	--------	------	------	--------	--------
1949	19,343	--------	210	19,132	--------	------	--------	--------	------	------	--------	--------
1950	18,331	--------	117	18,215	--------	------	--------	--------	------	------	--------	--------
1951	22,982	--------	--------	22,982	--------	------	--------	--------	------	------	--------	--------
1952	22,906	--------	--------	22,906	--------	------	--------	--------	------	------	--------	--------
1953	24,746	--------	--------	24,746	--------	------	--------	--------	------	------	--------	--------
1954	25,037	--------	--------	25,037	--------	------	--------	--------	------	------	--------	--------
1955	23,607	--------	--------	23,607	--------	------	--------	--------	------	------	--------	--------

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 49.—*Estimated distribution of interest-bearing governmental securities outstanding June 30, 1941–55, classified by tax status and type of issuer* [1]—Con.

[Par value.[2] In millions of dollars]

June 30	Securities of U. S. Government and Federal instrumentalities guaranteed by U. S.[3]					Securities of Federal instrumentalities not guaranteed by U. S.[4]				Securities of State, local, and territorial governments		
	Total	Tax-exempt		Taxable [7]	Special issues [8]	Total	Tax-exempt		Taxable [7]	Wholly tax-exempt [5]		
		Wholly [5]	Partially [6]				Wholly [5]	Partially [6]		Total	Issues of States and localities	Issues of Territories and possessions [9]
	IV. Held by State and local governments, Territories, and possessions											
1941	619	-------	619	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	3,916	3,889	27
1942	875	-------	483	392	-------	------	-------	-------	------	3,871	3,847	24
1943	1,460	-------	393	1,067	-------	------	-------	-------	------	3,832	3,810	22
1944	3,190	-------	291	2,899	-------	------	-------	-------	------	3,430	3,399	31
1945	5,256	-------	190	5,066	-------	------	-------	-------	------	2,897	2,866	31
1946	6,458	-------	139	6,319	-------	------	-------	-------	------	2,377	2,351	26
1947	7,109	-------	n. a.	n. a.	-------	------	-------	-------	------	2,437	2,428	9
1948	7,786	-------	n. a.	n. a.	-------	------	-------	-------	------	2,483	2,476	7
1949	8,000	-------	n. a.	n. a.	-------	------	-------	-------	------	2,733	2,726	7
1950	8,743	-------	n. a.	n. a.	-------	------	-------	-------	------	3,475	3,468	7
1951	9,408	-------	n. a.	n. a.	-------	------	-------	-------	------	3,699	3,693	6
1952	10,357	-------	n. a.	n. a.	-------	------	-------	-------	------	3,870	3,852	18
1953	11,983	-------	n. a.	n. a.	-------	------	-------	-------	------	4,181	4,176	5
1954	r 13,930	-------	n. a.	n. a.	-------	------	-------	-------	------	4,527	4,523	4
1955	14,731	-------	n. a.	n. a.	-------	------	-------	-------	------	4,853	4,850	3
	V. Privately held securities											
1941	43,450	4,070	31,885	7,495	-------	1,385	1,104	161	120	15,394	15,279	115
1942	62,375	3,573	29,293	29,510	-------	1,386	914	109	363	14,911	14,800	111
1943	116,488	2,710	28,845	84,933	-------	1,292	910	55	326	14,068	13,964	104
1944	163,870	1,330	24,788	137,753	-------	1,267	923	-------	345	13,302	13,215	87
1945	204,777	161	23,310	181,307	-------	1,007	579	-------	429	13,030	12,938	92
1946	209,206	144	19,675	189,388	-------	1,093	-------	-------	1,093	12,892	12,809	83
1947	193,406	130	n. a.	n. a.	-------	497	-------	-------	497	13,674	13,633	41
1948	185,219	127	n. a.	n. a.	-------	827	-------	-------	827	15,410	15,373	37
1949	185,154	125	n. a.	n. a.	-------	876	-------	-------	876	17,398	17,349	49
1950	190,322	123	n. a.	n. a.	-------	746	-------	-------	746	19,906	19,832	74
1951	179,532	120	n. a.	n. a.	-------	1,316	-------	-------	1,316	22,428	22,340	88
1952	179,309	112	n. a.	n. a.	-------	1,216	-------	-------	1,216	24,614	24,529	86
1953	179,708	100	n. a.	n. a.	-------	1,122	-------	-------	1,122	27,354	27,309	45
1954	r 180,684	83	n. a.	n. a.	-------	952	-------	-------	952	32,534	32,448	86
1955	182,906	67	n. a.	n. a.	-------	1,807	-------	-------	1,807	37,598	37,500	98

NOTE.—For data back to 1913, see 1946 annual report, p. 664, and 1949 annual report, p. 591.
*Less than $500,000.
r Revised.
n. a.—Not available.
[1] The "total amount outstanding" of securities of the several issuers differs from the gross indebtedness of these issuers as the former excludes noninterest-bearing debt. The "total privately held securities" differs from the net indebtedness of the borrowers in several additional respects. The former is derived by deducting from the total amount of interest-bearing securities outstanding the amount of such securities held by Federal agencies, Federal Reserve Banks, and by public sinking, trust, and investment funds. Net indebtedness, on the other hand, is derived by deducting from the gross indebtedness an amount equivalent to the total volume of sinking fund assets of the respective borrowers, but makes no allowance for any other public assets.
[2] In the case of data which include United States savings bonds, Series A–D, E, F, and J, the figures for these bonds represent current redemption values.
[3] On basis of daily Treasury statements. Excludes guaranteed securities held by the Treasury.
[4] Includes Federal land bank bonds only through June 30, 1946; on June 27, 1947, the United States proprietary interest in these banks ended. Excludes stocks and interagency loans.
[5] Securities the income from which is exempt from both the normal rates and surtax rates of the Federal income tax.
[6] Securities the income from which is exempt only from the normal rates of the Federal income tax. In the case of partially tax-exempt Treasury bonds and United States savings bonds, interest derived from $5,000 aggregate principal amount owned by any one holder is exempt from the surtax rates as well as the normal rates of the Federal income tax.
[7] Securities the income from which is subject to both the normal rates and the surtax rates of the Federal income tax.
[8] Special issues to Federal agencies and trust funds.
[9] Excludes obligations of the Philippine Islands after June 30, 1946, and Puerto Rico after June 30, 1952.
[10] Excludes Federal Reserve Banks. Includes individual Indian trust funds.

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TABLE 50.—*Summary of Treasury survey of ownership of interest-bearing public debt and guaranteed obligations, June 30, 1954 and 1955*

[Par value. In millions of dollars]

Classification	Held by investors covered in Treasury survey [1]										Held by all other investors [4]		Total amount outstanding	
	Commercial banks [2,3]		Mutual savings banks [2]		Insurance companies: Life		Insurance companies: Fire, casualty, and marine		U. S. Government investment accounts and Federal Reserve Banks					
	June 30, 1954	June 30, 1955	June 30, 1954	June 30, 1955	June 30, 1954	June 30, 1955	June 30, 1954	June 30, 1955	June 30, 1954	June 30, 1955	June 30, 1954	June 30, 1955	June 30, 1954	June 30, 1955
Number of institutions	6,971	6,827	526	525	314	313	598	596						
BY TYPE OF SECURITY														
Public marketable:														
Treasury bills	4,187	2,721	98	84	520	537	101	93	2,362	926	12,248	15,153	19,515	19,514
Certificates of indebtedness	4,942	1,455	101	53	7	4	202	70	6,641	8,281	6,511	3,973	18,405	13,836
Treasury notes	11,423	15,385	221	289	99	71	592	718	13,093	11,765	6,531	12,502	31,960	40,729
Treasury bonds—bank eligible	35,249	35,930	5,879	6,422	4,025	4,872	3,344	3,605	5,416	6,354	17,792	23,874	71,706	81,057
Treasury bonds—bank restricted [5]	218		789		1,138		296		1,058		5,172		8,672	
Postal savings and Panama Canal bonds	15	12				(*)	1	1	13	4	68	53	96	71
Guaranteed obligations (Federal Housing Administration debentures [6])	31	12	20	8	11	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	18	11	80	43
Total public marketable	56,065	55,515	7,109	6,856	5,801	5,495	4,537	4,487	28,583	27,331	48,340	55,565	150,435	155,250
Public nonmarketable:														
United States savings bonds [7]	1,373	1,372	566	526	296	272	520	497	20	22	55,287	55,678	58,061	58,365
Treasury savings notes	32	8	(*)		(*)		7	3	6	5	5,034	1,897	5,079	1,913
Depositary bonds	[8] 411	[8] 417	(*)	(*)									[8] 411	[8] 417
Treasury bonds, investment series	349	348	1,386	1,343	3,141	3,119	353	327	3,539	3,539	4,006	3,912	12,775	12,589
Total public nonmarketable	2,166	2,145	1,952	1,869	3,437	3,391	880	827	3,565	3,566	64,327	61,487	76,326	73,285
Special issues									42,229	43,250			42,229	43,250
Grand total	58,230	57,660	9,061	8,725	9,239	8,886	5,417	5,315	74,377	74,148	112,667	117,051	268,990	271,785

By Call Classes														
Public marketable, due or first becoming callable:														
Within 1 year	19, 954	8, 074	306	191	539	564	741	298	16, 418	17, 508	25, 333	24, 517	63, 291	51, 152
1 to 5 years	20, 472	24, 539	1, 041	1, 071	406	430	1, 551	1, 900	7, 142	5, 310	7, 796	13, 148	38, 407	46, 399
5 to 10 years	13. 150	20, 829	3, 030	4, 325	1, 606	3, 082	1, 528	1, 832	1, 950	3, 021	5, 849	9, 666	27, 113	42, 755
10 to 15 years	2, 382	1, 805	2, 599	877	3, 120	1, 131	688	360	2, 930	1, 272	8, 218	5, 926	19, 937	11, 371
15 to 20 years														
Over 20 years	76	256	112	382	121	278	29	97	144	220	1, 125	2, 297	1, 606	3, 530
Various (Federal Housing Administration debentures)	31	12	20	8	11	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	18	11	80	43
Total public marketable	56, 065	55, 515	7, 109	6, 856	5, 801	5, 495	4, 537	4, 487	28, 583	27, 331	48, 340	55, 565	150, 435	155, 250

*Less than $500,000.

[1] Banks and insurance companies covered in the Treasury survey of ownership of securities issued or guaranteed by the U. S. Government account for approximately 95 percent of the amount of such securities owned by all banks and insurance companies in the United States. Details as to the ownership of each security are available in the *Treasury Bulletin* (a) monthly for the above investors and (b) quarterly through the September 1947 Bulletin and semiannually thereafter for commercial banks classified by membership in the Federal Reserve System.

[2] Securities held in trust departments are excluded.

[3] Includes trust companies and stock savings banks.

[4] Includes banks and insurance companies which are not covered in the Treasury survey (see footnote 1).

[5] Issues which commercial banks (banks accepting demand deposits) were not permitted to acquire prior to specified dates, with 3 exceptions: (1) Concurrently with the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth War Loans and Victory Loan, commercial banks were permitted to subscribe for limited investment of their savings deposits; (2) commercial banks could temporarily acquire such issues through forfeiture of collateral; and (3) commercial banks could hold a limited amount of such issues for trading purposes. The last of the bank restricted issues were made bank eligible effective January 1, 1955.

[6] Excludes guaranteed obligations held by the Treasury.

[7] U. S. savings bonds other than Series G, H, and K are included at current redemption value. They were reported at maturity value by banks and insurance companies covered in the Treasury survey and have been adjusted to current redemption value for this table.

[8] Includes depositary bonds held by commercial banks not included in the survey: $112 million in 1954 and $104 million in 1955

Assets and Liabilities in the Account of the Treasurer of the United States

TABLE 51.—*Assets and liabilities in the account of the Treasurer of the United States, June 30, 1954 and 1955*

[On basis of daily Treasury statements, see "Bases of Tables"]

	June 30, 1954	June 30, 1955	Increase, or decrease (−)
GOLD			
Assets: Gold	$21,926,743,671.57	$21,677,413,676.41	−$249,329,995.16
Liabilities:			
Gold certificates [1]	2,851,046,959.00	2,850,038,469.00	−1,008,490.00
Gold certificate fund—Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System	17,561,547,208.70	17,340,547,208.70	−221,000,000.00
Redemption fund—Federal Reserve notes	861,405,136.68	837,568,006.68	−23,837,130.00
Gold reserve [2]	156,039,430.93	156,039,430.93	
Gold balance in Treasurer's account	496,704,936.26	493,220,561.10	−3,484,375.16
Total	21,926,743,671.57	21,677,413,676.41	−249,329,995.16
SILVER			
Assets:			
Silver bullion (monetary value)[3]	2,157,561,967.50	2,187,428,634.14	29,866,666.64
Silver dollars	276,038,801.00	263,718,991.00	−12,319,810.00
Total	2,433,600,768.50	2,451,147,625.14	17,546,856.64
Liabilities:			
Silver certificates outstanding [1]	2,393,916,871.00	2,409,078,296.00	15,161,425.00
Treasury notes of 1890 outstanding [1]	1,142,371.00	1,141,888.00	−483.00
Silver balance in Treasurer's account	38,541,526.50	40,927,441.14	2,385,914.64
Total	2,433,600,768.50	2,451,147,625.14	17,546,856.64
GENERAL ACCOUNT			
Assets:			
In Treasury offices:			
Gold balance (as above)	496,704,936.26	493,220,561.10	−3,484,375.16
Silver:			
At monetary value, balance (as above)	38,541,526.50	40,927,441.14	2,385,914.64
Subsidiary coin	54,707,738.40	36,033,702.38	−18,674,036.02
Bullion:			
At recoinage value	131,993.03	747,861.49	615,868.46
At cost value [3]	13,662,811.07	18,800,488.19	5,137,677.12
Minor coin	3,713,176.92	7,954,090.57	4,240,913.65
United States notes	2,218,519.00	2,532,145.00	313,626.00
Federal Reserve notes	76,620,110.00	78,965,125.00	2,345,015.00
Federal Reserve Bank notes	763,010.00	369,760.00	−393,250.00
National bank notes	141,370.00	239,330.00	97,960.00
Unclassified—collections, etc	50,075,015.49	93,286,523.69	43,211,508.20
Subtotal	737,280,206.67	773,077,028.56	35,796,821.89
Deposits in:			
Federal Reserve Banks:			
Available funds	874,867,086.54	380,473,582.96	−494,393,503.58
In process of collection	274,440,674.57	343,374,253.42	68,933,578.85
Special depositaries, Treasury tax and loan accounts	4,835,898,773.57	4,365,216,283.90	−470,682,489.67
National and other bank depositaries	432,613,124.95	423,696,609.65	−8,916,515.30
Foreign depositaries	87,611,420.83	76,313,712.95	−11,297,707.88
Subtotal	6,505,431,080.46	5,589,074,442.88	−916,356,637.58
Total assets, Treasurer's account	7,242,711,287.13	6,362,151,471.44	−880,559,815.69

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 51.—*Assets and liabilities in the account of the Treasurer of the United States, June 30, 1954 and 1955*—Continued

	June 30, 1954	June 30, 1955	Increase, or decrease (−)
GENERAL ACCOUNT—Continued			
Liabilities:			
Treasurer's checks outstanding	$32,085,984.38	$36,679,652.85	$4,593,668.47
Deposits of Government officers:			
Post Office Department	226,865,899.88	(4)	−226,865,899.88
Board of Trustees, Postal Savings System:			
5 percent reserve, lawful money	113,000,000.00	101,000,000.00	−12,000,000.00
Other deposits	940,421.44	453,801.44	−486,620.00
Postmasters' disbursing accounts, etc	84,613,455.25	(4)	−84,613,455.25
Uncollected items, exchanges, etc	18,750,464.81	8,352,969.89	−10,397,494.92
Total liabilities, Treasurer's account	476,256,225.76	146,486,424.18	−329,769,801.58
Balance in Treasurer's account	6,766,455,061.37	6,215,665,047.26	−550,790,014.11
Total Treasurer's liabilities and balance	7,242,711,287.13	6,362,151,471.44	−880,559,815.69

[1] Does not include amounts held in Treasury offices and by Federal Reserve Banks and agents in custody for the Treasurer of the United States. See table 90.
[2] Reserve against United States notes ($346,681,016 in 1954 and 1955) and Treasury notes of 1890 outstanding ($1,142,371 in 1954 and $1,141,888 in 1955). Treasury notes of 1890 are also secured by silver dollars in the Treasury.
[3] There were 247,886,446.5 ounces of these items held on June 30, 1954, and 147,166,715.5 ounces on June 30, 1955, by certain agencies of the Federal Government.
[4] Transactions in these accounts were reclassified in November 1954 and are now treated in the same manner as other disbursing accounts.

Trust Funds and Certain Other Accounts of the Federal Government

TABLE 52.—*Holdings of Federal securities by Government agencies and accounts, at par value, June 30, 1945–55*

[In thousands of dollars]

	June 30, 1945	June 30, 1946	June 30, 1947	June 30, 1948	June 30, 1949	June 30, 1950	June 30, 1951	June 30, 1952	June 30, 1953	June 30, 1954	June 30, 1955
ACCOUNTS HANDLED PRIMARILY BY THE TREASURY [1]											
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	835,087	975,787	1,122,308	1,016,790	1,133,790	1,275,790	1,338,350	1,422,300	1,510,700	1,612,750	1,711,200
Federal employees' retirement funds:											
Alaska railroad retirement and disability fund	1,911	2,360	2,680	3,070	3,447	(2)					
Canal Zone retirement and disability fund	10,298	11,325	12,257	13,127	13,918	(2)					
Civil service retirement and disability fund	1,848,270	2,155,034	2,435,238	2,794,611	3,243,427	3,801,278	4,374,518	4,998,402	5,586,418	5,839,646	6,152,373
Foreign service retirement and disability fund	7,836	8,678	9,638	12,087	14,497	16,850	16,867	16,592	16,130	15,229	16,558
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund	6,545,934	7,548,734	8,742,334	9,930,137	11,224,137	12,639,137	14,317,437	16,268,037	17,814,387	19,337,092	20,579,051
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation	155,462	165,962	178,212	191,462	206,662	[3] 191,312	[3] 202,212	209,540	218,240	228,940	241,690
Postal Savings System	2,574,765	3,026,883	3,303,016	3,289,818	3,188,314	3,038,297	2,718,741	2,558,209	2,481,042	2,246,642	1,997,038
Railroad retirement account	500,500	657,000	805,500	1,374,500	1,720,000	2,057,600	2,414,490	2,863,144	3,142,803	3,345,255	3,485,903
Unemployment trust fund	7,307,000	7,409,000	7,852,000	8,297,000	8,137,000	7,413,000	8,063,000	8,644,000	9,236,000	8,988,000	8,412,915
Veterans' life insurance funds:											
Government life insurance fund	1,140,585	1,162,435	1,254,000	1,286,500	1,318,000	1,291,500	1,300,000	1,300,500	1,299,000	1,234,000	1,232,685
National service life insurance fund	3,187,125	5,239,685	6,473,685	6,934,685	7,287,685	5,312,144	5,435,644	5,190,644	5,249,479	5,272,479	5,345,628
Special term insurance fund									125	3,025	9,589
Other trust funds and accounts:											
Adjusted service certificate fund	14,500	12,500	12,250	5,800	5,563	5,250	5,165	5,115	5,113	4,643	4,589
Ainsworth Library fund, Walter Reed General Hospital	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Alien property trust fund	3,746	4,166	5,168	5,576	6,247	4,656	[4] 4,710	4,958	7,200	6,650	4,442
Canal Zone Postal Savings System	9,450	9,850	9,850	9,350	9,350	8,850	6,850	7,100	7,100	7,100	6,850
Comptroller of the Currency											4,140
Comptroller of the Currency employees' retirement fund	4,525	4,725	4,805	5,055	(2)						
District of Columbia:											
Highway fund		2,000	2,000	2,000					5,779	6,757	10,769
Motor vehicle parking fund									527	870	1,194
Public works and other general funds	5,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	13,930	9,961	13,964	13,974	25,029	21,994	28,190
Sanitary sewage works fund											851
Teachers' retirement and annuity fund	11,237	11,429	11,629	13,556	14,991	16,904	18,444	20,310	21,810	23,510	25,434
Water fund	1,773	1,773	1,773	1,773	1,773	1,773	1,773	1,773	1,773	1,773	1,673
Exchange stabilization fund	20,452	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	25,000	25,000
Farm tenant mortgage insurance trust fund				1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250

Federal Housing Administration:											
Housing insurance fund	2,431	2,431	2,431	2,431	2,431	2,431	3,850	4,450	5,950	3,300	3,300
Housing investment insurance fund	----	----	----	----	----	----	700	800	950	800	800
Military housing insurance fund	----	----	----	----	----	4,000	7,200	9,450	12,750	10,550	12,950
Mutual mortgage insurance fund	87,500	92,512	107,012	121,499	129,499	145,999	171,867	194,167	235,067	212,667	269,495
National defense housing insurance fund	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	11,500	8,100	5,100
Section 220 housing insurance fund	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	750
Section 221 housing insurance fund	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	750
Servicemen's mortgage insurance fund	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	750
Title I housing insurance fund	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1,400	1,700
Title I insurance fund	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	38,000
War housing insurance fund	6,400	8,000	11,000	12,000	33,500	61,000	80,600	75,900	77,300	20,600	23,200
General post fund, Veterans' Administration	1,334	1,334	1,433	1,434	1,945	2,142	2,316	2,666	2,666	2,866	2,866
Hospital fund, U. S. Army, Office of the Surgeon General	1,780	4,350	4,350	4,350	2,770	2,770	1,670	1,570	1,845	1,845	2,045
Individual Indian trust funds	47,802	41,875	46,060	43,663	41,293	39,189	38,843	35,425	34,076	31,831	32,982
Merchant marine memorial chapel fund	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	424
National park trust fund	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Office of naval records and library fund	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	44	44	44
Patients' benefit fund, Public Health Service hospitals	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	[6] 7	7	7	7
Pershing Hall Memorial fund	191	191	193	193	193	199	199	199	199	199	199
Preservation Birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, National Park Service	16	16	16	16	16	63	63	63	63	63	63
Public Health Service gift funds	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	81
Public Housing Administration (U. S. Housing Act)	7,870	7,870	7,870	7,870	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Relief and rehabilitation, Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers Compensation Act	344	404	416	402	402	550	550	632	657	727	759
Relief and rehabilitation, Workmen's Compensation Act within the District of Columbia	48	54	71	81	81	87	87	97	101	101	101
Special trust account for payment of pre-1934 Philippine bonds	----	----	----	11,140	14,026	16,521	19,082	15,138	7,471	6,467	6,351
U. S. Army and Air Force Motion Picture Service	1,922	2,172	3,242	4,542	2,065	2,065	1,000	1,000	500	500	----
U. S. Naval Academy general gift fund	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	102
U. S. Naval Academy museum fund	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total handled primarily by the Treasury	24,343,293	28,605,736	32,457,637	35,432,716	37,792,150	37,412,519	40,581,392	43,887,613	47,041,552	48,524,873	49,731,860

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 52.—*Holdings of Federal securities by Government agencies and accounts, at par value, June 30, 1945–55*—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	June 30, 1945	June 30, 1946	June 30, 1947	June 30, 1948	June 30, 1949	June 30, 1950	June 30, 1951	June 30, 1952	June 30, 1953	June 30, 1954	June 30, 1955
ACCOUNTS HANDLED PRIMARILY BY OTHER AGENCIES [7]											
Banks for cooperatives	42,849	53,906	42,568	42,656	42,656	42,788	42,788	43,038	43,038	52,078	42,463
Federal home loan banks	158,406	120,844	155,464	162,118	357,790	285,136	243,728	310,398	378,198	670,254	660,567
Federal intermediate credit banks	36,511	43,151	43,151	43,151	44,654	45,254	45,754	48,329	51,252	49,933	59,524
Federal land banks	159,690	135,615	(8)								
Federal National Mortgage Association	569	565	5				69	198	154	12	1,479
Home Owners' Loan Corporation	15,000	15,000	15,200	12,400	10,200	2,000		(9)			
Inland Waterways Corporation	6,650	4,132	2,288	50	50	50					
Joint stock land banks [10]	51	15									
Panama Canal Company	22,219	21,826	19,350	20	20	20	20	10	15	15	15
Production credit corporations	64,233	67,825	67,036	65,870	37,352	39,832	41,780	42,488	44,593	41,761	41,924
Reconstruction Finance Corporation	75,052	47,955	1,704	125			1,158	1,158			
Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, D. C	326	350			(9)						
RFC Mortgage Company, The	5,467	8,017	(9)								
U. S. Spruce Production Corporation	115	115	(9)								
Total handled primarily by other agencies	587,138	519,316	346,765	326,389	492,722	415,079	375,296	445,618	[11] 517,250	[11] 814,053	[11] 805,973
Total holdings of securities by Government agencies and accounts	24,930,431	29,125,051	32,804,403	35,759,106	38,284,872	37,827,598	40,956,688	44,333,231	[11] 47,558,802	[11] 49,338,926	[11] 50,537,833

[1] For further details on certain of these accounts, see tables 53 through 72.
[2] Transferred to civil service retirement and disability fund.
[3] Includes a U. S. Government security of $1,000 thousand which was included in assets purchased from an insured institution to prevent default.
[4] Figures are as of April 30, 1951.
[5] Includes debentures of $1,228 thousand which are guaranteed by the United States.
[6] Information on amount of Federal securities held by this fund prior to June 30, 1952, is not available.
[7] Some of the investment transactions clear through the accounts of the Treasurer of the United States.
[8] The proprietary interest of the United States in these banks ended June 26, 1947.
[9] The Corporation was liquidated during the fiscal year shown in the column heading.
[10] Represents securities of the joint stock land banks held by the Federal Reserve Banks and branches.
[11] Excludes securities in the amounts of $42,880 thousand, $29,280 thousand, and $28,530 thousand held by the Atomic Energy Commission as of June 30, 1953, 1954, and 1955, respectively, which in turn are held by trustees for the protection of certain contractors against financial loss in event of a catastrophe.

TABLE 53.—*Adjusted service certificate fund, June 30, 1955*

[This trust fund was established in accordance with the provisions of the act of May 19, 1924 (43 Stat. 128). For further details see annual report of the Secretary for 1941, p. 135]

I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES (EXCLUSIVE OF PURCHASES AND SALES OF INVESTMENTS)

	Cumulative through June 30, 1954	Fiscal year 1955	Cumulative through June 30, 1955
Receipts:			
Appropriations	$3, 639, 157, 956. 40		$3, 639, 157, 956. 40
Interest on loans and investments	137, 704, 176. 97	$185, 583. 72	137, 889, 760. 69
Total receipts	3, 776, 862, 133. 37	185, 583. 72	3, 777, 047, 717. 09
Expenditures:			
Payments under Adjusted Compensation Payment Act, 1936, enacted Jan. 27, 1936:			
Adjusted service bonds	1, 850, 326, 900. 00	35, 300. 00	1, 850, 362, 200. 00
Adjusted service bonds (Government life insurance fund series)	500, 157, 956. 40		500, 157, 956. 40
Checks for amounts less than $50	83, 883, 649. 42	2, 039. 10	83, 885, 688. 52
Checks paid by Treasurer of the United States other than in final settlement of certificates under the Adjusted Compensation Payment Act, 1936, less credits on account of repayments of loans	1, 337, 830, 690. 94	187, 021. 65	1, 338, 017, 712. 59
Total expenditures	3, 772, 199, 196. 76	224, 360. 75	3, 772, 423, 557. 51
Balance	4, 662, 936. 61	−38, 777. 03	4, 624, 159. 58

II. ASSETS HELD BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Assets	June 30, 1954	Increase, or decrease (−), fiscal year 1955	June 30, 1955
Investments:			
4% special Treasury certificates of indebtedness, adjusted service certificate fund series:			
Maturing Jan. 1, 1955	$4, 643, 000. 00	−$4, 643, 000. 00	
Maturing Jan. 1, 1956		4, 589, 000. 00	$4, 589, 000. 00
Total investments	4, 643, 000. 00	−54, 000. 00	4, 589, 000. 00
Undisbursed balance	19, 936. 61	15, 222. 97	35, 159. 58
Total assets	4, 662, 936. 61	−38, 777. 03	4, 624, 159. 58

TABLE 54.—*Ainsworth Library fund, Walter Reed General Hospital, June 30, 1955*

This trust fund was established in accordance with the provisions of the joint resolution of Congress approved May 23, 1935 (49 Stat. 287). For further details see annual report of the Secretary for 1941 p. 154]

I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES (EXCLUSIVE OF PURCHASES AND SALES OF INVESTMENTS)

	Cumulative through June 30, 1954	Fiscal year 1955	Cumulative through June 30, 1955
Receipts:			
Bequest of Maj. Gen. Fred C. Ainsworth	$10,700.00		$10,700.00
Earnings on investments	4,863.27	$253.96	5,117.23
Total receipts	15,563.27	253.96	15,817.23
Expenditures	4,937.49	765.93	5,703.42
Balance	10,625.78	−511.97	10,113.81

II. ASSETS HELD BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Assets	June 30, 1954 (principal cost)	Increase, or decrease (−), fiscal year 1955	June 30, 1955	
			Par value	Principal cost
Investments:				
Treasury bonds:				
$2\frac{7}{8}\%$ of 1955–60	$9,972.81	−$9,972.81		
3% of 1995		9,500.00	$9,500.00	$9,500.00
U. S. savings bonds, Series J, 2.76%		216.00	300.00	216.00
Total investments	9,972.81	−256.81	9,800.00	9,716.00
Undisbursed balance	652.97	−255.16		397.81
Total assets	10,625.78	−511.97		10,113.81

Table 55.—*Civil service retirement and disability fund, June 30, 1955*

[This trust fund was established in accordance with the provisions of the act of May 22, 1920 (41 Stat. 614). For further details see annual report of the Secretary for 1941, p. 136]

I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES (EXCLUSIVE OF PURCHASES AND SALES OF INVESTMENTS)

	Cumulative through June 30, 1954	Fiscal year 1955	Cumulative through June 30, 1955
Receipts:			
On account of deductions from basic compensation and service credit payments of employees subject to retirement act [1]	$4, 575, 806, 937. 78	$440, 232, 606. 76	$5, 041, 413, 479. 05
On account of voluntary contributions	25, 373, 934. 51		
Appropriations	3, 348, 755, 290. 00	29, 623, 000. 00	3, 378, 378, 290. 00
Interest and profits on investments	1, 716, 991, 786. 38	234, 377, 235. 52	1, 951, 369, 021. 90
Transferred from the Comptroller of the Currency retirement fund, act of June 28, 1948:			
Cash and securities [2]	5, 050, 000. 00		5, 050, 000. 00
Total receipts	9, 671, 977, 948. 67	704, 232, 842. 28	10, 376, 210, 790. 95
Expenditures:			
Annuity payments and refunds	3, 755, 320, 367. 15	427, 795, 633. 79	4, 183, 116, 000. 94
Transfers to policemen's and firemen's relief fund, D. C.:			
On account of deductions	55, 852. 61		55, 852. 61
Accrued interest on deductions	26, 628. 76		26, 628. 76
Total expenditures	3, 755, 402, 848. 52	427, 795, 633. 79	4, 183, 198, 482. 31
Balance	5, 916, 575, 100. 15	276, 437, 208. 49	6, 193, 012, 308. 64

II. ASSETS HELD BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Assets	June 30, 1954	Increase, or decrease (−), fiscal year 1955	June 30, 1955
Investments:			
4% special Treasury certificates of indebtedness, civil service retirement fund series, maturing June 30, 1955	$2, 264, 179, 000. 00	−$2, 264, 179, 000. 00	
3% special Treasury certificates of indebtedness, civil service retirement fund series, maturing June 30:			
1955	4, 117, 000. 00	−4, 117, 000. 00	
1956		4, 054, 542, 000. 00	$4, 054, 542, 000. 00
4% special Treasury notes, civil service retirement fund series, maturing June 30:			
1955	1, 107, 076, 000. 00	−1, 107, 076, 000. 00	
1956	1, 101, 839, 000. 00		1, 101, 839, 000. 00
1957	1, 351, 859, 000. 00	−363, 337, 000. 00	988, 522, 000. 00
3% special Treasury notes, civil service retirement fund series, maturing June 30:			
1955	3, 006, 000. 00	−3, 006, 000. 00	
1956	3, 408, 000. 00		3, 408, 000. 00
1957	3, 462, 000. 00		3, 462, 000. 00
Total Treasury notes and certificates of indebtedness	5, 838, 946, 000. 00	312, 827, 000. 00	6, 151, 773, 000. 00
United States savings bonds, Series G–1942 to 1948, 2.50% [3]	700, 000. 00	−100, 000. 00	600, 000. 00
Total investments	5, 839, 646, 000. 00	312, 727, 000. 00	6, 152, 373, 000. 00
Undisbursed balance	68, 473, 220. 68	−27, 833, 912. 04	40, 639, 308. 64
Unappropriated receipts	8, 455, 879. 47	−8, 455, 879. 47	
Total assets	5, 916, 575, 100. 15	276, 437, 208. 49	6, 193, 012, 308. 64

Note.—Prior to June 30, 1953, figures were on basis of daily Treasury statements and thereafter on basis of the "Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the United States Government."

[1] Represents 2½% from Aug. 1, 1920, to June 30, 1926; 3½% from July 1, 1926, through June 30, 1942; 5% from July 1, 1942, through June 30, 1948; and 6% thereafter. Includes District of Columbia and Government corporations contributions.

[2] Represents cash derived from sale of securities in the amount of $4,450,000.00 and $600,000.00 par amount of securities still held. This transaction was a transfer from the Comptroller of the Currency.

[3] Transferred from the Comptroller of the Currency.

TABLE 56.—*District of Columbia teachers' retirement and annuity fund, June 30, 1955*

[This fund was established in accordance with the provisions of the act of Aug. 7, 1946 (60 Stat 875), as successor to the District of Columbia teachers' retirement fund established under the act of Jan. 15, 1920, as amended, effecting the consolidation of the deductions fund and the Government reserve fund as of July 1, 1945]

I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES (EXCLUSIVE OF PURCHASES AND SALES OF INVESTMENTS)

	Cumulative through June 30, 1954	Fiscal year 1955	Cumulative through June 30, 1955
Receipts:			
On account of deductions from salaries	$13,482,619.32	$1,062,523.97	$14,545,143.29
On account of voluntary contributions	135,918.91	13,275.00	149,193.91
Interest and profits on investments	8,737,335.81	680,451.82	9,417,787.63
Appropriations from District of Columbia revenues	23,395,972.84	2,570,000.00	25,965,972.84
Total receipts	45,751,846.88	4,326,250.79	50,078,097.67
Expenditures:			
Annuities and refunds	22,008,942.99	2,405,330.60	24,414,273.59
Balance	23,742,903.89	1,920,920.19	25,663,824.08

II. ASSETS HELD BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

	June 30, 1954 (principal cost)	Increase, or decrease (−), fiscal year 1955	June 30, 1955	
			Par value	Principal cost
Investments:				
Treasury bonds:				
2½% of 1956–58	$49,100.31	−$49,100.31		
2½% of 1964–69 (dated April 15, 1943)	879,721.25	−13,025.49	$865,000.00	$866,695.76
2½% of 1964–69 (dated Sept. 15, 1943)	1,303,500.00		1,303,500.00	1,303,500.00
2½% of 1965–70	257,000.00		257,000.00	257,000.00
2½% of 1966–71	1,499,493.04		1,517,000.00	1,499,493.04
2½% of 1967–72 (dated June 1, 1945)		1,929,194.69	1,919,000.00	1,929,194.69
3¼% of 1978–83	1,777,500.00		1,777,500.00	1,777,500.00
2½% Investment Series A 1965	250,000.00		250,000.00	250,000.00
2¾% Investment Series B 1975–80	14,320,194.00		14,325,000.00	14,320,194.00
U. S. savings bonds:				
Series G, 2.50%	r3,070,000.00	−250,000.00	2,820,000.00	2,820,000.00
Series K, 2.76%	85,000.00	315,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00
Total investments	23,491,508.60	1,932,068.89	25,434,000.00	25,423,577.49
Undisbursed balance	251,395.29	−11,148.70		240,246.59
Total assets [1]	23,742,903.89	1,920,920.19	25,434,000.00	25,663,824.08

r Revised.
[1] Exclusive of accrued interest receivable on investments.

TABLE 57.—*District of Columbia water fund—Investments held by the Treasury Department June 30, 1955*

[These investments were made in accordance with the provisions of the act of June 29, 1937 (50 Stat. 392), and in subsequent appropriation acts for the District of Columbia. For further details see annual report of the Secretary for 1941, p. 142]

Investments	June 30, 1954 (principal cost)	Increase, or decrease (−), fiscal year 1955	June 30, 1955	
			Par value	Principal cost
Treasury bonds:				
2⅜% of 1957–59	$100,000.00	−$100,000		
2¾% of 1958–63	749,110.01		$736,000	$749,110.01
2¾% of 1960–65	987,511.56		937,000	987,511.56
Total investments	1,836,621.57	−100,000	1,673,000	1,736,621.57

TABLE 58.—*Relief and rehabilitation, Workmen's Compensation Act, within the District of Columbia—Assets held by the Treasury Department, June 30, 1955* [1]

[This trust fund was established in accordance with the provisions of the act of May 17, 1928 (45 Stat. 600). For further details see annual report of the Secretary for 1941, p. 141]

Assets	June 30, 1954 (principal cost)	Increase, or decrease (−), fiscal year 1955	June 30, 1955	
			Par value	Principal cost
Investments:				
Treasury bonds:				
2⅞% of 1955–60	$10,165.63	−$10,165.63		
2½% of 1962–67	5,000.00		$5,000.00	$5,000.00
2½% of 1966–71	9,709.38		10,000.00	9,709.38
3¼% of 1978–83	4,000.00		4,000.00	4,000.00
3% of 1995		10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
2¾% Investment Series B–1975–80	6,000.00		6,000.00	6,000.00
U. S. savings bonds, Series G, 2.50%	65,600.00		65,600.00	65,600.00
Total investments	100,475.01	−165.63	100,600.00	100,309.38
Undisbursed balance	11,353.75	6,222.45		17,576.20
Total assets	111,828.76	6,056.82		117,885.58

[1] Formerly known as District of Columbia workmen's compensation fund.

TABLE 59.—*Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, June 30, 1955*

[On basis of daily Treasury statements through 1952, thereafter on basis of "Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the United States Government," see "Bases of Tables." This trust fund, the successor to the old-age reserve account, was established in accordance with the provisions of the Social Security Act Amendments of 1939 as amended by the Social Security Act Amendments of 1950 (64 Stat. 521). For further details see annual reports of the Secretary for 1940, p. 212, and 1950, p. 42]

I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES (EXCLUSIVE OF PURCHASES AND SALES OF INVESTMENTS)

	Cumulative through June 30, 1954	Fiscal year 1955	Cumulative through June 30, 1955
Receipts:			
Appropriations [1]	$30, 443, 508, 295. 49	$5, 039, 572, 594. 25	$35, 483, 080, 889. 74
Deposits by States [2]	163, 046, 446. 79	98, 581, 274. 40	261, 627, 721. 19
Net earnings on investments	2, 963, 733, 522. 68	[3] 438, 029, 452. 28	3, 401, 762, 974. 96
Transfers from general fund	15, 386, 400. 00		15, 386, 400. 00
Transfers from railroad retirement account, Sec. 5 (k) (2) (b) of Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, as amended Oct. 30, 1951	11, 595, 000. 00	9, 551, 000. 00	21, 146, 000. 00
Other [4]	132, 240. 59	112, 679. 08	244, 919. 67
Total receipts	33, 597, 401, 905. 55	5, 585, 847, 000. 01	39, 183, 248, 905. 56
Expenditures:			
Benefit payments	12, 758, 851, 226. 85	4, 333, 146, 511. 34	17, 091, 997, 738. 19
Reimbursements to general fund:			
Administrative expenses (under Sec. 201 (f) (1) of the Social Security Act as amended)	336, 053, 174. 80	26, 081, 734. 75	362, 134, 909. 55
Refunds of taxes (under 201 (f) (2) of the Social Security Act, as amended)	73, 500, 000. 00	51, 000, 000. 00	124, 500, 000. 00
Payments, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance:			
Salaries and expenses [5]	380, 967, 799. 27	76, 091, 358. 05	457, 059, 157. 32
Construction of building (Public Law 170, 67 Stat. 254)	7, 537. 25	131, 776. 54	139, 313. 79
Payments, other, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, administrative expenses	5, 406, 825. 00	1, 009, 500. 00	6, 416, 325. 00
Total expenditures	13, 554, 786, 563. 17	4, 487, 460, 880. 68	18, 042, 247, 443. 85
Balance	20, 042, 615, 342. 38	1, 098, 386, 119. 33	21, 141, 001, 461. 71

II. ASSETS HELD BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Assets	June 30, 1954	Increase, or decrease (−), fiscal year 1955	June 30, 1955
Investments:			
Special Treasury certificates of indebtedness, 2¼% maturing June 30:			
1955	$17, 054, 405, 000. 00	−$17, 054, 405, 000. 00	
1956		18, 238, 792, 000. 00	$18, 238, 792, 000. 00
Total special certificates of indebtedness	17, 054, 405, 000. 00	1, 184, 387, 000. 00	18, 238, 792, 000. 00
Treasury bonds:			
2¼% of 1959–62 (dated June 1, 1945)	938, 000. 00		938, 000. 00
2¼% of 1959–62 (dated Nov. 15, 1945)	3, 267, 000. 00		3, 267, 000. 00
2½% of 1962–67	58, 650, 000. 00		58, 650, 000. 00
2½% of 1963–68	116, 480, 000. 00		116, 480, 000. 00
2½% of 1964–69 (dated Apr. 15, 1943)	18, 452, 000. 00		18, 452, 000. 00
2½% of 1964–69 (dated Sept. 15, 1943)	75, 252, 000. 00		75, 252, 000. 00
2½% of 1965–70	456, 547, 500. 00		456, 547, 500. 00
2½% of 1966–71	308, 077, 500. 00		308, 077, 500. 00
2½% of 1967–72 (dated June 1, 1945)	100, 000. 00	10, 500, 000. 00	10, 600, 000. 00
2½% of 1967–72 (dated Oct. 20, 1941)	117, 621, 250. 00	12, 572, 000. 00	130, 193, 250. 00
2½% of 1967–72 (dated Nov. 15, 1945)	300, 000. 00	9, 500, 000. 00	9, 800, 000. 00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 59.—*Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, June 30, 1955*—Con.

II. ASSETS HELD BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT—Continued

Assets	June 30, 1954	Increase, or decrease (−), fiscal year 1955	June 30, 1955
Investments—Continued			
Treasury bonds—Continued			
3¼% of 1978-83	$45,100,000.00		$45,100,000.00
3% of 1995		$25,000,000.00	25,000,000.00
2¾%, Investment Series B-1975-80	1,081,902,000.00		1,081,902,000.00
Total Treasury bonds [6]	2,282,687,250.00	57,572,000.00	2,340,259,250.00
Unamortized premium [7]	2,771,504.79	−1,331,797.83	1,439,706.96
Total investments	19,339,863,754.79	1,240,627,202.17	20,580,490,956.96
Unexpended balances:			
To credit of disbursing officers:			
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund: benefit payments	369,156,455.86	−310,795,897.06	58,360,558.80
On books of the Division of Central Accounts:			
Unrequisitioned balance (Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund)	329,276,157.47	164,083,089.58	493,359,247.05
Unappropriated receipts (Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund)	26,685.04	332,335.57	359,020.61
To credit of disbursing officer:			
Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance:			
Salaries and expenses	3,799,826.47	4,271,165.61	8,070,992.08
Construction of building	492,462.75	−131,776.54	360,686.21
Total assets	20,042,615,342.38	1,098,386,119.33	21,141,001,461.71

[1] Appropriation to the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund equivalent to the amount of taxes collected and deposited for old-age insurance (42 U. S. C. 401 (a); see also footnote 2). The Social Security Act Amendments of 1950 (Public Law 734), approved August 28, 1950, changed in certain respects the basis of transferring the appropriated funds to the trust fund. Effective January 1, 1951, the amounts transferred currently to the trust fund are based on estimates of old-age insurance tax receipts made by the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to the provisions of Sec. 109 (a) (2) of the Amendments of 1950, and are adjusted in later transfers on the basis of wage and self-employment income records maintained in the Social Security Administration.

[2] Amounts deposited in accordance with Title II of the Social Security Act, Sec. 218 (e) as added by Sec. 106 of the Social Security Act Amendments of 1950, to cover employees of States and their political subdivisions.

[3] Excludes repayment of amortized premium amounting to $1,331,797.83.

[4] Represents reimbursement for services and proceeds from sale of material and products.

[5] Paid directly from the trust fund beginning with the fiscal year 1947, under the annual Labor-Federal Security appropriation acts.

[6] Effective Dec. 30, 1949, public issues held by the fund are shown at face value. Total unamortized premium is shown separately below.

[7] Beginning May 1, 1953, represents net of premium and discount.

TABLE 60.—*Foreign service retirement and disability fund, June 30, 1955*

[This trust fund was established in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 18 of the act of May 24, 1924, and the act of Aug. 13, 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1062). For further details see annual report of the Secretary for 1941, p. 138]

I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES (EXCLUSIVE OF PURCHASES AND SALES OF INVESTMENTS)

	Cumulative through June 30, 1954	Fiscal year 1955	Cumulative through June 30, 1955
Receipts:			
On account of deductions from basic compensation and service credit payments of employees subject to retirement act	$9,904,208.25	$2,941,335.34	$12,845,543.59
Appropriations	14,683,900.00		14,683,900.00
Interest and profits on investments	7,370,736.02	599,463.92	7,970,199.94
Total receipts	31,958,844.27	3,540,799.26	35,499,643.53
Expenditures:			
Annuity payments and refunds	16,616,794.22	2,235,048.25	18,851,842.47
Balance	15,342,050.05	1,305,751.01	16,647,801.06

TABLE 60.—*Foreign service retirement and disability fund, June 30, 1955*—Con.

II. ASSETS HELD BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Assets	June 30, 1954	Increase, or decrease (−), fiscal year 1955	June 30, 1955
Investments:			
4% special Treasury certificates of indebtedness, foreign service retirement fund series, maturing June 30:			
1955	$6,052,000.00	−$6,052,000.00	
1956		9,970,000.00	$9,970,000.00
3% special Treasury certificates of indebtedness, foreign service retirement fund series, maturing June 30:			
1955	246,000.00	−246,000.00	
1956		521,000.00	521,000.00
4% special Treasury notes, foreign service retirement fund series, maturing June 30:			
1955	2,739,000.00	−2,739,000.00	
1956	2,436,000.00		2,436,000.00
1957	3,377,800.00		3,377,800.00
3% special Treasury notes, foreign service retirement fund series, maturing June 30:			
1955	125,000.00	−125,000.00	
1956	101,000.00		101,000.00
1957	152,600.00		152,600.00
Total investments	15,229,400.00	1,329,000.00	16,558,400.00
Undisbursed balance	75,756.63	−42,316.23	33,440.40
Unappropriated receipts	36,893.42	19,067.24	55,960.66
Total assets	15,342,050.05	1,305,751.01	16,647,801.06

TABLE 61.—*Library of Congress trust funds, June 30, 1955*

[These trust funds were established in accordance with the provisions of the act of March 3, 1925] as amended (2 U. S. C. 154–161). For further details see annual report of the Secretary for 1941, p. 149,

I. PERMANENT LOAN ACCOUNT (FUNDS ON DEPOSIT WITH THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES)

Name of donor	June 30, 1954	Increase, or decrease (−), fiscal year 1955	June 30, 1955
Babine, Alexis V	$6,684.74		$6,684.74
Beethoven Association	12,088.13		12,088.13
Benjamin, William E	83,083.31		83,083.31
Bowker, Richard R	1,724.12	$13,119.03	14,843.15
Carnegie Corporation of New York	93,307.98		93,307.98
Coolidge, Elizabeth S	150,704.01	21,289.26	171,993.27
Elson, Louis C., memorial fund	12,585.03		12,585.03
Friends of Music in the Library of Congress	5,509.09		5,509.09
Guggenheim, Daniel	90,654.22		90,654.22
Huntington, Archer M	162,052.26		162,052.26
Koussevitzky Music Foundation, Inc	126,732.82	7,747.49	134,480.31
Longworth, Nicholas, Foundation	9,691.59		9,691.59
Miller, Dayton C	20,548.18		20,548.18
National Library for the Blind, Inc	36,015.00		36,015.00
Pennell, Joseph	289,470.69	13,777.28	303,247.97
Porter, Henry K., memorial fund	290,500.00		290,500.00
Roberts fund	62,703.75		62,703.75
Whittall, Gertrude C.:			
Collection of Stradivari instruments and Tourte bows	673,013.83		673,013.83
Poetry fund	101,149.73		101,149.73
General literature	50,000.00		50,000.00
Appreciation and understanding of good literature		100,000.00	100,000.00
Wilbur, James B	305,813.57		305,813.57
Total permanent loan fund	2,584,032.05	155,933.06	2,739,965.11

TABLE 61.—*Library of Congress trust funds, June 30, 1955*—Continued

II. INVESTMENT ACCOUNT (SECURITIES HELD FOR ACCOUNT OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND BOARD)

Assets (face value)	June 30, 1954	Increase, or decrease (−), fiscal year 1955	June 30, 1955
Richard R. Bowker donation			
7% external loan bonds, German Government	$2,000.00	−$2,000.00	
6½% sinking fund gold bonds, Japanese Government	2,000.00	−2,000.00	
48 shares, common stock, American Telephone & Telegraph Co	4,800.00	−4,800.00	
Elizabeth S. Coolidge donation			
496 shares, common stock, Commonwealth Edison Co	12,400.00	−12,400.00	
Joseph Pennell donation			
4% general consolidated mortgage bonds Series A, Lehigh Valley RR Co	1,250.00	−1,250.00	
4% general consolidated mortgage bonds Series D, Lehigh Valley RR Co	3,750.00	−3,750.00	
20 shares capital stock, Lehigh Valley RR Co	200.00	−200.00	
4½% prior lien gold bonds, National Railways of Mexico	3,000.00	−3,000.00	
5% consolidated mortgage bonds, Pennsylvania and New York Canal and RR Co	1,000.00	−1,000.00	
5% sinking fund gold bonds, Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co	735.00		$735.00
54 shares, common stock, Pittsburgh Consolidation Coal Co	54.00	−54.00	
134 shares, common stock, Pennsylvania RR Co	6,700.00	−6,700.00	
112 shares, common stock, Westmoreland Coal Co	2,240.00	−2,240.00	
105 shares, common stock, Westmoreland, Inc	1,050.00	−1,050.00	
Temporary certificate for 20 shares common stock, Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co. (New Co.)	20.00	−20.00	
Total securities [1]	41,199.00	−40,464.00	735.00

III. INCOME FROM INVESTMENT ACCOUNT

Name of donation	Cumulative through June 30, 1954	Fiscal year 1955	Cumulative through June 30, 1955
Babine, Alexis V	$1,785.58		$1,785.58
Beethoven Association	4,429.73		4,429.73
Benjamin, William E	49,744.50		49,744.50
Bowker, Richard R	7,644.86	$379.94	8,024.80
Carnegie Corporation of New York	37,838.36		37,838.36
Coolidge, Elizabeth S	118,885.43	842.04	119,727.47
Friends of Music in the Library of Congress	318.22		318.22
Guggenheim, Daniel	32,759.36		32,759.36
Huntington, Archer M.[2]	235,302.93	11,569.16	246,872.09
Longworth, Nicholas, Foundation	757.02		757.02
Miller, Dayton C	412.50		412.50
Pennell, Joseph	85,206.50	281.30	85,487.80
Porter, Henry K., memorial fund	25,369.03		25,369.03
Wilbur, James B	107,345.09		107,345.09
Total income	707,799.11	13,072.44	720,871.55
Expenditures	692,147.13	8,288.00	700,435.13
Undisbursed balance	15,651.98	4,784.44	20,436.42

[1] Does not include securities held as investments for Huntington donation under deed of trust dated Nov. 17, 1936, administered by designated trustees, including Bank of New York.

[2] Includes income under deed of trust dated Nov. 17, 1936; administered by designated trustees, including Bank of New York.

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TABLE 61.—*Library of Congress trust funds, June 30, 1955*—Continued

IV. INTEREST ON PERMANENT LOAN ACCOUNT (PAYMENTS BY U. S. TREASURY FROM GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATION)

Name of donation	Cumulative through June 30, 1954	Fiscal year 1955	Cumulative through June 30, 1955
Babine, Alexis V	$4,540.24	$267.39	$4,807.63
Beethoven Association	7,685.98	483.52	8,169.50
Benjamin, William E	23,048.51	3,323.34	26,371.85
Bowker, Richard R	699.16	408.82	1,107.98
Carnegie Corporation of New York	60,845.62	3,732.32	64,577.94
Coolidge, Elizabeth S	84,508.01	6,558.08	91,066.09
Elson, Louis C., memorial fund	4,602.91	503.40	5,106.31
Friends of Music in the Library of Congress	2,364.89	220.36	2,585.25
Guggenheim, Daniel	57,660.50	3,626.16	61,286.66
Huntington, Archer M	93,748.24	6,482.10	100,230.34
Koussevitzky Music Foundation, Inc	20,253.94	5,207.14	25,461.08
Longworth, Nicholas, Foundation	5,562.70	387.66	5,950.36
Miller, Dayton C	7,790.01	821.92	8,611.93
National Library for the Blind, Inc	2,415.27	1,440.60	3,855.87
Pennell, Joseph	159,048.99	11,920.57	170,969.56
Porter, Henry K., memorial fund	91,848.04	11,620.00	103,468.04
Roberts fund	7,966.85	2,508.16	10,475.01
Whittall, Gertrude C.:			
Maintenance of collection of Stradivari instruments and Tourte bows, and cost of concerts	287,772.22	26,920.56	314,692.78
Poetry fund	14,193.91	4,045.98	18,239.89
General literature	4,208.79	2,000.00	6,208.79
Appreciation and understanding of good literature		1,689.52	1,689.52
Wilbur, James B	203,202.16	12,232.56	215,434.72
Total interest earned	1,143,966.94	106,400.16	1,250,367.10
Expenditures	986,179.63	108,136.83	1,094,316.46
Undisbursed balance	157,787.31	−1,736.67	156,050.64

TABLE 62.—*Relief and rehabilitation, Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended—Assets held by the Treasury Department, June 30, 1955* [1]

This trust fund was established in accordance with the provisions of the act of Mar. 4, 1927 (44 Stat. 1444). For further details, see annual report of the Secretary for 1941, p. 141]

Assets	June 30, 1954 (principal cost)	Increase, or decrease (−), fiscal year 1955	June 30, 1955	
			Par value	Principal cost
Investments:				
Treasury bonds:				
2¾% of 1956–59	$14,976.20	−$14,976.20		
2⅞% of 1955–60	14,920.25	−14,920.25		
2¾% of 1958–63	15,936.38	−15,936.38		
2¾% of 1960–65	14,985.94	−14,985.94		
2½% of 1962–67	23,000.00		$23,000.00	$23,000.00
2½% of 1964–69 (dated Apr. 15, 1943)	11,500.00		11,500.00	11,500.00
2½% of 1966–71	79,616.88		82,000.00	79,616.88
3¼% of 1978–83	25,000.00		25,000.00	25,000.00
3% of 1995		91,131.48	91,000.00	91,131.48
2¾% Investment Series B–1975–80	108,000.00		108,000.00	108,000.00
U. S. savings bonds:				
Series G, 2.50%	348,700.00		348,700.00	348,700.00
Series J, 2.76%	49,986.00		69,425.00	49,986.00
Series K, 2.76%		500.00	500.00	500.00
Total investments	706,621.65	30,812.71	759,125.00	737,434.36
Undisbursed balance	27,186.62	−8,175.77		19,010.85
Total assets	733,808.27	22,636.94		756,445.21

[1] Formerly, longshoremen's and harbor workers' compensation fund.

TABLE 63.—*National Archives gift fund, June 30, 1955*

[This trust fund was established in accordance with the provisions of the National Archives Trust Fund Board Act of July 9, 1941 (55 Stat. 581)]

I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

	Cumulative through June 30, 1954	Fiscal year 1955	Cumulative through June 30, 1955
Receipts—Donations	$97, 355. 32	$37, 013. 61	$134, 368. 93
Expenditures	80, 475. 89	26, 001. 42	106, 477. 31
Balance	16, 879. 43	11, 012. 19	27, 891. 62

II. ASSETS HELD BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Assets	June 30, 1954	Increase, fiscal year 1955	June 30, 1955
Undisbursed balance	$16, 879. 43	$11, 012. 19	$27, 891. 62

TABLE 64.—*National park trust fund, June 30, 1955*

[This trust fund was established in accordance with the provisions of the act of July 10, 1935 (49 Stat. 477). For further details, see annual report of the Secretary for 1941, p. 153]

I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES (EXCLUSIVE OF PURCHASES AND SALES OF INVESTMENTS)

	Cumulative through June 30, 1954	Fiscal year 1955	Cumulative through June 30, 1955
Receipts:			
Donations	$47, 002. 48	$3, 103. 00	$50, 105. 48
Interest earned on investments	8, 318. 62	460. 62	8, 779. 24
Total receipts	55, 321. 10	3, 563. 62	58, 884. 72
Expenditures	23, 420. 00		23, 420. 00
Balance	31, 901. 10	3, 563. 62	35, 464. 72

II. ASSETS HELD BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Assets	June 30, 1954	Increase, fiscal year 1955	June 30, 1955
Investments:			
Treasury bonds:			
2⅜% of 1957–59	$1, 500. 00		$1, 500. 00
2½% of 1963–68	1, 000. 00		1, 000. 00
2½% of 1966–71	[1] 14, 793. 75		[1] 14, 793. 75
2½% of 1967–72 (dated Oct. 20, 1941)	1, 000. 00		1, 000. 00
Total investments	18, 293. 75		18, 293. 75
Undisbursed balance	13, 112. 35		13, 112. 35
Unappropriated receipts	495. 00	$3, 563. 62	4, 058. 62
Total assets	31, 901. 10	3, 563. 62	35, 464. 72

[1] Par value $15,000.

TABLE 65.—*National service life insurance fund, June 30, 1955*

[This trust fund was established pursuant to Title VI of Public Law 801, approved Oct. 8, 1940 (54 Stat. 1012). For further details see annual report of the Secretary for 1941, p. 143]

I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES (EXCLUSIVE OF PURCHASES AND SALES OF INVESTMENTS)

	Cumulative through June 30, 1954	Fiscal year 1955	Cumulative through June 30, 1955
Receipts:			
Premiums and other receipts	$6, 299, 539, 748. 79	$405, 452, 233. 06	$6, 704, 991, 981. 85
Interest and profits on investments	1, 622, 325, 996. 42	157, 202, 945. 35	1, 779, 528, 941. 77
Transfers from general fund [1]	4, 563, 005, 293. 06	27, 819, 325. 78	4, 590, 824, 618. 84
Total receipts	12, 484, 871, 038. 27	590, 474, 504. 19	13, 075, 345, 542. 46
Expenditures:			
Benefit payments and refunds	[r]3, 456, 231, 885. 47	382, 932, 386. 95	3, 839, 164, 272. 42
Special dividends	[r]3, 727, 617, 756. 66	154, 899, 504. 21	3, 882, 517, 260. 87
Total expenditures	7, 183, 849, 642. 13	537, 831, 891. 16	7, 721, 681, 533. 29
Balance	5, 301, 021, 396. 14	52, 642, 613. 03	5, 353, 664, 009. 17

II. ASSETS HELD BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Assets	June 30, 1954	Increase, or decrease (−), fiscal year 1955	June 30, 1955
Investments:			
3 percent special Treasury notes, national service life insurance fund series, maturing:			
June 30, 1955	$292, 459, 000. 00	−$292, 459, 000. 00	
June 30, 1956	792, 000, 000. 00	362, 608, 000. 00	$1, 154, 608, 000. 00
June 30, 1957	375, 485, 000. 00		375, 485, 000. 00
June 30, 1958	1, 202, 535, 000. 00		1, 202, 535, 000. 00
June 30, 1959	2, 610, 000, 000. 00	3, 000, 000. 00	2, 613, 000, 000. 00
Total investments	5, 272, 479, 000. 00	73, 149, 000. 00	5, 345, 628, 000. 00
Undisbursed balance	28, 542, 396. 14	−20, 506, 386. 97	8, 036, 009. 17
Total assets	5, 301, 021, 396. 14	52, 642, 613. 03	5, 353, 664, 009. 17

[r] Revised to include items in transit as of June 30, 1954.

[1] There has been appropriated through June 30, 1955, the amount of $4,745,814,000.00 available to the Veterans' Administration for transfer and certain benefit payments, in accordance with provisions of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended (38 U. S. C. 804).

TABLE 66.—*Pershing Hall Memorial fund, June 30, 1955*

[This special fund was established in accordance with the provisions of the act of June 28, 1935, as amended (36 U. S. C. 491). For further details see annual report of the Secretary for 1941, p. 155]

I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES (EXCLUSIVE OF PURCHASES AND SALES OF INVESTMENTS)

	Cumulative through June 30, 1954	Fiscal year 1955	Cumulative through June 30, 1955
Receipts:			
Appropriations	$482, 032. 92		$482, 032. 92
Interest and profits on investments	96, 023. 15	$4, 977. 50	101, 000. 65
Total receipts	578, 056. 07	4, 977. 50	583, 033. 57
Expenditures:			
On account of current claims and expenses	288, 629. 70		288, 629. 70
On account of National Treasurer, American Legion	90, 239. 94	2, 488. 75	92, 728. 69
Total expenditures	378, 869. 64	2, 488. 75	381, 358. 39
Balance	199, 186. 43	2, 488. 75	201, 675. 18

II. ASSETS HELD BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Assets	June 30, 1954	Increase, fiscal year 1955	June 30, 1955
Investments:			
U. S. savings bonds, Series G, 2.50%	$199, 100. 00		$199, 100. 00
Undisbursed balance	86. 43	$2, 488. 75	2, 575. 18
Total assets	199, 186. 43	2, 488. 75	201, 675. 18

TABLE 67.—*Public Health Service gift funds—Investments held by the Treasury Department, June 30, 1955*

[These investments were made in accordance with the provisions of the act of July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 709)]

Investments	June 30, 1954	Fiscal year 1955	June 30, 1955
Treasury bonds: 2½% of 1967-72 (dated June 1, 1945)	$86, 000	−$5, 000	$81, 000

TABLE 68.—*Railroad retirement account, June 30, 1955*

On basis of daily Treasury statements through 1952, thereafter on basis of "Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the United States Government," see "Bases of Tables." This trust account was established in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 15 (a) of the act of June 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 316). For further details see annual report of the Secretary for 1941, p. 148]

I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES (EXCLUSIVE OF PURCHASES AND SALES OF INVESTMENTS)

	Cumulative through June 30, 1954	Fiscal year 1955	Cumulative through June 30, 1955
Receipts:			
Appropriations [1]	[2] $6, 603, 595, 659. 39	[3] $599, 992, 664. 61	[2] $7, 203, 588, 324. 00
Interest on investments	575, 524, 748. 30	101, 009, 841. 46	676, 534, 589. 76
Total receipts	7, 179, 120, 407. 69	701, 002, 506. 07	7, 880, 122, 913. 76
Expenditures:			
Benefit payments	3, 722, 359, 410. 39	569, 282, 558. 33	4, 291, 641, 968. 72
Administrative expenses [4]	27, 419, 398. 61	6, 305, 863. 95	33, 725, 262. 56
Transfer to Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund in accordance with Section 5 (k) (2) (b) of the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 as amended	11, 595, 000. 00	9, 551, 000. 00	21, 146, 000. 00
Total expenditures	3, 761, 373, 809. 00	585, 139, 422. 28	4, 346, 513, 231. 28
Balance	3, 417, 746, 598. 69	115, 863, 083. 79	3, 533, 609, 682. 48

II. ASSETS HELD BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Assets	June 30, 1954	Increase, or decrease (−), fiscal year 1955	June 30, 1955
Investments:			
3% special Treasury notes, railroad retirement series, maturing:			
June 30, 1955	$613, 590, 000. 00	−$613, 590, 000. 00	
June 30, 1956	643, 729, 000. 00		$643, 729, 000. 00
June 30, 1957	1, 028, 046, 000. 00		1, 028, 046, 000. 00
June 30, 1958	873, 073, 000. 00		873, 073, 000. 00
June 30, 1959	186, 817, 000. 00	607, 794, 000. 00	794, 611, 000. 00
June 30, 1960		146, 444, 000. 00	146, 444, 000. 00
Total investments	3, 345, 255, 000. 00	140, 648, 000. 00	3, 485, 903, 000. 00
Undisbursed balances	72, 491, 598. 69	−24, 784, 916. 21	47, 706, 682. 48
Total assets	3, 417, 746, 598. 69	115, 863, 083. 79	3, 533, 609, 682. 48

[1] Includes the Government's contribution for creditable military service under the act of April 8, 1942 (56 Stat. 204). Effective July 1, 1951 (65 Stat. 222 and 66 Stat. 371), appropriations of receipts are equal to the amount of taxes deposited in the Treasury (less refunds) under the Railroad Retirement Tax Act (26 U. S. C. 1500–1538).

[2] Appropriation reduced by the amount of $9,000,000 covering transfer for acquisition of service and compensation data in accordance with Joint Res. 102, 76th Cong. (45 U. S. C. 228h note). Of this amount $230,000 was returned to the railroad retirement account by transfer appropriation warrant, and appropriation of $498.50 adjustment authorized by the Railroad Retirement Board in September 1947. Appropriation reduced $4 by transfer counter warrant in January 1950, in order to pay a claim pending in the General Accounting Office.

[3] Appropriations exceed receipts as reported in table 3 by $1,101,138.54, since receipts are included in table 3 on a collection basis whereas appropriations represent confirmed deposits reported to the Treasury.

[4] Beginning Aug. 1, 1949, paid from the trust fund under Title IV, act of June 29, 1949 (63 Stat. 297).

TABLE 69.—*Unemployment trust fund, June 30, 1955*

[On basis of daily Treasury statements through 1952, thereafter on basis of "Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the United States Government," see "Bases of Tables." This trust fund was established in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 904 (a) of the Social Security Act of Aug 14, 1935 (49 Stat. 640). For further details see annual report of the Secretary for 1941, p. 145]

I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES (EXCLUSIVE OF PURCHASES AND SALES OF INVESTMENTS)

Transactions	State unemployment agencies			Railroad unemployment insurance account [1]			Total unemployment trust fund		
	Cumulative through June 30, 1954	Fiscal year 1955	Cumulative through June 30, 1955	Cumulative through June 30, 1954	Fiscal year 1955	Cumulative through June 30, 1955	Cumulative through June 30, 1954	Fiscal year 1955	Cumulative through June 30, 1955
Receipts:									
Deposits	$19,065,550,684.58	$1,146,187,511.24	$20,211,738,195.82	r 2 $946,551,133.76	2 $14,234,038.56	2 $960,785,172.32	r $20,012,101,818.34	$1,160,421,549.80	$21,172,523,368.14
Transfers from State unemployment funds to railroad unemployment insurance account [3]				r 107,226,931.89		107,226,931.89	r 107,226,931.89		107,226,931.89
Advance by the Secretary of the Treasury (July 5, 1939)				15,000,000.00		15,000,000.00	15,000,000.00		15,000,000.00
Transfers from railroad unemployment insurance administration fund (act of Oct. 10, 1945 (54 Stat. 1099))				r 97,685,086.00	1,647,437.00	99,332,523.00	r 97,685,086.00	1,647,437.00	99,332,523.00
Appropriation to Federal Unemployment account [4]		64,287,507.00	64,287,507.00					64,287,507.00	64,287,507.00
Interest on investments	4 1,896,340,589.56	5 187,695,258.01	5 2,084,035,847.57	183,917,307.76	11,374,825.58	195,292,133.34	2,080,257,897.32	199,070,083.59	2,279,327,980.91
Total receipts	20,961,891,274.14	1,398,170,276.25	22,360,061,550.39	1,350,380,459.41	27,256,301.14	1,377,636,760.55	22,312,271,733.55	1,425,426,577.39	23,737,698,310.94

TABLE 69.—*Unemployment trust fund, June 30, 1955*—Continued

I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES (EXCLSIVE OF PURCHASES AND SALES OF INVESTMENTS)—Continued

Transactions	State unemployment agencies			Railroad unemployment insurance account [1]			Total, unemployment trust fund		
	Cumulative through June 30, 1954	Fiscal year 1955	Cumulative through June 30, 1955	Cumulative through June 30, 1954	Fiscal year 1955	Cumulative through June 30, 1955	Cumulative through June 30, 1954	Fiscal year 1955	Cumulative through June 30, 1955
Expenditures:									
Withdrawals by States	[r] $12,450,586,714.06	$1,759,544,000.00	$14,210,130,714.06				[r] $12,450,586,714.06	$1,759,544,000.00	$14,210,130,714.06
Transfers to railroad unemployment insurance account from State unemployment funds [3]	[r] 107,226,931.89		107,226,931.89				[r] 107,226,931.89		107,226,931.89
Repayment of advance to the Secretary of the Treasury (January 1940)				$15,000,000.00		$15,000,000.00	15,000,000.00		15,000,000.00
Railroad unemployment benefit payments				732,800,244.51	$205,882,693.39	938,682,937.90	732,800,244.51	205,882,693.39	938,682,937.90
Transfers to railroad unemployment administration fund (act of June 23, 1948 (62 Stat. 577))				12,338,198.54		12,338,198.54	12,338,198.54		12,338,198.54
Total expenditures	12,557,813,645.95	1,759,544,000.00	14,317,357,645.95	760,138,443.05	205,882,693.39	966,021,136.44	13,317,952,089.00	1,965,426,693.39	15,283,378,782.39
Balance	8,404,077,628.19	[5] −361,373,723.75	[5] 8,042,703,904.44	590,242,016.36	−178,626,392.25	411,615,624.11	8,994,319,644.55	−540,000,116.00	8,454,319,528.55

[r] Revised.

[1] Established by the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act of 1938 (52 Stat. 1104).

[2] Contributions under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act of 1938, as amended (45 U. S. C. 360 (a)), in excess of the amount specified for administrative expenses.

[3] Amounts equivalent to amounts of taxes collected with respect to the period from January 1936 to June 1939, inclusive, from employers who came within the purview of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, Sec. 13 (d) and Sec. 13 (f).

[4] Represents excess of collections from the Federal unemployment tax over employment security administrative expenses, to be used to establish and maintain a $200 million reserve in the Federal unemployment account which will be available for advances to States pursuant to the provisions of the Employment Security Financing Act of 1954, approved August 5, 1954 (68 Stat. 668).

[5] Includes earnings amounting to $775,882.79 distributed to the Federal unemployment account pursuant to the provisions of the Employment Security Financing Act of 1954.

TABLE 69.—*Unemployment trust fund, June 30, 1955*—Continued

II. ASSETS HELD BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

	June 30, 1954	Increase, or decrease (−), fiscal year 1955	June 30, 1955
Investments:			
Special Treasury certificates of indebtedness, 2¼% maturing June 30:			
1955	$8,024,000,000.00	−$8,024,000,000.00	
1956		7,478,915,000.00	$7,478,915,000.00
Total special issues	8,024,000,000.00	−545,085,000.00	7,478,915,000.00
Treasury bonds:			
2¾% of 1961	15,000,000.00		15,000,000.00
2¼% of 1959–62 (dated Nov. 15, 1945)	4,000,000.00		4,000,000.00
2½% of 1962–67	51,000,000.00		51,000,000.00
2½% of 1963–68	56,000,000.00		56,000,000.00
2½% of 1964–69 (dated April 15, 1943)	29,000,000.00		29,000,000.00
2½% of 1964–69 (dated September 15, 1943)	7,000,000.00		7,000,000.00
2½% of 1967–72 (dated October 20, 1941)	7,000,000.00		7,000,000.00
3¼% of 1978–83	50,000,000.00		50,000,000.00
2¾%, Investment Series B-1975–80	745,000,000.00		745,000,000.00
Total public issues	964,000,000.00		964,000,000.00
Unamortized premium	967,555.27	−76,699.66	890,855.61
Total investments	8,988,967,555.27	−545,161,699.66	8,443,805,855.61
Unexpended balances:			
Trust account	1,171,833.79	8,396,277.05	9,568,110.84
Deposit account (railroad unemployment insurance benefits and refunds)	4,180,255.49	−3,234,693.39	945,562.10
Total assets	8,994,319,644.55	−540,000,116.00	8,454,319,528.55

TABLE 69.—*Unemployment trust fund, June 30, 1955*—Continued

III. BALANCE OF UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND AT BEGINNING AND END OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1955, OPERATIONS IN 1955, BY STATES, AND CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1955

States	Balance as of June 30, 1954	Deposits [1] July 1, 1954, to June 30, 1955	Earnings July 1, 1954, to June 30, 1955	Withdrawals July 1, 1954, to June 30, 1955	Balance on hand as of June 30, 1955
Alabama	$74, 975, 149. 49	$11, 693, 697. 63	$1, 669, 851. 08	$16, 400, 000. 00	$71, 938, 698. 20
Alaska	3, 899, 193. 22	4, 883, 054. 14	64, 102. 05	7, 925, 000. 00	921, 349. 41
Arizona	44, 708, 302. 59	5, 414, 500. 00	1, 053, 695. 26	3, 695, 000. 00	47, 481, 497. 85
Arkansas	44, 027, 572. 29	6, 122, 906. 23	1, 002, 702. 44	7, 995, 000. 00	43, 158, 180. 96
California	796, 474, 236. 38	131, 456, 915. 06	18, 525, 176. 84	125, 150, 000. 00	821, 306, 328. 28
Colorado	68, 511, 247. 55	2, 559, 000. 00	1, 579, 240. 56	3, 380, 000. 00	69, 269, 488. 11
Connecticut	231, 582, 777. 97	23, 420, 000. 00	5, 232, 463. 61	32, 850, 000. 00	227, 385, 241. 58
Delaware	16, 720, 311. 91	1, 523, 000. 00	366, 797. 26	3, 102, 000. 00	15, 508, 109. 17
District of Columbia	55, 524, 899. 43	2, 624, 050. 00	1, 262, 369. 25	4, 880, 000. 00	54, 531, 318. 68
Florida	86, 296, 511. 46	8, 856, 000. 00	1, 944, 071. 64	11, 330, 000. 00	85, 766, 583. 10
Georgia	134, 859, 594. 47	17, 320, 000. 00	3, 083, 544. 36	20, 425, 000. 00	134, 838, 138. 83
Hawaii	22, 398, 576. 65	2, 260, 316. 71	505, 800. 94	3, 195, 000. 00	21, 969, 694. 30
Idaho	33, 914, 814. 84	4, 484, 000. 00	794, 841. 18	4, 700, 000. 00	34, 493, 656. 02
Illinois	487, 970, 734. 47	46, 928, 573. 25	10, 440, 036. 84	110, 375, 000. 00	434, 964, 344. 56
Indiana	209, 774, 326. 54	23, 205, 758. 02	4, 581, 299. 47	39, 600, 000. 00	197, 961, 384. 03
Iowa	107, 797, 998. 58	3, 957, 373. 18	2, 455, 834. 17	7, 300, 000. 00	106, 911, 205. 93
Kansas	76, 981, 030. 56	9, 259, 000. 00	1, 776, 601. 65	11, 020, 000. 00	76, 996, 632. 21
Kentucky	134, 525, 575. 90	17, 825, 000. 00	2, 876, 082. 28	36, 900, 000. 00	118, 326, 658. 18
Louisiana	125, 062, 717. 49	13, 571, 000. 00	2, 850, 566. 60	18, 650, 000. 00	122, 834, 284. 09
Maine	42, 318, 354. 24	7, 097, 200. 00	972, 566. 76	8, 680, 000. 00	41, 708, 121. 00
Maryland	121, 286, 108. 32	10, 740, 000. 00	2, 573, 526. 90	28, 150, 000. 00	106, 449, 635. 22
Massachusetts	248, 617, 908. 29	71, 965, 000. 00	5, 860, 076. 65	66, 500, 000. 00	259, 942, 984. 94
Michigan	409, 981, 219. 53	61, 695, 118. 14	8, 652, 851. 35	114, 375, 000. 00	365, 954, 189. 02
Minnesota	124, 848, 495. 03	13, 545, 000. 00	2, 757, 029. 79	25, 846, 000. 00	115, 304, 524. 82
Mississippi	39, 272, 859. 13	5, 140, 000. 00	864, 189. 08	9, 280, 000. 00	35, 997, 048. 21
Missouri	214, 416, 964. 15	16, 240, 000. 00	4, 763, 966. 20	32, 350, 000. 00	203, 070, 930. 35
Montana	41, 700, 680. 19	3, 626, 700. 00	979, 990. 28	3, 415, 000. 00	42, 892, 370. 47
Nebraska	39, 509, 216. 05	2, 995, 000. 00	901, 045. 13	4, 645, 000. 00	38, 760, 261. 18
Nevada	16, 468, 492. 68	3, 822, 000. 00	394, 006. 71	3, 115, 000. 00	17, 569, 499. 39
New Hampshire	20, 459, 128. 42	5, 813, 000. 00	456, 862. 26	6, 986, 000. 00	19, 742, 990. 68
New Jersey	482, 834, 772. 51	72, 441, 500. 00	10, 738, 396. 31	111, 645, 000. 00	454, 369, 668. 82
New Mexico	33, 490, 873. 51	3, 420, 000. 00	775, 073. 00	3, 915, 000. 00	33, 770, 946. 51
New York	1, 270, 366, 092. 71	199, 831, 243. 19	28, 717, 298. 27	265, 400, 000. 00	1, 233, 514, 634. 17
North Carolina	171, 145, 125. 81	24, 345, 000. 00	3, 910, 522. 49	30, 350, 000. 00	169, 050, 648. 30
North Dakota	10, 135, 225. 54	2, 124, 743. 64	235, 131. 57	3, 110, 000. 00	9, 385, 100. 75
Ohio	644, 485, 854. 90	43, 799, 177. 48	14, 125, 438. 79	100, 200, 000. 00	602, 210, 471. 17
Oklahoma	53, 017, 555. 40	7, 225, 000. 00	1, 184, 920. 57	11, 200, 000. 00	50, 227, 475. 97
Oregon	60, 798, 421. 00	11, 569, 088. 68	1, 333, 465. 25	20, 750, 000. 00	52, 950, 974. 93
Pennsylvania	463, 969, 718. 98	99, 760, 000. 00	8, 863, 733. 73	235, 250, 000. 00	337, 343, 452. 71
Rhode Island	21, 543, 183. 94	15, 743, 600. 00	496, 456. 24	16, 025, 000. 00	21, 758, 240. 18
South Carolina	68, 827, 067. 63	10, 302, 000. 00	1, 567, 653. 31	12, 800, 000. 00	67, 896, 720. 94

South Dakota	12, 931, 082. 70	814, 000. 00	298, 465. 58	1, 275, 000. 00	12, 768, 548. 28
Tennessee	104, 376, 020. 94	20, 099, 000. 00	2, 253, 706. 57	34, 850, 000. 00	91, 878, 727. 51
Texas	279, 471, 345. 78	14, 987, 000. 00	6, 406, 312. 58	19, 800, 000. 00	281, 064, 658. 36
Utah	34, 376, 969. 88	4, 182, 500. 00	796, 065. 76	4, 735, 000. 00	34, 620, 535. 64
Vermont	16, 752, 017. 39	1, 859, 977. 16	368, 961. 29	3, 850, 000. 00	15, 130, 955. 84
Virginia	91, 144, 084. 88	6, 317, 500. 00	2, 003, 568. 72	14, 050, 000. 00	85, 415, 153. 60
Washington	182, 017, 552. 14	39, 535, 000. 00	4, 266, 691. 50	39, 125, 000. 00	186, 694, 243. 64
West Virginia	74, 368, 287. 54	7, 115, 000. 00	1, 457, 154. 26	26, 475, 000. 00	56, 465, 441. 80
Wisconsin	242, 535, 738. 12	19, 327, 170. 02	5, 474, 445. 89	30, 075, 000. 00	237, 262, 354. 03
Wyoming	15, 807, 761. 12	1, 345, 848. 71	359, 135. 64	2, 450, 000. 00	15, 062, 745. 47
Subtotal, State accounts	8, 409, 279, 750. 24	1, 146, 187, 511. 24	186, 873, 785. 91	1, 759, 544, 000. 00	7, 982, 797, 047. 39
Railroad unemployment insurance account	586, 428, 751. 30	15, 881, 475. 56	11, 276, 837. 54	202, 648, 000. 00	410, 939, 064. 40
Federal unemployment account		[2] 64, 287, 507. 00	[3] 775, 882. 79		65, 063, 389. 79
Subtotal, all accounts	8, 995, 708, 501. 54	1, 226, 356, 493. 80	198, 926, 506. 24	1, 962, 192, 000. 00	8, 458, 799, 501. 58
Reconciliation to Part 1 basis:					
Accrued interest credited to:					
State accounts	−5, 202, 122. 05		45, 589. 31		−5, 156, 532. 74
Railroad unemployment insurance account	−366, 990. 43		97, 988. 04		−269, 002. 39
Undisbursed balance in railroad unemployment insurance account	4, 180, 255. 49			3, 234, 693. 39	945, 562. 10
Cumulative, reconciled to Part 1 basis	8, 994, 319, 644. 55	1, 226, 356, 493. 80	199, 070, 083. 59	1, 965, 426, 693. 39	8, 454, 319, 528. 55

[1] Includes transfers.
[2] Transferred from the general fund.
[3] See Part I, note 5.

TABLE 70.—*U. S. Government life insurance fund—Investments, June 30, 1955*

[This trust fund was established in accordance with the provisions of the act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 607). For further details see annual report of the Secretary for 1941, p. 142]

	June 30, 1954	Increase, or decrease (−), fiscal year 1955	June 30, 1955
Investments:			
Government securities:			
Special Treasury certificates of indebtedness, 3½% maturing June 30:			
1955	$1, 234, 000, 000. 00	−$1,234,000,000.00	
1956		1, 232, 685, 000. 00	$1, 232, 685, 000. 00
Total investments	1, 234, 000, 000. 00	−1, 315, 000. 00	1, 232, 685, 000. 00
Policy loans outstanding [1]	126, 936, 180. 38	−1, 617, 794. 68	125, 318, 385. 70
Total investments and policy loans in fund	1, 360, 936, 180. 38	−2, 932, 794. 68	1, 358, 003, 385. 70

[1] Includes interest accrued to anniversary dates of loans.

TABLE 71.—*U. S. Naval Academy general gift fund, June 30, 1955*

[This trust fund was established in accordance with the act of Mar. 31, 1944 (58 Stat. 135)]

I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES (EXCLUSIVE OF PURCHASES AND SALES OF INVESTMENTS)

	Cumulative through June 30, 1954	Fiscal year 1955	June 30, 1955
Receipts:			
Donations	$123, 727. 72	$7, 602. 50	$131, 330. 22
Earnings on investments	20, 655. 23	1, 062. 50	21, 717. 73
Total receipts	144, 382. 95	8, 665. 00	153, 047. 95
Expenditures	30, 038. 87	4, 820. 45	34, 859. 32
Balance	114, 344. 08	3, 844. 55	118, 188. 63

II. ASSETS HELD BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Assets	June 30, 1954	Increase, or decrease (—), fiscal year 1955	June 30, 1955
Investments:			
Treasury bonds:			
2½% of 1965–70	$85, 000. 00		$85, 000. 00
3% of 1995		$11, 500. 00	11, 500. 00
U. S. savings bonds:			
Series J, 2.76%		500. 00	500. 00
Series K, 2.76%		5, 000. 00	5, 000. 00
Total investments	85, 000. 00	17, 000. 00	102, 000. 00
Undisbursed balance	29, 344. 08	−13, 155. 45	16, 188. 63
Total assets	114, 344. 08	3, 844. 55	118, 188. 63

Table 72.—*Special trust account for the payment of bonds of the Philippines, its provinces, cities, and municipalities, issued prior to May 1, 1934, under authority of acts of Congress, status as of June 30, 1955*

I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES (EXCLUSIVE OF PURCHASES AND SALES OF INVESTMENTS)

			Amount
Receipts:			
Taxes on exports			$1,586,135.92
Interest on investments			2,519,736.66
Profits and losses on investments			499,046.93
Sale of stock of Bank of Philippine Islands			43,100.00
Deposit of Philippine Government			13,141.85
U. S. Treasury bonds received from the Philippine Government			6,269,750.00
Annual payments by the Philippine Government			15,646,589.37
Total receipts			26,577,500.73
Expenditures:			
Interest due on outstanding Philippine Government bonds		$1,384,763.76	
Return of excess cash to the Philippine Government		1,000,000.00	
Payments made by the Treasurer of the U. S. of matured dollar bonds of the Philippine Government:			
Amount transferred to the Treasurer of the U. S. for this purpose	$14,259,500.00		
Unexpended balance with the Treasurer of the U. S., obligated for this purpose	129,700.00		
Total		14,129,800.00	
Cancellations:			
Philippine Government bonds held in account (face $3,436,000.00), cost		[1] 3,533,585.13	20,048,148.89
Balance in fund			6,529,351.84

II. STATUS OF FUND

Assets	Amount
Investments:	
U. S. Treasury certificates of indebtedness, Series E-1955, 1¼%, maturing December 15, 1955	$10,000.00
Treasury bonds:	
2½% of 1956–58	548,550.00
2¼% of 1956–59	1,650,000.00
2¼% of 1959–62 (dated June 1, 1945)	25,000.00
2¼% of 1959–62 (dated November 15, 1945)	2,921,000.00
2½% of 1962–67	148,300.00
2½% of 1963–68	648,000.00
U. S. savings bonds, Series G-1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 2.50%	400,000.00
Total investments	6,350,850.00
Cash balance with Treasurer of the United States	178,501.84
Total	6,529,351.84

[1] Total cancellations were made on cost value.

Corporations and Certain Other Business-Type Activities of the United States Government

TABLE 73.—*Borrowing power and outstanding issues of Government corporations and certain other business-type activities whose obligations are guaranteed by the United States or issued to the Secretary of the Treasury, June 30, 1955*

[In millions of dollars. On basis of Treasury records]

Corporation or activity	Borrowing power	Outstanding obligations: Total	Held by Treasury	Held by others: Unmatured	Held by others: Matured
I. Agencies authorized to borrow from the Secretary of the Treasury:					
Commodity Credit Corporation [1]	10, 000	7, 608	7, 608		
Export-Import Bank of Washington:					
Regular activities	4, 000	1, 271	1, 271		
Liability transferred from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation [2]	39	39	39		
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	3, 000				
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation [1]	500	(*)			(*)
Federal home loan banks	1, 000				
Federal National Mortgage Association:					
Management and liquidating functions [3]	2, 657	[4] 1, 966	1, 966		
Secondary market operations	1, 000				
Special assistance functions	300	(*)	(*)		
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation	750				
Foreign Operations Administration:[5]					
India emergency food aid	27	27	27		
Loan to Spain	61	54	54		
Mutual defense assistance program	1, 122	1, 122	1, 122		
Industrial and informational media guaranties	190	6	6		
Housing and Home Finance Administrator:					
Housing loans for educational institutions	300	81	81		
Urban renewal fund [6]	1, 000	48	48		
Public Housing Administration	1, 500	61	61		
Rural Electrification Administration	[7] 2, 872	2, 207	2, 207		
Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation	105	3	3		
Secretary of Agriculture (Farmers' Home Administration)	[8] 162	162	162		
Secretary of the Treasury (Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950)	250	2	2		
Small Business Administration:					
Liability transferred from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation [2]	11	11	11		
Tennessee Valley Authority	14	14	14		
Veterans' Administration (veterans' direct loan program)	[9] 491	491	491		
Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended:					
Export-Import Bank of Washington	50	22	22		
General Services Administration	1, 250	794	794		
Secretary of Agriculture	64	2	2		
Secretary of the Interior (Defense Minerals Exploration Administration)	28	18	18		
Secretary of the Treasury	288	166	166		
Unallocated	420				
Total	[10] 33, 451	16, 176	16, 175		(*)
II. Agencies authorized to issue guaranteed obligations only in payment of defaulted and foreclosed insured mortgages:					
Federal Housing Administration	[11] 24, 093	43		43	
Home Owners' Loan Corporation (liquidated)	[12] 1	1			1
Total	24, 093	44		43	1

*Less than $500,000.
[1] Corporation may also issue obligations guaranteed by the Secretary of the Treasury.
[2] Represents liability on notes transferred from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1954, effective at the close of business June 30, 1954.
[3] Includes liability on a note amounting to $92 million which was transferred from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1954, effective at the close of business June 30, 1954.
[4] Excludes obligations issued to the public amounting to $570 million which are not guaranteed by the United States.
[5] In accordance with Executive Order No. 10610 dated May 9, 1955, effective at the close of June 30, 1955, the Foreign Operations Administration was abolished and certain functions, including the functions relating to borrowing from the Secretary of the Treasury, were transferred to the Department of State, International Cooperation Administration.
[6] This fund was established pursuant to the act approved August 2, 1954 (68 Stat. 622–623). In accordance with this act, all obligations existing under or pursuant to Sections 102 and 103 of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1452–1453), were transferred to this fund.
[7] In addition to this amount, the Administration may borrow $235 million from the Secretary of the Treasury, plus additional amounts not to exceed $100 million which may be borrowed to the extent that such additional amounts are required during the fiscal year 1956. These two amounts are pursuant to the act approved May 23, 1955 (69 Stat. 58).
[8] In accordance with the act approved May 23, 1955 (69 Stat. 59), and the act approved August 4, 1955 (69 Stat. 450), the Administration may borrow additional amounts totaling $168 million from the Secretary of the Treasury.
[9] In accordance with the act approved June 21, 1955 (69 Stat. 168), additional funds (not in excess of $150 million in any one fiscal year) may be advanced until June 30, 1957, as the Veterans' Administrator may request, provided the aggregate so advanced in any one quarter annual period shall not exceed the sum of $50 million, less the amount which had been returned to the revolving fund during the preceding quarter annual period from the sale of loans pursuant to Section 512 (d) of Title III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended (38 U. S. C. 694m).
[10] Excludes authorization of $3,175 million for subscription to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.
[11] Represents $22,343 million limit of authority to insure mortgages under certain titles of the National Housing Act, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1701–1750g), and $1,750 million limit of liability on insured loans and notes under Title I, Section 2 of the same act, as amended. Unused mortgage insurance authorizations under all titles as of June 30, 1955, amounted to $1,316 million. Debentures may be tendered and issued only in exchange for insured property acquired through foreclosure of mortgages under each title, except Title I, Section 2. Insurance claims on foreclosed loans and notes under Title I, Section 2 are paid in cash.
[12] Represents unpaid balances of matured obligations. Funds are on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States for payment of these obligations.

TABLE 74.—*Treasury holdings of bonds and notes issued by Government corporations and certain other business-type activities, June 30, 1945–55*

[Face amount, in thousands of dollars. On basis of daily Treasury statements, see "Bases of Tables"]

Agency	June 30, 1945	June 30, 1946	June 30, 1947	June 30, 1948	June 30, 1949	June 30, 1950	June 30, 1951	June 30, 1952	June 30, 1953	June 30, 1954	June 30, 1955
Commodity Credit Corporation	1, 591, 000	1, 301, 000	510, 000	440, 000	1, 669, 000	3, 193, 000	2, 555, 000	1, 970, 000	3, 612, 000	4, 180, 000	7, 608, 000
Export-Import Bank of Washington			516, 200	970, 600	913, 900	964, 500	1, 039, 600	1, 088, 100	1, 227, 100	1, 347, 000	1, 309, 891
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation	108, 000	13, 000	21, 000		500						
Federal National Mortgage Association [1]							1, 549, 003	2, 037, 893	2, 446, 097	2, 233, 210	1, 965, 514
Foreign Operations Administration [2]					782, 007	964, 411	1, 096, 796	1, 149, 963	1, 188, 999	1, 202, 813	1, 208, 988
Home Owners' Loan Corporation	1, 009, 982	737, 000	529, 000	244, 000	125, 000						
Housing and Home Finance Administrator:											
Housing loans for educational institutions								2, 000	20, 000	51, 500	81, 500
Prefabricated housing loans program							26, 670	32, 170	18, 787	12, 801	
Urban renewal fund [3]						500	3, 000	10, 000	28, 000	38, 000	48, 000
Public Housing Administration	383, 000	360, 000	347, 000	362, 000	337, 000	349, 000	489, 000	655, 000	655, 000	215, 000	61, 000
Reconstruction Finance Corporation	9, 019, 947	9, 205, 355	9, 966, 141		1, 856, 213	1, 456, 246	274, 051	197, 173	159, 000	154, 000	
Rural Electrification Administration				718, 074	1, 015, 193	1, 281, 136	r 1, 526, 715	r 1, 731, 326	r 1, 932, 722	r 2, 091, 132	[4] 2, 206, 524
Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation											2, 700
Secretary of Agriculture (Farmers' Home Administration program)						49, 963	r 57, 836	r 78, 369	r 116, 795	r 172, 377	[5] 162, 453
Secretary of Agriculture, Farmers' Home Administration (farm housing program)						15, 000					
Secretary of the Army (natural fibers revolving fund)					100, 000	100, 000	100, 000				
Secretary of the Treasury (Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950)										2, 139	2, 300
Small Business Administration											11, 300
Tennessee Valley Authority	56, 772	56, 772	56, 500	54, 000	51, 500	49, 000	44, 000	39, 000	34, 000	29, 000	14, 000
Veterans' Administration (veterans' direct loan program)							107, 110	177, 978	270, 068	366, 719	491, 143
Virgin Islands Corporation (The)				250	750						
Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended:											
Defense Materials Procurement Agency								333, 700	283, 700		
Export-Import Bank of Washington								61	368	13, 068	21, 788
General Services Administration							150, 000			593, 700	793, 700
Reconstruction Finance Corporation							7, 400	57, 200	122, 200		
Secretary of Agriculture										2, 084	2, 084
Secretary of the Interior (Defense Minerals Exploration Administration)							500	4, 500	10, 000	15, 000	18, 000
Secretary of the Treasury										149, 500	166, 440
Total	12, 168, 702	11, 673, 128	11, 945, 841	2, 788, 924	6, 851, 062	8, 422, 756	r 9, 026, 681	r 9, 564, 433	r 12, 124, 836	r 12, 869, 043	16, 175, 325

[r] Revised to reflect reduction by amount of principal included in payment received June 30; distribution between principal and interest is made after July 1.

[1] In accordance with the act approved Aug. 2, 1954 (68 Stat. 622), the functions of the Housing and Home Finance Administrator under Section 2 of Reorganization Plan No. 22 of 1950 and the liability on notes issued to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Administrator, were transferred to the Federal National Mortgage Association.

[2] In accordance with Executive Order No. 10610 dated May 9, 1955, effective at the close of June 30, 1955, the Foreign Operations Administration was abolished and certain functions, including the functions relating to borrowing from the Secretary of the Treasury, were transferred to the Department of State, International Cooperation Administration.

[3] This fund was established pursuant to the act approved Aug. 2, 1954 (68 Stat. 622–623). In accordance with this act, all obligations existing under or pursuant to Sections 102 and 103 of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1452–1453), were transferred to this fund.

[4] Has been reduced to reflect payment of principal amounting to $33,135,263.55 included in payment received June 30, 1955; principal and interest distributed after July 1, 1955.

[5] Has been reduced to reflect payment of principal amounting to $66,779,624.68 included in payment received June 30, 1955; principal and interest distributed after July 1, 1955, and reduced to reflect principal payment of $65,000 received June 10, 1955.

TABLE 75.—*Description of Treasury holdings of bonds and notes issued by Government corporations and certain other business-type activities, June 30, 1955*

[On basis of daily Treasury statements, see "Bases of Tables"]

Title and authorizing act	Date of issue	Redeemable (on and after)	Payable	Interest payable	Rate of interest	Principal amount
					Percent	
Commodity Credit Corporation, act of Mar. 8, 1938, as amended:						
Note, Series Eight—1956	June 30, 1955	At any time	June 30, 1956	June 30, Dec. 31	1¾	$7,608,000,000.00
Export-Import Bank of Washington, act of July 31, 1945, as amended, and Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1954:						
Notes, Series 1959	Various	do	June 30, 1959	do	1⅞	512,600,000.00
Notes, Series 1959 and 1961	do	do	Various	do	2	626,000,000.00
Notes, Series 1959	do	do	June 30, 1959	do	2⅛	67,800,000.00
Notes, Series 1961	do	do	Dec. 31, 1961	do	2¼	47,600,000.00
Note, Series 1962	May 24, 1955	do	June 30, 1962	do	2⅝	17,000,000.00
Note, Series DD [1]	July 1, 1954	do	June 15, 1959	Jan. 1, July 1	2	38,890,684.93
Subtotal						1,309,890,684.93
Federal National Mortgage Association, act of Aug. 2, 1954, and Reorganization Plans No. 22 of 1950, and No. 2 of 1954: [2]						
Notes, Series B	Various	do	Various	do	2	64,865,000.00
Note, Series C	Aug. 12, 1954	do	July 1, 1959	do	2	30,910,000.00
Notes, Series C	Various	do	do	do	2⅛	146,045,304.97
Notes, Series C	do	do	do	do	2¼	1,611,571,000.00
Note, Series C	Apr. 1, 1955	do	do	do	2⅜	19,250,000.00
Note, Series C	June 1, 1955	do	do	do	2½	1,100,000.00
Note, Series D	Dec. 20, 1954	do	do	do	2⅛	5,000.00
Note, Series DD [1]	July 1, 1954	do	June 15, 1959	do	2	91,768,172.45
Subtotal						1,965,514,477.42
Foreign Operations Administration, acts of Apr. 3, 1948, as amended, and June 15, 1951: [3]						
Note of Administrator (E. C. A.)	Oct. 27, 1948	do	Apr. 3, 1964	At any time by agreement.	1⅞	1,410,000.00
Note of Administrator (E. C. A.)	do	do	do	do	2	1,305,000.00
Note of Administrator (E. C. A.)	do	do	do	do	2⅛	2,272,610.67
Note of Administrator (E. C. A.)	Jan. 24, 1949	do	do	do	2½	775,000.00
Note of Administrator (E. C. A.)	do	do	do	do	2⅝	75,000.00
Note of Administrator (E. C. A.)	do	do	do	do	2¾	152,389.33
Notes of Administrator (E. C. A.)	Various	do	June 30, 1977	do	1⅞	54,159,637.83
Notes of Administrator (E. C. A.)	do	do	June 30, 1984	do	1⅞	1,121,989,708.67
Note of Director (M. S. A.)	Feb. 6, 1952	do	Dec. 31, 1986	do	2	26,848,292.01
Subtotal						1,208,987,638.51

Housing and Home Finance Administrator:						
Housing loans for educational institutions, act of Apr. 20, 1950:						
Notes, Series CH	Various	do	Various	Jan. 1, July 1	2	35,000,000.00
Note, Series B	Jan. 1, 1954	do	Dec. 31, 1963	do	2½	11,500,000.00
Note, Series C	June 1, 1954	do	June 1, 1974	do	2⅝	20,000,000.00
Note, Series C	Jan. 5, 1955	do	Jan. 1, 1975	do	2¾	10,000,000.00
Note, Series C	June 2, 1955	do	June 1, 1975	do	2⅞	5,000,000.00
Urban renewal fund, act of July 15, 1949, as amended: [4]						
Notes	Various	do	June 30, 1960	do	2	48,000,000.00
Subtotal						129,500,000.00
Public Housing Administration, act of Sept. 1, 1937, as amended:						
Note	Sept. 30, 1954	do	On demand	Mar. 31, June 30, Sept. 30, Dec. 31.	1⅝	61,000,000.00
Rural Electrification Administration, act of May 20, 1936, as amended:						
Notes of Administrator	Various	do	Various	June 30, Dec. 31	2	[5] 2,206,523,923.71
Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, act of May 13, 1954:						
Revenue bond	Nov. 26, 1954	do	Dec. 31, 1963	(6)	2⅜	1,000,000.00
Revenue bonds	Various	do	Dec. 31, 1964	Dec. 31	2½	800,000.00
Revenue bonds	do	do	Various	do	2⅝	700,000.00
Revenue bonds	June 20, 1955	do	Dec. 31, 1966	do	2¾	200,000.00
Subtotal						2,700,000.00
Secretary of Agriculture (Farmers' Home Administration program), acts of July 31, 1953, and June 29, 1954:						
Note	Aug. 28, 1953	do	June 30, 1958	June 30, Dec. 31	2¾	14,452,975.45
Note	July 1, 1954	do	June 30, 1959	do	2	148,000,000.00
Subtotal						[7] 162,452,975.45
Secretary of the Treasury (Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950), act of July 30, 1953:						
Notes, Series FCD	Various	do	Various	Jan. 1, July 1	2	225,000.00
Notes, Series FCD	do	do	do	do	2¼	1,870,000.00
Notes, Series FCD	do	do	July 1, 1958	do	2½	200,000.00
Note, Series FCD	Dec. 7, 1954	do	July 1, 1959	do	2⅛	5,000.00
Subtotal						2,300,000.00
Small Business Administration, Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1954:						
Note, Series DD [1]	July 1, 1954	do	June 15, 1959	do	2	11,300,000.00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 75.—*Description of Treasury holdings of bonds and notes issued by Government corporations and certain other business-type activities, June 30, 1955*—Continued

Title and authorizing act	Date of issue	Redeemable (on and after)	Payable	Interest payable	Rate of interest	Principal amount
Tennessee Valley Authority, act of May 18, 1933, as amended:						
Bonds of 1951–63	Aug. 15, 1939	Aug. 15, 1951	Aug. 15, 1963	Feb. 15, Aug. 15	2⅜	$10,000,000.00
Bonds of 1955–69	do	Aug. 15, 1955	Aug. 15, 1969	do	2½	4,000,000.00
Subtotal						14,000,000.00
Veterans' Administration (veterans' direct loan program), act of Apr. 20, 1950, as amended:						
Agreements	Various	At any time	Indefinite due date.	Jan. 1, July 1	2	270,067,626.00
Agreement	Sept. 23, 1953	do	do	do	3	24,273,674.00
Agreements	Various	do	do	do	2⅞	55,427,008.00
Agreements	do	do	do	do	2¾	53,032,393.00
Agreements	do	do	do	do	2½	88,342,741.00
Subtotal						491,143,442.00
Defense Production Act of Sept. 8, 1950, as amended:						
Export-Import Bank of Washington:						
Notes, Series DP	Various	At any time	Various	June 30, Dec. 31	2	4,525,166.70
Notes, Series DP	do	do	do	do	2⅛	1,377,687.46
Notes, Series DP	do	do	do	do	2¼	1,475,725.91
Notes, Series DP	do	do	do	do	2½	6,403,037.31
Notes, Series DP	do	do	do	Various	2⅝	2,298,918.92
Notes, Series DP	do	do	do	do	2¾	4,335,793.59
Notes, Series DP	do	do	Dec. 31, 1965	June 30, Dec. 31	2⅞	1,372,025.90
General Services Administration:						
Notes of Administrator, Series D	do	do	Various	Jan. 1, July 1	2	583,700,000.00
Notes of Administrator, Series D	do	do	do	do	2⅛	60,000,000.00
Note of Administrator, Series D	Oct. 1, 1953	do	Oct. 1, 1958	do	2¾	20,000,000.00
Note of Administrator, Series D	Nov. 2, 1953	do	Nov. 2, 1958	do	2⅝	10,000,000.00
Note of Administrator, Series D	Dec. 3, 1953	do	Dec. 3, 1958	do	2½	80,000,000.00
Note of Administrator, Series D	Mar. 1, 1954	do	Mar. 1, 1959	do	2¼	40,000,000.00
Secretary of Agriculture:						
Note	June 23, 1954	do	July 1, 1958	June 30, Dec. 31	2	2,084,000.00
Secretary of the Interior (Defense Minerals Exploration Administration):						
Notes	Various	do	July 1, 1962	Jan. 1, July 1	2	16,000,000.00
Note	Feb. 18, 1955	do	July 1, 1964	do	2⅜	1,000,000.00
Note	Apr. 29, 1955	do	do	do	2½	1,000,000.00
Secretary of the Treasury:						
Notes, Series EE	Various	do	Dec. 1, 1955	do	2	109,100,000.00
Notes, Series EE	do	do	do	do	2⅛	7,000,000.00

Notes, Series TDP	do	do	Various	do	2	13,900,000.00
Notes, Series TDP	do	do	do	do	2⅛	9,950,000.00
Notes, Series TDP	do	do	do	do	2¼	17,005,000.00
Note, Series TDP	June 9, 1955	do	July 1, 1959	do	2½	3,000,000.00
Notes, Series TDP	Various	do	do	do	2⅜	6,485,000.00
Subtotal						1,002,012,355.79
Total						16,175,325,497.81

[1] The liability on this note was transferred from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1954, effective at the close of business June 30, 1954.

[2] In accordance with the act approved Aug. 2, 1954 (68 Stat. 622), the functions of the Housing and Home Finance Administrator under Section 2 of Reorganization Plan No. 22 of 1950 and the liability on notes issued to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Administrator, were transferred to the Federal National Mortgage Association.

[3] In accordance with Executive Order No. 10610 dated May 9, 1955, effective at the close of June 30, 1955, the Foreign Operations Administration was abolished and certain functions, including the functions relating to borrowing from the Secretary of the Treasury, were transferred to the Department of State, International Cooperation Administration.

[4] This fund was established pursuant to the act approved Aug. 2, 1954 (68 Stat. 622–623). In accordance with this act, all obligations existing under or pursuant to Sections 102 and 103 of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1452–1453), were transferred to this fund.

[5] Has been reduced to reflect payment of principal amounting to $33,135,263.55 included in payment received June 30, 1955; principal and interest distributed after July 1, 1955.

[6] Interest payments have been deferred until Dec. 31, 1959.

[7] Has been reduced to reflect payment of principal amounting to $66,779,624.68 included in payment received June 30, 1955; principal and interest distributed after July 1, 1955, and reduced to reflect principal payment of $65,000 received June 10, 1955.

TABLE 76.—*Treasury holdings of bonds and notes issued by Goverment corporations and certain other business-type activities, and related current year transactions, fiscal year 1955*

[On basis of daily Treasury statements and Treasury records]

Agency	Treasury holdings, June 30, 1954	Transactions during the fiscal year 1955			Treasury holdings, June 30, 1955 [1]
		Advances by Treasury	Repayments and refunding	Cancellations	
Commodity Credit Corporation	$4, 180, 000, 000. 00	$15, 357, 000, 000. 00	$11, 929, 000, 000. 00		$7, 608, 000, 000. 00
Export-Import Bank of Washington	1, 347, 000, 000. 00	[2] 192, 500, 000. 00	229, 609, 315. 07		1, 309, 890, 684. 93
Federal National Mortgage Association [3]	2, 233, 210, 000. 00	[2] 435, 158, 477. 42	702, 854, 000. 00		1, 965, 514, 477. 42
Foreign Operations Administration [4]	1, 202, 812, 609. 58	6, 870, 975. 91	695, 946. 98		1, 208, 987, 638. 51
Housing and Home Finance Administrator:					
Housing loans for educational institutions	51, 500, 000. 00	30, 000, 000. 00			81, 500, 000. 00
Prefabricated housing loans program	12, 800, 628. 59		7, 799, 487. 15	$5, 001, 141. 44	
Urban renewal fund [5]	38, 000, 000. 00	10, 000, 000. 00			48, 000, 000. 00
Public Housing Administration	215, 000, 000. 00	145, 000, 000. 00	299, 000, 000. 00		61, 000, 000. 00
Reconstruction Finance Corporation (in liquidation)	154, 000, 000. 00		[2] 154, 000, 000. 00		
Rural Electrification Administration	r 2, 091, 132, 364. 77	180, 000, 000. 00	64, 608, 441. 06		2, 206, 523, 923. 71
Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation		2, 700, 000. 00			2, 700, 000. 00
Secretary of Agriculture (Farmers' Home Administration program)	r 172, 376, 896. 38	148, 000, 000. 00	157, 923, 920. 93		162, 452, 975. 45
Secretary of the Treasury (Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950)	2, 138, 970. 61	1, 975, 000. 00	1, 813, 970. 61		2, 300, 000. 00
Small Business Administration		[2] 13, 550, 160. 39	2, 250, 160. 39		11, 300, 000. 00
Tennessee Valley Authority	29, 000, 000. 00		15, 000, 000. 00		14, 000, 000. 00
Veterans' Administration (veterans' direct loan program)	366, 718, 875. 00	124, 424, 567. 00			491, 143, 442. 00
Defense Production Act of Sept. 8, 1950, as amended:					
Export-Import Bank of Washington	13, 068, 382. 67	9, 543, 259. 80	823, 286. 68		21, 788, 355. 79
General Services Administration	593, 700, 000 00	200, 000, 000. 00			793, 700, 000. 00
Secretary of Agriculture	2, 084, 000. 00				2, 084, 000. 00
Secretary of the Interior (Defense Minerals Exploration Administration)	15, 000, 000. 00	3, 000, 000. 00			18, 000, 000. 00
Secretary of the Treasury	149, 500, 000. 00	35, 440, 000. 00	18, 500, 000. 00		166, 440, 000. 00
Total	r 12, 869, 042, 727. 60	16, 895, 162, 440. 52	13, 583, 878, 528. 87	5, 001, 141. 44	16, 175, 325, 497. 81

r Revised to reflect reduction by amount of principal included in payment received June 30, 1954; principal and interest distributed after July 1, 1954.

[1] Detailed information regarding the individual security holdings is given in the preceding table.

[2] Includes liability on notes transferred from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1954, effective at the close of business June 30, 1954.

[3] In accordance with the act approved Aug. 2, 1954 (68 Stat. 622), the functions of the Housing and Home Finance Administrator under Section 2 of Reorganization Plan No. 22 of 1950 and the liability on notes issued to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Administrator were transferred to the Federal National Mortgage Association.

[4] In accordance with Executive Order No. 10610 dated May 9, 1955, effective at the close of June 30, 1955, the Foreign Operations Administration was abolished and certain functions, including the functions relating to borrowing from the Secretary of the Treasury, were transferred to the Department of State, International Cooperation Administration.

[5] This fund was established pursuant to the act approved Aug. 2, 1954 (68 Stat. 622-623). In accordance with this act, all obligations existing under or pursuant to Sections 102 and 103 of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1452-1453), were transferred to this fund.

TABLE 77.—*Comparative statement of the assets, liabilities, and capital of Government corporations and certain other business-type activities as of June 30, 1946–55*

[In thousands of dollars. On basis of reports received from the corporations and activities]

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
ASSETS										
Cash	1, 351, 216	1, 792, 484	1, 042, 253	513, 840	473, 566	649, 020	808, 062	1, 063, 173	1, 231, 718	1, 243, 712
Deposits with Government corporations and agencies	238, 268	310, 784	3, 235	117, 756	184, 364	159, 238	44, 864	92, 744	26, 735	1, 292
Loans receivable:										
Interagency	[1] 12,402,850	12, 711, 713	2, 918, 640	7, 363, 749	9, 472, 354	9, 091, 310	9, 635, 063	14, 567, 813	15, 134, 300	16, 187, 898
Others, less reserves	5, 424, 779	7, 662, 047	10, 372, 608	11, 769, 928	12, 501, 690	13, 503, 585	15, 912, 908	17, 637, 107	18, 489, 131	18, 926, 881
Accounts and other receivables:										
Interagency	1, 680, 201	872, 405	211, 522	1, 224, 344	170, 394	174, 409	323, 382	305, 485	383, 923	267, 822
Others, less reserves	937, 116	804, 464	279, 545	243, 886	322, 488	517, 555	657, 314	1, 008, 315	1, 737, 795	2, 153, 872
Commodities, supplies, and materials, less reserves	1, 459, 311	850, 763	250, 698	1, 139, 795	2, 185, 643	1, 718, 857	1, 350, 256	2, 200, 910	3, 368, 816	3, 475, 511
Investments:										
Public debt securities	1, 767, 187	1, 777, 276	1, 683, 575	2, 003, 643	2, 101, 389	2, 184, 658	2, 363, 908	2, 587, 587	2, 911, 291	3, 107, 974
Capital stock and paid-in surplus of Government corporations	444, 151	444, 422	190, 500	200, 500	200, 500	179, 500	179, 500	200, 500	172, 000	151, 000
Other interagency	8, 582	1, 709	---	---	---	69	198	154	8, 112	5, 204
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development—stock	158, 750	635, 000	635, 000	635, 000	635, 000	635, 000	635, 000	635, 000	635, 000	635, 000
International Monetary Fund—subscriptions	275	2, 750, 000	2, 750, 000	2, 750, 000	2, 750, 000	2, 750, 000	2, 750, 000	2, 750, 000	2, 750, 000	2, 750, 000
Others, less reserves	242, 242	179, 839	145, 817	123, 160	97, 528	88, 920	52, 640	44, 642	54, 316	44, 498
Land, structures, and equipment, less reserves	15, 557, 797	12, 690, 578	2, 457, 783	2, 945, 585	2, 923, 604	2, 999, 236	3, 185, 540	7, 867, 142	8, 076, 630	7, 821, 251
Acquired security or collateral, less reserves	40, 625	28, 597	29, 330	52, 516	85, 772	116, 991	120, 930	140, 992	126, 694	159, 879
All other assets, less reserves	632, 374	494, 915	473, 293	54, 424	41, 786	24, 300	96, 217	217, 774	220, 496	320, 308
Total assets	42, 345, 726	44, 006, 994	[2] 23,443,798	[2] 31,138,124	[3] 34,146,079	[3] 34,792,648	[3] 38,115,784	[4] 51,319,337	[4] 55,326,957	[4] 57, 252, 103
LIABILITIES										
Accounts and other payables:										
Interagency	567, 704	223, 019	30, 779	30, 301	37, 915	73, 823	191, 881	297, 310	266, 198	321, 230
Others	1, 272, 217	395, 849	184, 467	303, 753	322, 111	196, 278	250, 284	641, 912	652, 353	631, 038
Trust and deposit liabilities:										
Interagency	1, 236, 957	1, 057, 703	698, 196	232, 119	303, 476	264, 751	222, 981	277, 445	203, 661	115, 743
Others	442, 813	505, 557	177, 188	288, 685	380, 484	284, 547	450, 890	550, 324	864, 546	928, 681
Bonds, debentures, and notes payable:										
To Secretary of the Treasury	11, 672, 128	11, 945, 841	2, 788, 924	6, 069, 055	7, 458, 345	6, 380, 882	7, 523, 562	12, 121, 859	12, 866, 065	16, 172, 348
Other interagency	739, 304	767, 580	129, 715	505, 687	1, 034, 598	1, 568, 951	2, 054, 698	2, 431, 698	2, 237, 972	13, 307
Others	1, 559, 217	589, 253	903, 923	890, 372	791, 913	1, 407, 290	1, 271, 702	1, 182, 502	1, 052, 217	1, 880, 858
All other liabilities	2, 477, 787	1, 143, 647	825, 520	894, 528	743, 279	451, 590	499, 008	787, 185	2, 516, 470	1, 459, 324
Total liabilities	19, 968, 128	16, 628, 450	[2] 5, 738, 713	[2] 9, 214, 501	[3] 11,072,120	[3] 10,628,111	[3] 12,465,007	[4] 18,290,236	[4] 20,659,481	[4] 21, 522, 527

Capital										
United States interest:										
Interagency	444, 151	444, 422	190, 500	200, 500	200, 500	179, 500	179, 500	200, 500	172, 000	151, 000
Other	21, 451, 391	26, 665, 196	[2] 17,360,738	[2] 21,550,871	[3] 22,672,117	[3] 23,670,019	[3] 25,114,339	[4] 32,413,945	[4] 34,009,255	[4] 35, 010, 589
Total United States interest	21, 895, 542	27, 109, 618	17, 551, 238	21, 751, 371	22, 872, 617	23, 849, 519	25, 293, 839	32, 614, 445	34, 181, 255	35, 161, 589
Private interest	482, 056	268, 926	153, 846	172, 253	201, 341	315, 019	356, 937	414, 656	486, 221	567, 987
Total capital	22, 377, 598	27, 378, 544	17, 705, 085	21, 923, 624	23, 073, 959	24, 164, 537	25, 650, 776	33, 029, 101	34, 667, 477	35, 729, 576
Total liabilities and capital	42, 345, 726	44, 006, 994	23, 443, 798	31, 138, 124	34, 146, 079	34, 792, 648	38, 115, 784	51, 319, 337	55, 326, 957	57, 252, 103

[1] Adjusted to include loans made by the Secretary of the Treasury.

[2] Decrease from 1947 caused mainly by the following three exclusions: (1) Exclusion of the assets of the U. S. Maritime Commission and the War Shipping Administration (the latest reports available to the Treasury for these agencies relating to lend-lease and UNRRA activities are as of March 31, 1947, and the remainder of War Shipping Administration functions as of February 28, 1947) amounting to $11,367,847 thousand and decrease of $9,365,307 thousand by cancellation (Public Law 860, approved June 30, 1948) of Treasury loans to RFC for which no assets were acquired by the Treasury except right of future recoveries from nonlending net assets; (2) exclusion of the liabilities of the U. S. Maritime Commission and War Shipping Administration (see parenthetical statement in item (1)) amounting to $1,160,232 thousand and the decrease in RFC liabilities to the Treasury of $9,365,307 thousand referred to in item (1); and (3) with respect to the United States interest other than interagency, the exclusion of the proprietary interest in the U. S. Maritime Commission and War Shipping Administration (see parenthetical statement in item (1)) amounting to $10,207,553 thousand.)

[3] See footnote 2. Reorganization Plan No. 21, effective May 24, 1950, abolished the U. S. Maritime Commission, and transferred its functions into the Department of Commerce.

[4] Includes data on maritime activities.

TABLE 78.—*Balance sheets of Government corporations and certain other business-type activities as of June 30, 1955* [1]

[In millions of dollars. On basis of reports received from the corporations and activities]

Account	Grand total [2]	Corporations							
		Total corporations	Department of Agriculture		Department of Commerce	Department of the Interior	Department of Justice	Department of the Treasury	
			Commodity Credit Corporation	Federal Crop Insurance Corporation	Inland Waterways Corporation	Virgin Islands Corporation	Federal Prison Industries, Inc.	Federal Facilities Corporation [3]	Reconstruction Finance Corporation (in liquidation) [4]
ASSETS									
Cash on hand and in banks [5]	120.1	97.2	16.0	(*)	0.7	(*)		0.7	(*)
Cash with U. S. Treasury [5]	1,123.6	477.7	[6] 15.8	19.2	3.3	.1	5.5	31.7	58.9
Deposits with other Government corporations and agencies	1.3	1.0							
Loans receivable:									
Interagency	16,187.9	15.6	7.4						
Others, less reserves	18,926.9	9,706.2	[7] 1,844.7		8.2	(*)			158.8
Accounts and other receivables:									
Interagency	267.8	151.0	107.0			.1	2.9	.7	.1
Others, less reserves	2,153.9	660.2	561.5	6.9		.2	(*)	7.5	4.0
Commodities, supplies, and materials, less reserves	3,475.5	2,977.5	2,909.7			1.7	6.0	19.2	
Investments:									
Public debt securities of United States	3,108.0	2,752.5							
Obligations of Government corporations and agencies	156.2	5.0							1.0
Others, less reserves	3,429.5	44.0							40.0
Land, structures, and equipment, less reserves	7,821.3	2,484.8	145.9			4.2	6.1	24.9	(*)
Acquired security or collateral, less reserves	159.9	13.1							3.8
All other assets, less reserves	320.3	192.1	31.0		(*)	.4	(*)	20.7	
Total assets	57,252.1	19,577.8	5,639.2	26.1	12.2	6.6	20.5	105.4	266.7
LIABILITIES									
Accounts and other payables:									
Interagency	321.2	86.1	2.0	(*)	(*)	.1	.2	.1	(*)
Others	631.0	[8] 427.0	312.2	1.8	(*)	.2	1.1	8.9	.2
Trust and deposit liabilities:									
Interagency	115.7	3.0	.1	.1		(*)		.1	1.0
Others	928.7	905.1	16.3	(*)		(*)		(*)	.5

Bonds, debentures, and notes payable:									
U. S. Treasury	16,172.3	10,982.9	7,608.0						
Other interagency	13.3	10.6							
Others:									
Guaranteed by United States	40.9	[9] .3							
Not guaranteed by United States	1,840.0	1,840.0							
All other liabilities	1,459.3	1,263.1	[7] 1,007.4	7.2	.7	.1	(*)	.3	1.7
Total liabilities	21,522.5	15,518.1	8,945.9	9.1	.7	.5	1.4	9.4	3.4
CAPITAL									
United States interest:									
Capital stock	1,671.4	1,671.4	100.0	27.0	15.0				100.0
Paid-in surplus	811.2	811.2			12.3	[10] 6.0	4.8	[11] 96.0	
Expended appropriations	36,135.8	2,136.7		86.8		.8			
Earned surplus, or deficit (−)	−3,456.7	−1,127.5	−3,406.8	[12] −96.8	−15.8	−.6	14.3		163.2
Total United States interest	35,161.6	3,491.7	−3,306.8	17.0	11.5	6.1	19.2	96.0	263.2
Private interest:									
Capital stock	514.5	514.5							
Earned surplus	53.5	53.5							
Total private interest	568.0	568.0							
Total capital	35,729.6	4,059.7	−3,306.8	17.0	11.5	6.1	19.2	96.0	263.2
Total liabilities and capital	57,252.1	19,577.8	5,639.2	26.1	12.2	6.6	20.5	105.4	266.7
Contingent liabilities	3,410.5	2,988.4	234.4			.2			5.9
ANALYSIS OF INVESTMENT OF UNITED STATES									
Paid-in capital and expended appropriations	38,618.3	4,619.2	100.0	113.8	27.3	6.7	4.8	96.0	100.0
Treasury loans to Government corporations and agencies [13]	16,172.3	10,982.9	7,608.0						
Subtotal	54,790.7	15,602.1	7,708.0	113.8	27.3	6.7	4.8	96.0	100.0
Less total Treasury loans [14]	16,172.3								
Investment of the United States	38,618.3	15,602.1	7,708.0	113.8	27.3	6.7	4.8	96.0	100.0
Earned surplus, or deficit (−), United States share	−3,456.7	−1,127.5	−3,406.8	−96.8	−15.8	−.6	14.3		163.2
Book value of U. S. interest, including interagency items	35,161.6	14,474.6	4,301.2	17.0	11.5	6.1	19.2	96.0	263.2
Interagency items—net amounts due to, or from (−):									
Government corporations	−4.6		(*)				(*)	(*)	1.0
Government agencies reporting	4.6	4.6	−48.0				−.1		−.1
Government agencies not required to report	160.4	−76.5	−64.4	.1	(*)	(*)	−2.6	−.5	(*)
Interagency proprietary interests	[15] −151.0	−1.0							−1.0
Total interagency items, excluding Treasury loans to Government corporations and agencies	9.4	−72.9	−112.4	.1	(*)	(*)	−2.7	−.5	(*)
Book value of United States interest, after exclusion of interagency items	35 171.0	14,401.7	4,188.8	17.1	11.5	6.1	16.5	95.6	263.2

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 78.—*Balance sheets of Government corporations and certain other business-type activities as of June 30, 1955* [1]—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

Account	Corporations—Continued									
	Department of the Treasury—Continued			Export-Import Bank of Washington			Farm Credit Administration			
	Smaller War Plants Corporation (in liquidation) [16]	War Damage Corporation (in liquidation) [17]	World War II and production programs in liquidation [4]	Regular lending activities	Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended	RFC assets in liquidation [18]	Banks for cooperatives	Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation	Federal intermediate credit banks	Production credit corporations
ASSETS										
Cash on hand and in banks [5]			(*)	0.6		3.5	20.6		11.3	0.4
Cash with U. S. Treasury [5]	0.8		18.8	.1			1.3	2.0	.1	.1
Deposits with other Government corporations and agencies		1.0								
Loans receivable:										
Interagency									8.1	
Others, less reserves	.4		12.2	[19] 2,737.0	22.3	36.3	318.5	[20] 11.6	846.6	
Accounts and other receivables:										
Interagency			(*)	(*)			(*)		(*)	
Others, less reserves	.1		6.1	23.1	.1	(*)	3.2		6.4	.2
Commodities, supplies, and materials, less reserves				(*)						
Investments:										
Public debt securities of the United States							42.7		59.8	42.0
Obligations of Government corporations and agencies										
Others, less reserves			(*)			1.3				2.8
Land, structures, and equipment, less reserves			2.1	.1			.1			
Acquired security or collateral, less reserves	.2						1.1			
All other assets, less reserves			(*)	2.9			.3		.5	.2
Total assets	1.4	1.0	39.2	2,763.7	22.4	41.1	387.8	13.6	932.8	45.5
LIABILITIES										
Accounts and other payables:										
Interagency			.2	22.5	(*)	.4	1.6	(*)	.5	(*)
Others	(*)		.2	.1			.8	.1	4.5	.3
Trust and deposit liabilities:										
Interagency				(*)			(*)		(*)	(*)
Others	(*)		(*)	.7	(*)		(*)		1.2	(*)

Bonds, debentures, and notes payable:										
U. S. Treasury				1,271.0	21.8		8.1			
Other interagency						38.9			2.5	
Others:										
Guaranteed by United States								.3		
Not guaranteed by United States							123.3		810.8	
All other liabilities				[19] 102.4		.1	.4		1.1	
Total liabilities	(*)		.4	1,396.6	21.8	39.4	134.3	.4	820.5	.3
CAPITAL										
United States interest:										
Capital stock	38.2	1.0		1,000.0			150.0	(*)	60.0	31.5
Paid-in surplus			[21] 38.8			[22] 1.5			2.4	
Expended appropriations										
Earned surplus, or deficit (−)	−36.8			367.1	.6	.2	75.9	13.2	49.9	13.7
Total United States interest	1.4	1.0	38.8	1,367.1	.6	1.7	225.9	13.2	112.3	45.2
Private interest:										
Capital stock							18.3			
Earned surplus							9.3			
Total private interest							27.6			
Total capital	1.4	1.0	38.8	1,367.1	.6	1.7	253.5	13.2	112.3	45.2
Total liabilities and capital	1.4	1.0	39.2	2,763.7	22.4	41.1	387.8	13.6	932.8	45.5
Contingent liabilities	(*)			(*)						
ANALYSIS OF INVESTMENT OF UNITED STATES										
Paid-in capital and expended appropriations	38.2	1.0	38.8	1,000.0		1.5	150.0	(*)	62.4	31.5
Treasury loans to Government corporations and agencies [13]				1,271.0	21.8	38.9				
Subtotal	38.2	1.0	38.8	2,271.0	21.8	40.4	150.0	(*)	62.4	31.5
Less total Treasury loans [14]										
Investment of the United States	38.2	1.0	38.8	2,271.0	21.8	40.4	150.0	(*)	62.4	31.5
Earned surplus, or deficit (−), United States share	−36.8			367.1	.6	.2	75.9	13.2	49.9	13.7
Book value of U. S. interest, including interagency items	1.4	1.0	38.8	2,638.1	22.4	40.6	225.9	13.2	112.3	45.2
Interagency items—net amounts due to, or from (−):										
Government corporations		−1.0		(*)			8.1		−5.6	
Government agencies reporting				22.5	(*)	.4				
Government agencies not required to report			.1	(*)	(*)	(*)	1.6	(*)	.5	(*)
Interagency proprietary interests										
Total interagency items, excluding Treasury loans to Government corporations and agencies		−1.0	.1	22.5	(*)	.4	9.7	(*)	−5.1	(*)
Book value of United States interest, after exclusion of interagency items	1.4		38.9	2,660.6	22.4	41.0	235.6	13.2	107.2	45.2

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 78.—*Balance sheets of Government corporations and certain other business-type activities as of June 30, 1955* [1]—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

Account	Corporations—Continued								
	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	Housing and Home Finance Agency					Panama Canal Company [25]	Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation	Tennessee Valley Authority
		Federal National Mortgage Association		Home Loan Bank Board		Public Housing Administration [24]			
		Secondary market operations	Special assistance, and management and liquidating functions [23]	Federal home loan banks	Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation				
ASSETS									
Cash on hand and in banks [5]	1.0	(*)	0.3	36.6	0.1	0.2	5.1	(*)	0.1
Cash with U. S. Treasury [5]	1.9	84.0	1.2	14.6	1.3	24.8	32.7	.2	159.6
Deposits with other Government corporations and agencies									
Loans receivable:									
Interagency									
Others, less reserves	(*)	9.1	2,584.5	1,016.9		98.9			
Accounts and other receivables:									
Interagency	(*)		13.4	(*)	(*)		1.4		25.4
Others, less reserves	5.6	(*)	11.3	5.0	6.3	2.6	.9	(*)	8.9
Commodities, supplies, and materials, less reserves	.1				(*)		11.7		29.2
Investments:									
Public debt securities of United States	1,706.1			661.2	240.6				
Obligations of Government corporations and agencies			1.5	2.5					
Others, less reserves						(*)			
Land, structures, and equipment, less reserves	(*)		.2	(*)		64.3	421.6	3.1	1,812.1
Acquired security or collateral, less reserves	2.4		5.6						
All other assets, less reserves	(*)		(*)	.2	(*)	132.0	3.8	(*)	
Total assets	1,717.2	93.2	2,618.0	1,737.1	248.3	323.0	477.1	3.3	2,035.4
LIABILITIES									
Accounts and other payables:									
Interagency	.1	(*)	21.5		12.7	.3	19.2	.2	4.5
Others	1.8	(*)	7.7	5.8	(*)	22.1	9.5	.4	49.5
Trust and deposit liabilities:									
Interagency	.1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)		.3	(*)	1.2
Others	.1		29.2	855.7	(*)	(*)	1.0	(*)	.2

Bonds, debentures, and notes payable:									
U. S. Treasury			1,965.5			61.0		2.7	14.0
Other interagency									
Others:									
Guaranteed by United States									
Not guaranteed by United States			570.4	335.5					
All other liabilities	124.6	(*)	.5		10.0	2.5	3.4	(*)	.7
Total liabilities	126.6	(*)	2,594.8	1,197.0	22.8	85.9	33.5	3.3	70.1
CAPITAL									
United States interest:									
Capital stock	([26])	92.8			[27] 54.8	1.0			
Paid-in surplus						235.8	368.0		45.5
Expended appropriations						271.5			1,777.7
Earned surplus, or deficit (—)	[28] 1,590.5	(*)	23.3		[29] 170.7	−271.2	75.6		[30] 142.1
Total United States interest	1,590.5	92.8	23.3		225.6	237.1	443.6		1,965.3
Private interest:									
Capital stock		.3		495.9					
Earned surplus		(*)		44.2					
Total private interest		.3		540.1					
Total capital	1,590.5	93.1	23.3	540.1	225.6	237.1	443.6		1,965.3
Total liabilities and capital	1,717.2	93.2	2,618.0	1,737.1	248.3	323.0	477.1	3.3	2,035.4
Contingent liabilities			13.9			2,733.9			
ANALYSIS OF INVESTMENT OF UNITED STATES									
Paid-in capital and expended appropriations		92.8			54.8	508.3	368.0		1,823.2
Treasury loans to Government corporations and agencies [13]			1,965.5			61.0		2.7	14.0
Subtotal		92.8	1,965.5		54.8	569.3	368.0	2.7	1,837.2
Less total Treasury loans [14]									
Investment of the United States		92.8	1,965.5		54.8	569.3	368.0	2.7	1,837.2
Earned surplus, or deficit (—), United States share	1,590.5	(*)	23.3		170.7	—271.2	75.6		142.1
Book value of U. S. interest, including interagency items	1,590.5	92.8	1,988.8		225.6	298.1	443.6	2.7	1,979.3
Interagency items—net amounts due to, or from (—):									
Government corporations			(*)	—2.5	(*)				(*)
Government agencies reporting		(*)	19.6		.8	.3	9.0		.1
Government agencies not required to report	.2	(*)	—13.0	(*)	11.9	(*)	9.1	.2	—19.9
Interagency proprietary interests									
Total interagency items, excluding Treasury loans to Government corporations and agencies	.2	(*)	6.7	—2.5	12.7	.3	18.2	.2	—19.8
Book value of United States interest, after exclusion of interagency items	1,590.7	92.8	1,995.5	—2.5	238.3	298.4	461.8	2.9	1,959.5

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 78.—*Balance sheets of Government corporations and certain other business-type activities as of June 30, 1955* [1]—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

Account	Total certain other business-type activities [2]	Certain other business-type activities: Department of Agriculture			Department of the Army	Department of Commerce	Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	Department of the Interior [31]	Department of the Treasury	
		Farmers' Home Administration	Disaster loans, etc., revolving fund, Farmers' Home Administration	Rural Electrification Administration	Guaranteed loans (World War II)	Federal Maritime Board and Maritime Administration	Office of Education: Loans to students	Indian loans	Miscellaneous loans and certain other assets	Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended
ASSETS										
Cash on hand and in banks [5]	22.9	0.1	2.8	0.5		3.1				
Cash with U. S. Treasury [5]	645.9	15.5		5.3		265.0				0.1
Deposits with other Government corporations and agencies	.3									
Loans receivable:										
Interagency	16,172.3								[32] 16,172.3	
Others, less reserves	9,220.7	559.6	103.6	2,282.4	0.5		0.7	7.8	[33] 3,598.8	2.3
Accounts and other receivables:										
Interagency	116.8	(*)		(*)		4.8			109.7	
Others, less reserves	1,493.7	25.4	2.8	110.3		313.4	.2		[34] 1,000.0	(*)
Commodities, supplies, and materials, less reserves	498.0	(*)				44.2		(*)		
Investments:										
Public debt securities of United States	355.5	1.2				.3				
Obligations of Government corporations and agencies	151.2									
Others, less reserves	3,385.5								[35] 3,385.0	
Land, structures, and equipment, less reserves	5,336.5	.1		.5		4,807.4				
Acquired security or collateral, less reserves	146.8	.9	(*)							
All other assets, less reserves	128.2	.7	.1			1.9				
Total assets	37,674.3	603.7	109.4	2,399.1	.5	5,440.2	.9	7.9	24,265.8	2.4
LIABILITIES										
Accounts and other payables:										
Interagency	235.1			(*)		125.2				(*)
Others	204.0	(*)	.3	.5		162.7				
Trust and deposit liabilities:										
Interagency	112.8	.7		.2		.5	.2		109.7	
Others	23.6	1.1		(*)		2.3				

Bonds, debentures, and notes payable:										
U. S. Treasury	5,189.5	162.5		2,206.5						2.3
Other interagency	2.7									
Others:										
Guaranteed by United States	40.6									
Not guaranteed by United States										
All other liabilities	196.2	.1		.2		14.2				
Total liabilities	6,004.4	164.5	.3	2,207.5		304.9	.2		109.7	2.3
CAPITAL										
United States interest:										
Capital stock										
Paid-in surplus										
Expended appropriations	33,999.1	566.7	165.4	232.4	5.1	[36] 5,135.2	1.0	10.4	24,156.1	
Earned surplus, or deficit (−)	−2,329.2	−127.5	−56.3	−40.8	−4.6		−.2	−2.6		.1
Total United States interest	31,669.9	439.2	109.1	191.6	.5	5,135.2	.7	7.9	24,156.1	.1
Private interest:										
Capital stock										
Earned surplus										
Total private interest										
Total capital	31,669.9	439.2	109.1	191.6	.5	5,135.2	.7	7.9	24,156.1	.1
Total liabilities and capital	37,674.3	603.7	109.4	2,399.1	.5	5,440.2	.9	7.9	24,265.8	2.4
Contingent liabilities	422.1	95.4				2.2				1.8
ANALYSIS OF INVESTMENT OF UNITED STATES										
Paid-in capital and expended appropriations	33,999.1	566.7	165.4	232.4	5.1	5,135.2	1.0	10.4	24,156.1	
Treasury loans to Government corporations and agencies [13]	5,189.5	162.5		2,206.5						2.3
Subtotal	39,188.5	729.2	165.4	2,439.0	5.1	5,135.2	1.0	10.4	24,156.1	2.3
Less total Treasury loans [14]	16,172.3								16,172.3	
Investment of the United States	23,016.2	729.2	165.4	2,439.0	5.1	5,135.2	1.0	10.4	7,983.8	2.3
Earned surplus, or deficit (−), United States share	−2,329.2	−127.5	−56.3	−40.8	−4.6		−.2	−2.6		.1
Book value of U. S. interest, including interagency items	20,687.0	601.7	109.1	2,398.1	.5	5,135.2	.7	7.9	7,983.8	2.4
Interagency items—net amounts due to, or from (−):										
Government corporations	−4.6					.1			−54.7	
Government agencies reporting									−55.1	(*)
Government agencies not required to report	236.9	.7		.3		120.7	.2		109.7	
Interagency proprietary interests	−150.0									
Total interagency items, excluding Treasury loans to Government corporations and agencies	82.3	.7		.3		120.8	.2			(*)
Book value of United States interest, after exclusion of interagency items	20,769.3	602.3	109.1	2,398.4	.5	5,256.1	.9	7.9	7,983.8	2.4

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 78.—*Balance sheets of Government corporations and certain other business-type activities as of June 30, 1955* [1]—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

Account	Certain other business-type activities—Continued									
	Farm Credit Administration	Foreign Operations Administration [37]	General Services Administration		Housing and Home Finance Agency		Small Business Administration		Veterans' Administration [41]	Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended [42]
	Agricultural Marketing Act		Abaca fiber program [38]	Public Works Administration (in liquidation)	Federal Housing Administration	Office of the Administrator [39]	Lending operations	Liquidation of RFC disaster loans [40]		
ASSETS										
Cash on hand and in banks [5]	(*)	1.0	(*)	0.3		3.6	0.6		2.9	8.0
Cash with U. S. Treasury [5]		1.1	5.1		45.0	34.8	(*)	0.5	143.5	129.9
Deposits with other Government corporations and agencies										.3
Loans receivable:										
Interagency										
Others, less reserves	.1	1,691.6		84.5	54.9	226.3	22.5	10.4	430.6	144.0
Accounts and other receivables:										
Interagency			(*)		(*)	.7			(*)	1.4
Others, less reserves		1.3	.3	.8	4.3	8.7	.1	.1	12.3	13.6
Commodities, supplies, and materials, less reserves			4.7						3.0	446.1
Investments:										
Public debt securities of United States					353.9					
Obligations of Government corporations and agencies	150.0				1.2					
Others, less reserves					.5					
Land, structures, and equipment, less reserves			6.4	(*)	1.0	472.1		(*)	2.5	46.4
Acquired security or collateral, less reserves	(*)				127.7	(*)	(*)		18.1	(*)
All other assets, less reserves			(*)		.1	28.5	(*)	.1	(*)	96.9
Total assets	150.1	1,694.9	16.6	85.6	588.6	774.8	23.3	11.0	613.0	886.5
LIABILITIES										
Accounts and other payables:										
Interagency		40.8			4.5	1.3		.1	3.7	59.5
Others			1.1		8.3	4.1	(*)	.1	1.3	25.5
Trust and deposit liabilities:										
Interagency					1.2				.2	(*)
Others					11.9	1.4	.1	.1	6.5	.2
Bonds, debentures, and notes payable:										
U. S. Treasury		1,209.0				129.5		11.3	488.2	980.2
Other interagency					2.7					
Others:										
Guaranteed by United States					40.6					
Not guaranteed by United States										

All other liabilities	(*)			(*)	150.5	1.3	(*)	(*)	.2	29.5
Total liabilities	(*)	1,249.7	1.1	(*)	219.8	137.7	.2	11.5	500.1	1,094.9
CAPITAL										
United States interest:										
Capital stock										
Paid-in surplus										
Expended appropriations	464.2	487.3	[22] 17.4	1,672.5	20.3	936.5	27.4		98.2	3.0
Earned surplus, or deficit (−)	−314.1	−42.2	−1.8	−1,586.8	348.5	−299.4	−4.3	−.5	14.8	−211.5
Total United States interest	150.1	445.2	15.5	85.6	368.8	637.1	23.1	−.5	113.0	−208.4
Private interest:										
Capital stock										
Earned surplus										
Total private interest										
Total capital	150.1	445.2	15.5	85.6	368.8	637.1	23.1	−.5	113.0	−208.4
Total liabilities and capital	150.1	1,694.9	16.6	85.6	588.6	774.8	23.3	11.0	613.0	886.5
Contingent liabilities							15.2			307.5
ANALYSIS OF INVESTMENT OF UNITED STATES										
Paid-in capital and expended appropriations	464.2	487.3	17.4	1,672.5	20.3	936.5	27.4		98.2	3.0
Treasury loans to Government corporations and agencies [13]		1,209.0				129.5		11.3	488.2	980.2
Subtotal	464.2	1,696.3	17.4	1,672.5	20.3	1,066.0	27.4	11.3	586.3	983.3
Less total Treasury loans [14]										
Investment of the United States	464.2	1,696.3	17.4	1,672.5	20.3	1,066.0	27.4	11.3	586.3	983.3
Earned surplus, or deficit (−), United States share	−314.1	−42.2	−1.8	−1,586.8	348.5	−299.4	−4.3	−.5	14.8	−211.5
Book value of U. S. interest, including interagency items	150.1	1,654.2	15.5	85.6	368.8	766.6	23.1	10.8	601.1	771.8
Interagency items—net amounts due to, or from (−):										
Government corporations					1.9					48.0
Government agencies reporting		40.8				1.2		.1	3.7	9.3
Government agencies not required to report			(*)		5.4	−.6			.2	.5
Interagency proprietary interests	−150.0									
Total interagency items, excluding Treasury loans to Government corporations and agencies	−150.0	40.8	(*)		7.2	.6		.1	3.8	57.8
Book value of United States interest, after exclusion of interagency items	.1	1,694.9	15.5	85.6	376.1	767.2	23.1	10.9	605.0	829.6

Footnotes at end of table.

FOOTNOTES FOR TABLE 78.

*Less than $50,000.

[1] For quarterly statements see the *Treasury Bulletin*.

[2] Certain figures in this column will not agree with the corresponding figures shown in the October 1955 *Treasury Bulletin* because the figures of the Department of Commerce, Federal Maritime Board, and Maritime Administration are shown in the *Treasury Bulletin* on a preliminary basis.

[3] This Corporation was organized in accordance with Executive Order No. 10539, dated June 22, 1954, which authorized and directed the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be organized a corporation under the authority of and subject to the provisions of Section 10 of the Rubber Act of 1948, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1929). By Executive Order No. 10539, the President transferred the synthetic rubber and tin programs from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to this Corporation, effective at the close of business June 30, 1954. Any funds surplus to the needs of this Corporation shall be paid into miscellaneous receipts of the U. S. Treasury.

[4] Effective July 1, 1954, the Secretary of the Treasury became responsible for the liquidation of all lending functions and of World War II and production programs of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, after giving effect to transfers to other agencies by Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1954.

[5] Excludes unexpended balances of appropriated funds.

[6] Includes dollar value of foreign currency on deposit for account of the Secretary of the Treasury.

[7] Includes guaranteed loans and certificates of interest aggregating $986.6 million which are held by lending agencies.

[8] Includes matured interest amounting to $.1 million for which cash has been deposited with the Treasurer of the United States.

[9] Represents matured obligations for which cash has been deposited with the Treasurer of the United States.

[10] Includes $5.0 million advanced from a revolving fund which has been established by appropriations.

[11] Represents equity of the U. S. Treasury in this Corporation.

[12] Includes deficit resulting from administrative expenses amounting to $89.1 million.

[13] Shown above as a liability of each Government corporation or other business-type activity.

[14] Shown as "Loans receivable" of the U. S. Treasury, under "Certain other business-type activities."

[15] Represents Agricultural Marketing Act revolving fund and Reconstruction Finance Corporation proprietary interests in Government corporations.

[16] Since June 30, 1954, this Corporation, which was transferred for liquidation to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation on January 28, 1946, has been in liquidation under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

[17] The capital stock of this Corporation is held by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

[18] Pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1954, effective at the close of business June 30, 1954, these foreign loans and other assets and liabilities were transferred from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the Export-Import Bank of Washington.

[19] Includes $98.1 million guaranteed loans held by lending agencies.

[20] Represents notes acquired from the sale of certain assets to the Federal land banks.

[21] Represents equity of the U. S. Treasury in these programs.

[22] Represents net investment of the U. S. Government transferred from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

[23] Includes the equity of the U. S. Government in the Defense Homes Corporation, and other assets and liabilities which were transferred from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1954, effective at the close of business June 30, 1954.

[24] Represents activities under the U. S. Housing Act, as amended.

[25] The balance sheet is subject to change pending establishment of a complete plant inventory and appraisal of net assets transferred from the Panama Canal to the Company.

[26] The final repayment of capital stock was covered into miscellaneous receipts of the U. S. Treasury on August 31, 1948.

[27] Adjusted to give effect to provision for retirement of capital stock of $11.9 million, which was retired in July 1955.

[28] The surplus is not available by law for dividend distribution and is considered by the Corporation as a reserve for future deposit insurance losses and related expenses with respect to insured banks.

[29] The surplus is considered by the Corporation as available for future insurance losses and related expenses with respect to insured institutions.

[30] Consists of net income from power operations of $301.4 million and net expense of nonincome-producing programs of $159.3 million.

[31] All functions of the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration, formerly included under this heading, ceased as of the close of business on February 15, 1955, in accordance with the act approved August 15, 1953 (67 Stat. 584). Liquidation of any assets remaining after that date has been carried on by various other agencies of the U. S. Government.

[32] Represents obligations of Government corporations and other business-type activities as shown under "Bonds, debentures, and notes payable—U. S. Treasury."

[33] Includes $3,567.3 million loan to the United Kingdom. Partial repayments aggregating $182.7 million were made on December 31 of the years 1951, 1952, 1953, and 1954.

[34] Includes $1,000 million due under the agreement with Germany signed February 27, 1953.

[35] Represents paid subscriptions to the International Monetary Fund and Bank.

[36] Represents expended appropriations and excess of income or expense. Figures representing each of the two amounts are not available at this time.

[37] Consists of the guaranty program and the loan program. The International Cooperation Administration was established in the Department of State by Executive Order No. 10610, dated May 9, 1955, effective at the close of June 30, 1955, as successor to this Administration.

[38] By Executive Order No. 10539, dated June 22, 1954, the President transferred this program from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, effective at the close of business on June 30, 1954.

[39] Consists of housing loans for educational institutions, public facility loans, revolving fund (liquidating programs), and urban renewal fund.

[40] Pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1954, effective at the close of business June 30, 1954, these disaster loans and other assets and liabilities were transferred from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the Small Business Administration.

[41] Consists of guaranteed loans to veterans, veterans' canteen service, and veterans' direct loan program.

[42] Consists of Defense Production activities of the Atomic Energy Commission, General Services Administration, and Departments of Agriculture, the Air Force, the Army, Commerce, the Interior, the Navy, and the Treasury.

TABLE 79.—*Income and expense of Government corporations and certain other business-type activities, fiscal year 1955* [1]

[In thousands of dollars. On basis of reports received from the corporations and activities

Account	Grand total	Corporations							
		Total corporations	Department of Agriculture		Department of Commerce	Department of the Interior	Department of Justice	Department of the Treasury [2]	
			Commodity Credit Corporation	Federal Crop Insurance Corporation	Inland Waterways Corporation	Virgin Islands Corporation	Federal Prison Industries, Inc.	Federal Facilities Corporation [3]	Reconstruction Finance Corporation (in liquidation) [4]
Income:									
Sale of commodities and supplies	2,201,366	1,773,454	1,319,433			1,339	20,362	385,411	
Sale of services	259,985	240,195				546			
Rents and royalties	51,070	7,212				59			
Interest and dividends:									
Interest on loans	709,891	258,958	8,328		321				9,193
Interest on public debt securities	67,661	59,820							
Interest, other	32,734	4,201	3,574	109					
Dividends	127,758	479							479
Guaranty and insurance premiums	246,221	109,757		22,652					553
Other income:									
Gains on sale of fixed assets	154,746	154,735	8					154,723	
Gains on sale of investments	432	432							
Gains on sale of acquired security or collateral	17,612	673							
Other	66,349	55,944	31,795	780	23	167	154	16,174	1,440
Total income	3,935,826	2,665,861	1,363,139	23,541	344	2,111	20,516	556,308	11,665
Expense:									
Cost of commodities and supplies sold	2,960,733	2,518,608	2,173,427			1,353	16,847	288,832	
Direct operating costs	258,733	200,604				643	416	23,327	
Interest expense:									
On borrowings from the U. S. Treasury	241,263	144,240	[5] 59,788			[6] 60			20
Other	36,626	36,626							
Administrative expenses	160,841	69,349	24,441	5,998	12	126	351	1,808	2,097
Depreciation (not included in cost of sales or direct operating costs)	31,552	28,600	289			235		22,050	
Grants, subsidies, and contributions:									
Direct	223,134	66,778	185						
Indirect									

Guaranty and insurance losses	28, 136	28, 136		28, 136					
Other expenses	129, 385	70, 677	33, 135	5	3		688	3, 140	133
Losses and charge-offs:									
Loans charged off	11, 404	1, 720	1, 087						
Other assets charged off	11, 463	822	657	69		7		9	
Losses on sale of fixed assets	165, 750	2, 951				26		32	
Losses on sale of investments	15	15							
Losses on sale of acquired security or collateral	9, 035	—5							
Direct charges to operating reserves									
Other	17, 414	2, 532			2				79
Total expense	4, 285, 483	3, 171, 652	2, 293, 009	34, 208	17	2, 450	18, 302	339, 198	2, 328
Net income, or loss (—), before adjustment of valuation and operating reserves	—349, 657	—505, 790	—929, 870	—10, 667	327	—339	2, 214	217, 110	9, 337
Adjustments of valuation and operating reserves:									
Reserve for losses on loans	—222, 005	—192, 218	—196, 437						2, 731
Reserve for losses on acquired security or collateral	—27, 326	—613							
Reserve for losses on fixed assets	8, 017	1, 429							
Reserve for losses on commodities and supplies	—1, 153, 155	—1, 153, 155	—1, 153, 155						
Operating reserves	68, 999	549			215				
Other reserves	—30, 627	—35, 218	—34, 997	—158	9	—2			150
Net adjustment of valuation and operating reserves	—1, 356, 097	—1, 379, 226	—1, 384, 589	—158	224	—2			2, 880
Net income, or loss (—)	—1, 705, 755	—1, 885, 017	—2, 314, 459	—10, 826	551	—342	2, 214	217, 110	12, 217
Changes in unreserved earned surplus or deficit:									
Unreserved earned surplus, or deficit (—), June 30, 1954	[r]—3,784,320	[r]—839, 191	—1, 092, 306	—85, 970	—16, 390	—615	13, 373	(7)	250, 000
Net income, or loss (—), for the fiscal year 1955	—1, 729, 808	—2, 104, 920	—2, 314, 459	—10, 826	551	—342	2, 214		12, 217
Transfers to surplus reserves	—183, 403	—183, 403							
Transfers from surplus reserves	61, 728	36, 728							1, 000
Distribution of profits:									
Treasurer's account—deposit of earnings	—448, 615	—37							
Dividends	—137, 411	—137, 411					—1, 250		—100, 000
Other	—81, 251	—73, 828							
Prior year adjustments	672, 400	608				343			
Unreserved earned surplus, or deficit (—), June 30, 1955	—5, 630, 679	—3, 301, 454	—3, 406, 765	—96, 796	—15, 838	—613	14, 337		163, 217

Footnotes at end of following table.

TABLE 79.—*Income and expense of Government corporations and certain other business-type activities, fiscal year 1955* [1]—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Account	Corporations—Continued								
	Department of the Treasury—Continued [2]		Export-Import Bank of Washington			Farm Credit Administration			
	Smaller War Plants Corporation (in liquidation) [3]	World War II and production programs in liquidation [4]	Regular lending activities	Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended	RFC assets in liquidation [9]	Banks for cooperatives	Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation	Federal intermediate credit banks	Production credit corporations
Income:									
Sale of commodities and supplies									
Sale of services									
Rents and royalties	47	526							
Interest and dividends:									
Interest on loans	32	545	85,760	917	1,024	12,382	684	15,423	
Interest on public debt securities						1,058		1,461	1,046
Interest, other	10					(*)		12	
Dividends									
Guaranty and insurance premiums									
Other income:									
Gains on sale of fixed assets			(*)						
Gains on sale of investments						(*)		37	1
Gains on sale of acquired security or collateral						7	656		
Other	88	2,977	3		31	68	(*)	32	102
Total income	177	4,049	85,764	917	1,055	13,516	1,339	16,965	1,149
Expense:									
Cost of commodities and supplies sold									
Direct operating costs									
Interest expense:									
On borrowings from the U. S. Treasury			25,523	457	809				
Other						3,149	7	11,514	
Administrative expenses	19	199	1,132	5	(*)	2,231	573	1,708	1,493
Depreciation (not included in cost of sales or direct operating costs)			9			1			
Grants, subsidies, and contributions:									
Direct									
Indirect									

Guaranty and insurance losses									
Other expenses	10	187	9		(*)		38	398	222
Losses and charge-offs:									
Loans charged off						161	4		
Other assets charged off	(*)					50		3	
Losses on sale of fixed assets									
Losses on sale of investments						(*)		1	3
Losses on sale of acquired security or collateral									
Direct charges to operating reserves									
Other		2, 066							
Total expense	30	2, 451	26, 673	462	809	5, 592	623	13, 623	1, 718
Net income, or loss (−), before adjustment of valuation and operating reserves	147	1, 598	59, 090	455	246	7, 924	717	3, 342	−569
Adjustments of valuation and operating reserves:									
Reserve for losses on loans	−26					550		2	
Reserve for losses on acquired security or collateral						−99			
Reserve for losses on fixed assets		1, 427						1	1
Reserve for losses on commodities and supplies									
Operating reserves									
Other reserves		−232				2			
Net adjustment of valuation and operating reserves	−26	1, 195				452		3	1
Net income, or loss (−)	122	2, 793	59, 090	455	246	8, 376	717	3, 344	−569
Changes in unreserved earned surplus or deficit:									
Unreserved earned surplus, or deficit (−), June 30, 1954	−36, 909	(7)		145		49, 996	16, 506	30, 060	14, 271
Net income, or loss (−), for the fiscal year 1955	122		59, 090	455	246	8, 376	717	3, 344	−569
Transfers to surplus reserves			−36, 590			−2, 094		−1, 500	
Transfers from surplus reserves									
Distribution of profits:									
Treasurer's account—deposit of earnings					−37				
Dividends			−22, 500				−4, 000		
Other						−1, 553		−461	
Prior year adjustments									
Unreserved earned surplus, or deficit (−), June 30, 1955	−36, 788			600	208	54, 725	13, 223	31, 444	13, 703

Footnotes at end of following table.

TABLE 79.—*Income and expense of Government corporations and certain other business-type activities, fiscal year 1955* [1]—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Account	Corporations—Continued								
	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	Housing and Home Finance Agency					Panama Canal Company [12]	Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation	Tennessee Valley Authority
		Federal National Mortgage Association		Home Loan Bank Board		Public Housing Administration [11]			
		Secondary market operations	Special assistance, and management and liquidating functions [10]	Federal home loan banks	Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation				
Income:									
Sale of commodities and supplies							26, 660		20, 249
Sale of services							54, 781		184, 868
Rents and royalties						3, 533	2, 407		639
Interest and dividends:									
Interest on loans	6	49	101, 234	19, 296		3, 765			
Interest on public debt securities	37, 703			13, 174	5, 377				
Interest, other	20		440	14					22
Dividends									
Guaranty and insurance premiums	64, 657	65	2, 754		19, 075				
Other income:									
Gains on sale of fixed assets				4	1				
Gains on sale of investments				194	200				
Gains on sale of acquired security or collateral	10								
Other	372		24	114	(*)	437	560		601
Total income	102, 768	114	104, 452	32, 797	24, 653	7, 736	84, 409		206, 378
Expense:									
Cost of commodities and supplies sold							22, 366		15, 783
Direct operating costs		18	2, 809			677	36, 092		136, 622
Interest expense:									
On borrowings from the U. S. Treasury			45, 718		[13] 757	1, 639	[14] 9, 044	25	398
Other			6, 377	15, 579					
Administrative expenses	8, 295	59	3, 283	1, 917	459	7, 413	3, 507	202	2, 020
Depreciation (not included in cost of sales or direct operating costs)			32		7	2, 171			3, 805
Grants, subsidies, and contributions:									
Direct						66, 593			
Indirect									

Guaranty and insurance losses					(*)				
Other expenses	59	5	11, 595	547	323	777	12, 819		6, 584
Losses and charge-offs:									
Loans charged off	468								
Other assets charged off			26						
Losses on sale of fixed assets						2, 893			
Losses on sale of investments				11					
Losses on sale of acquired security or collateral	−5								
Direct charges to operating reserves									
Other	39					574		[15] −227	
Total expense	8, 855	82	69, 842	18, 053	1, 547	82, 737	83, 827		165, 213
Net income, or loss (−), before adjustment of valuation and operating reserves	93, 913	32	34, 610	14, 744	23, 106	−75, 002	581		[16] 41, 165
Adjustments of valuation and operating reserves:									
Reserve for losses on loans	471	−5				497			
Reserve for losses on acquired security or collateral	−514								
Reserve for losses on fixed assets									
Reserve for losses on commodities and supplies									
Operating reserves	−21					355			
Other reserves					(*)	11			
Net adjustment of valuation and operating reserves	−64	−5			(*)	863			
Net income, or loss (−)	93, 849	27	34, 610	14, 744	23, 106	−74, 138	581		[16] 41, 165
Changes in unreserved earned surplus or deficit:									
Unreserved earned surplus, or deficit (−), June 30, 1954			24, 757	15, 495		−197, 610	75, 033		100, 972
Net income, or loss (−), for the fiscal year 1955	93, 849	27	34, 610	14, 744	23, 106	−74, 138	581		[16] 41, 165
Transfers to surplus reserves	−93, 849		−23, 279	−2, 985	−23, 106				
Transfers from surplus reserves			35, 728						
Distribution of profits:									
Treasurer's account—deposit of earnings									
Dividends		−19		−9, 641					
Other			[17] −71, 820	6					
Prior year adjustments				−227		501	−10		
Unreserved earned surplus, or deficit (−), June 30, 1955		8	−5	17, 392		−271, 247	75, 604		142, 137

Footnotes at end of following table.

TABLE 79.—*Income and expense of Government corporations and certain other business-type activities, fiscal year 1955* [1]—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Account	Total certain other business-type activities	Certain other business-type activities: Department of Agriculture: Farmers' Home Administration	Department of Agriculture: Disaster loans, etc., revolving fund, Farmers' Home Administration	Department of Agriculture: Rural Electrification Administration	Department of the Army: Guaranteed loans (World War II)	Department of Commerce: Federal Maritime Board and Maritime Administration	Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: Office of Education: Loans to students	Department of the Interior [18]: Indian loans	Department of the Treasury: Miscellaneous loans and certain other assets	Department of the Treasury: Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended
Income:										
Sale of commodities and supplies	427, 912									
Sale of services	19, 790					17, 419				
Rents and royalties	43, 858	22	1			5, 657				
Interest and dividends:										
Interest on loans	450, 933	27, 963	3, 829	44, 513			16	126	303, 344	114
Interest on public debt securities	7, 842	25								
Interest, other	28, 533	26	2			10, 954			9, 380	
Dividends	127, 279								127, 277	
Guaranty and insurance premiums	136, 464	935				89				16
Other income:										
Gains on sale of fixed assets	11									
Gains on sale of investments										
Gains on sale of acquired security or collateral	16, 939	68	(*)							
Other	10, 404	26	2	1		2, 324				
Total income	1, 269, 965	29, 065	3, 834	44, 513		36, 444	16	126	440, 000	130
Expense:										
Cost of commodities and supplies sold	442, 126									
Direct operating costs	58, 129					24, 603				
Interest expense:										
On borrowings from the U. S. Treasury	97, 023	3, 923		42, 547						48
Other										
Administrative expenses	91, 492	24, 423	4, 416	7, 336		6, 250				48
Depreciation (not included in cost of sales or direct operating costs)	2, 952									
Grants, subsidies, and contributions:										
Direct	156, 356	29	−9, 751			130, 126				
Indirect										

Guaranty and insurance losses										
Other expenses	58,708	28	4			6,452				
Losses and charge-offs:										
Loans charged off	9,684	9,326	74				3			
Other assets charged off	10,642	5,813	29	41						
Losses on sale of fixed assets	162,799					50,201				
Losses on sale of investments										
Losses on sale of acquired security or collateral	9,040	40	(*)							
Direct charges to operating reserves										
Other	14,882					14,662				
Total expense	1,113,831	43,581	−5,228	49,924		232,294	3			95
Net income, or loss (−), before adjustment of valuation and operating reserves	156,133	−14,515	9,062	−5,411		−195,850	13	126	440,000	35
Adjustments of valuation and operating reserves:										
Reserve for losses on loans	−29,787	847	−1,783	−374	−4,604			−1,035		
Reserve for losses on acquired security or collateral	−26,713									
Reserve for losses on fixed assets	6,588									
Reserve for losses on commodities and supplies										
Operating reserves	68,450									
Other reserves	4,591	2,310	−147							
Net adjustment of valuation and operating reserves	23,129	3,157	−1,929	−374	−4,604			−1,035		
Net income, or loss (−)	179,262	−11,358	7,133	−5,785	−4,604	−195,850	13	−909	440,000	35
Changes in unreserved earned surplus or deficit:										
Unreserved earned surplus, or deficit (−), June 30, 1954	r −2,945,129	−116,142	−63,399	−35,061		(19)	−235	−1,641		29
Net income, or loss (−), for the fiscal year 1955	375,112	−11,358	7,133	−5,785	−4,604		13	−909	440,000	35
Transfers to surplus reserves										
Transfers from surplus reserves	25,000									
Distribution of profits:										
Treasurer's account—deposit of earnings	−448,578						−16	(*)	−440,000	
Dividends										
Other	−7,423									
Prior year adjustments	671,793									
Unreserved earned surplus, or deficit (−), June 30, 1955	−2,329,224	−127,501	−56,267	−40,846	−4,604		−238	−2,550		64

Footnotes at end of following table.

TABLE 79.—*Income and expense of Government corporations and certain other business-type activities, fiscal year 1955*[1]—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Account	Certain other business-type activities—Continued									
	Farm Credit Administration	Foreign Operations Administration [20]	General Services Administration		Housing and Home Finance Agency		Small Business Administration		Veterans' Administration [24]	Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended [25]
	Agricultural Marketing Act		Abaca fiber program [21]	Public Works Administration (in liquidation)	Federal Housing Administration	Office of the Administrator [22]	Lending operations	Liquidation of RFC disaster loans [23]		
Income:										
Sale of commodities and supplies			3,136						25,902	398,874
Sale of services									2,370	
Rents and royalties						34,460			257	3,461
Interest and dividends:										
Interest on loans	4	36,692		2,122	21	6,513	690	401	16,320	8,263
Interest on public debt securities					7,817					
Interest, other				13	4,502	22			16	3,617
Dividends					2					
Guaranty and insurance premiums		313			131,004					4,107
Other income:										
Gains on sale of fixed assets									11	
Gains on sale of investments										
Gains on sale of acquired security or collateral									16,871	
Other	(*)	3,377	1		33	521	163	3	115	3,840
Total income	4	40,381	3,137	2,136	143,379	41,516	853	404	61,862	422,163
Expense:										
Cost of commodities and supplies sold			4,073						19,945	418,108
Direct operating costs			242			15,740			7,562	9,981
Interest expense:										
On borrowings from the U. S. Treasury		22,682				2,284	[26] 276	249	6,988	18,025
Other										
Administrative expenses			116		35,926	4,257	2,621	623	1,148	4,328
Depreciation (not included in cost of sales or direct operating costs)					154				484	2,313
Grants, subsidies, and contributions:										
Direct						35,953				
Indirect										

Guaranty and insurance losses										
Other expenses		3, 168	67		15	978	(*)	(*)	16, 343	31, 653
Losses and charge-offs:										
Loans charged off						19				262
Other assets charged off	3, 475		237			1, 038		11		−1
Losses on sale of fixed assets				114	9	112, 168				307
Losses on sale of investments										
Losses on sale of acquired security or collateral	(*)				8, 988				11	
Direct charges to operating reserves										
Other			216						4	
Total expense	3, 475	25, 850	4, 950	114	45, 092	172, 437	2, 897	883	52, 486	484, 977
Net income, or loss (−), before adjustment of valuation and operating reserves	−3, 471	14, 531	−1, 813	2, 021	98, 287	−130, 921	−2, 044	−479	9, 376	−62, 814
Adjustments of valuation and operating reserves:										
Reserve for losses on loans					−525	−261	−707	−7		−21, 337
Reserve for losses on acquired security or collateral					−26, 711			−2		
Reserve for losses on fixed assets						2, 646				3, 942
Reserve for losses on commodities and supplies										
Operating reserves					71, 514	84				−3, 148
Other reserves	3, 475					−18			−1, 150	121
Net adjustment of valuation and operating reserves	3, 475				44, 277	2, 450	−707	−9	−1, 150	−20, 422
Net income, or loss (−)	4	14, 531	−1, 813	2, 021	142, 564	−128, 471	−2, 751	−488	8, 226	−83, 236
Changes in unreserved earned surplus or deficit:										
Unreserved earned surplus, or deficit (−), June 30, 1954	−314, 113	r −50, 455		−1, 586, 539	211, 067	−867, 731	r −1, 559		r 6, 551	r −125, 902
Net income, or loss (−), for the fiscal year 1955	4	14, 531	−1, 813	2, 021	142, 564	−128, 471	−2, 751	−488	8, 226	−83, 236
Transfers to surplus reserves										
Transfers from surplus reserves						25, 000				
Distribution of profits:										
Treasurer's account—deposit of earnings		−6, 243		−2, 318						
Dividends										
Other			5		−5, 110					−2, 318
Prior year adjustments			−24			671, 840			5	−28
Unreserved earned surplus, or deficit (−), June 30, 1955	−314, 109	−42, 167	−1, 832	−1, 586, 835	348, 522	−299, 361	−4, 310	−488	14, 781	−211, 483

Footnotes at end of following table.

TABLE 80.—*Source and application of funds of Government corporations and certain other business-type activities, fiscal year 1955* [1]

[In thousands of dollars. On basis of reports received from the corporations and activities]

Account	Grand total	Corporations								
		Total corporations	Department of Agriculture		Department of Commerce	Department of the Interior	Department of Justice	Department of the Treasury [2]	
			Commodity Credit Corporation	Federal Crop Insurance Corporation	Inland Waterways Corporation	Virgin Islands Corporation	Federal Prison Industries, Inc.	Federal Facilities Corporation [3]	Reconstruction Finance Corporation (in liquidation) [4]
Funds applied:									
To acquisition of assets:									
Loans made	14,201,881	7,047,523	2,420,634			10			10,317
Purchase of investments:									
Public debt securities of U. S.	1,851,623	1,713,434							
Other securities	1,669	423							28
Purchase, construction, or improvement of fixed assets	312,837	264,298	27,443			469	273	4,329	
Cost of acquiring collateral on defaulted loans	94,753	76							
Other	1,310,412	1,270,621	[27] 1,235,321					20,331	
Total acquisition of assets	17,773,175	10,296,375	3,683,398			480	273	24,660	10,345
To expenses (excluding depreciation and other charges not requiring funds)	1,895,231	963,008	118,402	34,208	17	2,364	18,081	260,466	2,250
To retirement of borrowings and capital, and distribution of surplus:									
Repayment of borrowings:									
To U. S. Treasury:									
By cash	2,893,560	2,639,968	[28] 1,386,000						6,682
By cancellation of notes	5,001								
To other Government corporations and agencies	76,156	68,504							
To the public	1,696,474	1,615,200							
Repayment of capital and surplus:									
To U. S. Treasury	528,220	350,666		1				265,157	
To others	13,410	11,479							

Treasurer's account-deposit of earnings	567, 215	124, 880						124, 843	
Dividends	178, 914	171, 699					1, 250		134, 288
Other distribution of surplus	74, 079	74, 055							
Total retirement of borrowings and capital, and distribution of surplus	6, 033, 029	5, 056, 452	1, 386, 000	1			1, 250	390, 000	140, 970
To increase in working capital and deferred items	1, 797, 132	1, 564, 120	1, 470, 469		746		912		
Other funds applied	36, 483	19, 101							
Total funds applied	27, 535, 050	17, 899, 056	6, 658, 269	34, 209	763	2, 844	20, 516	675, 126	153, 564
Funds provided:									
By realization of assets:									
Repayment of loans:									
By cash	8, 113, 501	4, 620, 106	550, 527		419	22			31, 941
By cancellation of corporation notes	5, 001								
Sale or collection of investments:									
Public debt securities of U. S	1, 659, 846	1, 614, 246							
Capital of Government corporations									
Other securities	19, 935	19, 919							18, 151
Sale of fixed assets	369, 503	315, 077	8			92		264, 181	
Sale of acquired security or collateral	15, 523	3, 042							
Other	1, 269, 633	1, 252, 404	[29] 1, 249, 860			3			2, 498
Total realization of assets	11, 452, 943	7, 824, 795	1, 800, 395		419	116		264, 181	52, 589
By income	2, 575, 495	1, 290, 339	43, 874	23, 541	344	2, 111	20, 516	401, 585	14, 545
By borrowings, capital and surplus subscriptions, and appropriations:									
Borrowings:									
From U. S. Treasury	6, 331, 162	5, 577, 902	[28] 4, 814, 000						
From other Government corporations and agencies	69, 301	58, 954							
From the public	2, 525, 025	2, 483, 604							
Capital and surplus subscriptions:									
By U. S. Treasury	93, 820	93, 820							
By others	89, 744	87, 641							
Cancellation of notes to U. S. Treasury	5, 001								
General fund appropriations—expended	3, 918, 048	203, 142		5, 074		510			
Other	5								
Total borrowings, capital and surplus subscriptions, and appropriations	13, 032, 107	8, 505, 062	4, 814, 000	5, 074		510			
By decrease in working capital and deferred items	428, 574	250, 768		5, 594		107		9, 359	86, 430
Other funds provided	45, 931	28, 091							
Total funds provided	27, 535, 050	17, 899, 056	6, 658, 269	34, 209	763	2, 844	20, 516	675, 126	153, 564

Footnotes at end of table.

356812—56——38

TABLE 80.—*Source and application of funds of Government corporations and certain other business-type activities, fiscal year 1955* [1]—Con.

[In thousands of dollars]

Account	Corporations—Continued								
	Department of the Treasury—Continued [2]		Export-Import Bank of Washington			Farm Credit Administration			
	Smaller War Plants Corporation (in liquidation) [8]	World War II and production programs in liquidation [4]	Regular lending activities	Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended	RFC assets in liquidation [9]	Banks for cooperatives	Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation	Federal intermediate credit banks	Production credit corporations
Funds applied:									
To acquisition of assets:									
Loans made			273, 480	9, 496		500, 068	28	1, 919, 685	
Purchase of investments:									
Public debt securities of U. S.						8, 321		123, 607	654
Other securities						175			220
Purchase, construction, or improvement of fixed assets			18						
Cost of acquiring collateral on defaulted loans						46	30		
Other							11, 600		
Total acquisition of assets			273, 498	9, 496		508, 610	11, 658	2, 043, 292	874
To expenses (excluding depreciation and other charges not requiring funds)	30	668	26, 664	462	809	5, 380	622	13, 619	1, 715
To retirement of borrowings and capital, and distribution of surplus:									
Repayment of borrowings:									
To U. S. Treasury:									
By cash			226, 500	823	3, 109				
By cancellation of notes									
To other Government corporations and agencies						68, 504			
To the public						172, 345	50	1, 114, 695	
Repayment of capital and surplus:									
To U. S. Treasury		177			146			1, 400	260
To others						10, 613			

Treasurer's account-deposit of earnings					37				
Dividends			22, 500				4, 000		
Other distribution of surplus						1, 553		461	
Total retirement of borrowings and capital, and distribution of surplus		177	249, 000	823	3, 292	253, 015	4, 050	1, 116, 556	260
To increase in working capital and deferred items	438	3, 518			3, 095		967		
Other funds applied			19, 101						
Total funds applied	468	4, 364	568. 263	10, 782	7, 197	767, 005	17, 296	3, 173, 467	2, 849
Funds provided:									
By realization of assets:									
Repayment of loans:									
By cash	65		298, 065	264	6, 142	487, 255	15, 908	1, 856, 613	
By cancellation of corporation notes									
Sale or collection of investments:									
Public debt securities of U. S						17, 940		114, 082	489
Capital of Government corporations									
Other securities						675			1, 093
Sale of fixed assets		45				1		1	1
Sale of acquired security or collateral	225					246	705		
Other									
Total realization of assets	291	45	298, 065	264	6, 142	506, 116	16, 613	1, 970, 696	1, 583
By income	177	4, 049	85. 764	917	1, 055	13, 530	684	16, 917	1, 154
By borrowings, capital and surplus subscriptions, and appropriations:									
Borrowings:									
From U. S. Treasury			150, 500	9, 543					
From other Government corporations and agencies						58, 954			
From the public						175, 600		1, 183, 630	
Capital and surplus subscriptions:									
By U. S. Treasury								1, 000	
By others						10, 968			
Cancellation of notes to U. S. Treasury									
General fund appropriations—expended									
Other									
Total borrowings, capital and surplus subscriptions, and appropriations			150, 500	9, 543		245, 522		1, 184, 630	
By decrease in working capital and deferred items			6, 268	58		1, 837		1, 224	112
Other funds provided		270	27, 667						
Total funds provided	468	4, 364	568, 263	10, 782	7, 197	767, 005	17, 296	3, 173, 467	2, 849

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 80.—*Source and application of funds of Government corporations and certain other business-type activities, fiscal year 1955* [1]—Con.

[In thousands of dollars]

Account	Corporations—Continued								
	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	Housing and Home Finance Agency					Panama Canal Company [12]	Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation	Tennessee Valley Authority
		Federal National Mortgage Association		Home Loan Bank Board		Public Housing Administration [11]			
		Secondary market operations	Special assistance, and management and liquidating functions [10]	Federal home loan banks	Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation				
Funds applied:									
To acquisition of assets:									
Loans made	1	9,162	[30] 630,795	1,058,417		215,429			
Purchase of investments:									
Public debt securities of U. S.	387,900			[31] 1,157,973	34,981				
Other securities									
Purchase, construction, or improvement of fixed assets			52		7	653	7,924	3,142	219,988
Cost of acquiring collateral on defaulted loans									
Other	3,369				(*)				
Total acquisition of assets	391,269	9,162	630,848	2,216,390	34,988	216,082	7,924	3,142	219,988
To expenses (excluding depreciation and other charges not requiring funds)	92,198	82	67,055	18,043	1,540	77,113	77,820		143,401
To retirement of borrowings and capital, and distribution of surplus:									
Repayment of borrowings:									
To U. S. Treasury:									
By cash			702,854			299,000			15,000
By cancellation of notes									
To other Government corporations and agencies									
To the public				328,110					
Repayment of capital and surplus:									
To U. S. Treasury			21,000		11,932	129	10,000		40,465
To others				860		6			

Treasurer's account—deposit of earnings									
Dividends		19		9,641					
Other distribution of surplus			[17] 71,820	220					
Total retirement of borrowings and capital, and distribution of surplus		19	795,674	338,832	11,932	299,134	10,000		55,465
To increase in working capital and deferred items		83,976							
Other funds applied									
Total funds applied	483,467	93,239	1,493,577	2,573,265	48,460	592,329	95,744	3,142	418,854
Funds provided:									
By realization of assets:									
Repayment of loans:									
By cash	21	21	343,311	716,576		312,956			
By cancellation of corporation notes									
Sale or collection of investments:									
Public debt securities of U. S.	290,900			[31] 1,168,386	22,450				
Capital of Government corporations									
Other securities									
Sale of fixed assets			16		1	47,291	604		2,837
Sale of acquired security or collateral	1,867								
Other					(*)			43	
Total realization of assets	292,788	21	343,327	1,884,962	22,451	360,247	604	43	2,837
By income	186,210	114	104,442	32,603	24,452	8,091	84,409		219,258
By borrowings, capital and surplus subscriptions, and appropriations:									
Borrowings:									
From U. S. Treasury			[32] 456,158			145,000		2,700	
From other Government corporations and agencies									
From the public			570,374	554,000					
Capital and surplus subscriptions:									
By U. S. Treasury		92,820							
By others		284		76,214					174
Cancellation of notes to U. S. Treasury									
General fund appropriations—expended						75,514			122,044
Other									
Total borrowings, capital and surplus subscriptions, and appropriations		93,104	1,026,532	630,214		220,514		2,700	122,218
By decrease in working capital and deferred items	4,469		19,275	25,485	1,557	3,445	10,610	398	74,541
Other funds provided						33	122		
Total funds provided	483,467	93,239	1,493,577	2,573,265	48,460	592,329	95,744	3,142	418,854

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 80.—*Source and application of funds of Government corporations and certain other business-type activities, fiscal year 1955* [1]—Con.

[In thousands of dollars]

Account	Certain other business-type activities									
	Total certain other business-type activities	Department of Agriculture			Department of the Army	Department of Commerce	Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	Department of the Interior [18]	Department of the Treasury	
		Farmers' Home Administration	Disaster loans, etc., revolving fund, Farmers' Home Administration	Rural Electrification Administration	Guaranteed loans (World War II)	Federal Maritime Board and Maritime Administration	Office of Education: Loans to students	Indian loans	Miscellaneous loans and certain other assets	Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended
Funds applied:										
To acquisition of assets:										
Loans made	7,154,359	146,459	89,424	196,529				206	6,352,162	321
Purchase of investments:										
Public debt securities of U. S.	138,188									
Other securities	1,246									
Purchase, construction, or improvement of fixed assets	48,539	(*)		48		37,563				
Cost of acquiring collateral on defaulted loans	94,677	114	(*)							
Other	39,791	145	4							
Total acquisition of assets	7,476,800	146,718	89,429	196,577		37,563		206	6,352,162	321
To expenses (excluding depreciation and other charges not requiring funds)	932,223	34,071	9,744	49,884		174,988				95
To retirement of borrowings and capital, and distribution of surplus:										
Repayment of borrowings:										
To U. S. Treasury:										
By cash	253,592	157,924		64,608						1,814
By cancellation of notes	5,001									
To other Government corporations and agencies	7,652									
To the public	81,274									
Repayment of capital and surplus:										
To U. S. Treasury	177,553	447		1	96	95,186	62	52		
To others	1,931					1,517				

Treasurer's account—deposit of earnings	442, 335						16	(*)	440, 000	
Dividends	7, 216									
Other distribution of surplus	24									
Total retirement of borrowings and capital, and distribution of surplus	976, 577	158, 371		64, 609	96	96, 704	79	52	440, 000	1, 814
To increase in working capital and deferred items	233, 012	320	3, 390							86
Other funds applied	17, 382									
Total funds applied	9, 635, 995	339, 480	102, 563	311, 070	96	309, 255	79	259	6, 792, 163	2, 317
Funds provided:										
By realization of assets:										
Repayment of loans:										
By cash	3, 493, 394	137, 686	72, 908	74, 859	96		62	1, 408	3, 091, 068	211
By cancellation of corporation notes	5, 001								5, 001	
Sale or collection of investments:										
Public debt securities of U. S	45, 600									
Capital of Government corporations										
Other securities	17									
Sale of fixed assets	54, 426	4				31, 127				
Sale of acquired security or collateral	12, 481	408	9							
Other	17, 229	213	11							
Total realization of assets	3, 628, 148	138, 312	72, 928	74, 859	96	31, 127	62	1, 408	3, 096, 070	211
By income	1, 285, 156	29, 065	18, 887	44, 513		36, 444	16	126	440, 000	130
By borrowings, capital and surplus subscriptions, and appropriations:										
Borrowings:										
From U. S. Treasury	753, 261	148, 000		180, 000						1, 975
From other Government corporations and agencies	10, 347									
From the public	41, 421									
Capital and surplus subscriptions:										
By U. S. Treasury	(*)	(*)								
By others	2, 103					2, 103				
Cancellation of notes to U. S. Treasury	5, 001									
General fund appropriations—expended	3, 714, 907	23, 727	10, 748	7, 391		227, 915		−1, 275	3, 256, 093	
Other	5									
Total borrowings, capital and surplus subscriptions, and appropriations	4, 527, 045	171, 727	10, 748	187, 391		230, 018		−1, 275	3, 256, 093	1, 975
By decrease in working capital and deferred items	177, 806			4, 208		11, 665				
Other funds provided	17, 841	376		98						
Total funds provided	9, 635, 995	339, 480	102, 563	311, 070	96	309, 255	79	259	6, 792, 163	2, 317

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 80.—*Source and application of funds of Government corporations and certain other businsss-type activities, fiscal year 1955* [1]—Con.

[In thousands of dollars]

Account	Certain other business-type activities—Continued									
	Farm Credit Administration	Foreign Operations Administration [20]	General Services Administration		Housing and Home Finance Agency		Small Business Administration		Veterans' Administration [24]	Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended [25]
	Agricultural Marketing Act		Abaca fiber program [21]	Public Works Administration (in liquidation)	Federal Housing Administration	Office of the Administrator [22]	Lending operations	Liquidation of RFC disaster loans [23]		
Funds applied:										
To acquisition of assets:										
Loans made		106, 420				63, 308	24, 777	335	126, 820	47, 596
Purchase of investments:										
Public debt securities of U. S					138, 188					
Other securities					1, 246					
Purchase, construction, or improvement of fixed assets			399		242	2, 055			414	7, 817
Cost of acquiring collateral on defaulted loans					87, 872		9	45	6, 636	
Other						163	22	13, 550		25, 906
Total acquisition of assets		106, 420	399		227, 548	65, 527	24, 808	13, 930	133, 871	81, 319
To expenses (excluding depreciation and other charges not requiring funds)	(*)	25, 850	3, 888		35, 941	62, 603	2, 916	883	51, 980	479, 380
To retirement of borrowings and capital, and distribution of surplus:										
Repayment of borrowings:										
To U. S. Treasury:										
By cash		696				7, 799		2, 250		18, 500
By cancellation of notes						5, 001				
To other Government corporations and agencies					7, 652					
To the public					81, 274					
Repayment of capital and surplus:										
To U. S. Treasury		6, 243		854		60, 041			12, 965	1, 606
To others						229				184

Treasurer's account-deposit of earnings				2,318						
Dividends					7,216					
Other distribution of surplus			24							
Total retirement of borrowings and capital, and distribution of surplus		6,939	24	3,172	96,141	73,071		2,250	12,965	20,290
To increase in working capital and deferred items		8,244		265		5,342		373	60,530	154,461
Other funds applied			17,366			3				14
Total funds applied	(*)	147,453	21,677	3,437	359,630	206,546	27,724	17,437	259,347	735,464
Funds provided:										
By realization of assets:										
Repayment of loans:										
By cash	24	201		1,113		32,224	3,742	3,474	44,666	29,652
By cancellation of corporation notes										
Sale or collection of investments:										
Public debt securities of U. S.					45,600					
Capital of Government corporations										
Other securities					17					
Sale of fixed assets			2	188	10	19,919			17	3,158
Sale of acquired security or collateral	3				11,723	(*)	8	8	321	
Other						1,597			10	15,398
Total realization of assets	26	201	2	1,301	57,350	53,740	3,750	3,482	45,014	48,207
By income	4	40,381	3,137	2,136	143,346	41,697	853	404	61,852	422,163
By borrowings, capital and surplus subscriptions, and appropriations:										
Borrowings:										
From U. S. Treasury		6,871				40,000		[33] 13,550	124,425	238,440
From other Government corporations and agencies					10,347					
From the public					41,421					
Capital and surplus subscriptions:										
By U. S. Treasury										
By others										
Cancellation of notes to U. S. Treasury						5,001				
General fund appropriations—expended	−30	100,000				44,688	22,917		28,056	−5,324
Other			5							
Total borrowings, capital and surplus subscriptions, and appropriations	−30	106,871	5		51,768	89,689	22,917	13,550	152,481	233,116
By decrease in working capital and deferred items			1,166		107,166	21,419	204			31,978
Other funds provided			[34] 17,366							
Total funds provided	(*)	147,453	21,677	3,437	359,630	206,546	27,724	17,437	259,347	735,464

Footnotes at end of table.

FOOTNOTES TO TABLES 79 AND 80.

[r] Revised.
[*] Less than $500.
[1] For semiannual statements, see the *Treasury Bulletin*.
[2] War Damage Corporation (in liquidation), shown under this heading in table 78, did not have any activity during the fiscal year 1955.
[3] This Corporation was organized in accordance with Executive Order No. 10539, dated June 22, 1954, which authorized and directed the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be organized a corporation under the authority of and subject to the provisions of Section 10 of the Rubber Act of 1948, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1929). By Executive Order No. 10539, the President transferred the synthetic rubber and tin programs from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to this Corporation, effective at the close of business June 30, 1954. Any funds surplus to the needs of this Corporation shall be paid into miscellaneous receipts of the United States Treasury.
[4] In accordance with the act approved July 30, 1953 (67 Stat. 230), effective July 1, 1954, the Secretary of the Treasury became responsible for the liquidation of all lending functions and of World War II and production programs of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, after giving effect to transfers of certain assets and liabilities to other agencies by Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1954. Figures for source and application of funds of the World War II and production programs in liquidation are shown on a net basis.
[5] Includes $1,000 thousand interest paid on capital stock.
[6] Represents interest on advances from appropriations and on paid-in capital.
[7] The cumulative unreserved surplus or deficit cannot be segregated from the equity of the United States Treasury in this Corporation.
[8] Since June 30, 1954, this Corporation, which was transferred for liquidation to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation on January 28, 1946, has been in liquidation under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. Figures for source and application of funds are shown on a net basis.
[9] Pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1954, effective at the close of business June 30, 1954, the foreign loans and certain other assets and liabilities of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation were transferred for liquidation to the Export-Import Bank of Washington.
[10] Includes activities in connection with the liquidation of the Defense Homes Corporation, and activities in connection with the liquidation of other assets and liabilities which were transferred from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the Federal National Mortgage Association, pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1954, effective at the close of business June 30, 1954.
[11] Represents activities under the United States Housing Act, as amended.
[12] Figures in this column are shown on a tentative basis.
[13] Represents accrual of interest in lieu of dividends on capital stock.
[14] Represents interest on the net direct investment of the Government in the Corporation (see footnote 12).
[15] Interest and administrative expenses during the construction period are capitalized.
[16] Represents net income of $47,513 thousand from power operations, and net loss of $6,348 thousand from nonincome-producing programs during the fiscal year 1955.
[17] Represents surplus as of October 31, 1954, which was returned to the United States Treasury for investment in the secondary market operations.
[18] All functions of the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration, formerly included under this heading, ceased as of the close of business on February 15, 1955, in accordance with the act approved August 15, 1953 (67 Stat. 584). Liquidation of any assets remaining after that date has been carried on by various other agencies of the U. S. Government.
[19] The cumulative unreserved surplus or deficit cannot be segregated from the Government's equity in the activity, which consists of expended appropriations and cumulative unreserved surplus or deficit.
[20] Consists of the guaranty program and the loan program. The International Cooperation Administration was established in the Department of State by Executive Order No. 10610, dated May 9, 1955, effective at the close of June 30, 1955, as successor to this Administration.
[21] By Executive Order No. 10539, dated June 22, 1954, the President transferred this program from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, effective at the close of business on June 30, 1954.
[22] Consists of housing loans for educational institutions, public facility loans, revolving fund (liquidating programs), and urban renewal fund.
[23] Pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1954, effective at the close of business June 30, 1954, this activity was transferred from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.
[24] Consists of guaranteed loans to veterans, veterans' canteen service, and veterans' direct loan program.
[25] Consists of Defense Production activities of the Atomic Energy Commission, General Services Administration, and Departments of Agriculture, the Air Force, the Army, Commerce, the Interior, the Navy, and the Treasury.
[26] Represents interest on funds advanced to the Administration by appropriations.
[27] Represents purchase of commodities and other costs.
[28] Excludes refundings of notes amounting to $10,543,000 thousand.
[29] Represents sales and exchange of commodities.
[30] Includes loans and other assets transferred from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1954.
[31] Consists of transactions relating to public debt securities and other securities. Figures relating to the two classes of investments are not available at this time.
[32] Includes $91,768 thousand transferred from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in accordance with Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1954.
[33] Represents borrowings from the United States Treasury by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation which were transferred to this Administration in accordance with Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1954.
[34] Represents transfer of investment of the United States Government in this program from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

TABLE 81.—*Restoration of amount of capital impairment of the Commodity Credit Corporation as of June 30, 1955*

		Amount
Restoration of amount of capital impairment:		
By appropriations:		
Act of June 25, 1938 (appraisal as of Mar. 31, 1938, H. Doc. 670, 75th Cong.)		$94,285,404.73
Act of Aug. 9, 1939 (appraisal as of Mar. 31, 1939, H. Doc. 317, 76th Cong.)		119,599,918.05
Act of July 3, 1941 (appraisal as of Mar. 31, 1941, H. Doc. 248, 77th Cong.)		1,637,445.51
Act of April 25, 1945 (appraisal as of Mar. 31, 1944, H. Doc. 48, 79th Cong.)		[1] 256,764,881.04
Act of July 5, 1952 (appraisal as of June 30, 1951, H. Doc. 57, 82nd Cong.)		109,391,154.00
Act of May 23, 1955 (appraisal as of June 30, 1954, P. L. 40, 84th Cong.)		[2] 1,634,659.00
Total appropriations		583,313,462.33
By cancellation of obligations of the Corporation held by the Treasury:		
Act of July 20, 1946 (appraisal as of June 30, 1945, H. Doc. 54, 79th Cong.)	$921,456,561.00	
Act of May 26, 1947 (appraisal as of June 30, 1946, H. Doc. 186, 80th Cong.)	641,832,080.64	
Act of Sept. 6, 1950 (appraisal as of June 30, 1949, S. Doc. 161, 81st Cong.)	66,698,457.00	
Act of Aug. 31, 1951 (appraisal as of June 30, 1950, P. L. 135, 82nd Cong.)	421,462,507.00	
Act of July 28, 1953 (appraisal as of June 30, 1952, P. L. 156, 83rd Cong.)	96,205,161.00	
Act of Feb. 12, 1954 (appraisal as of June 30, 1953, P. L. 295, 83rd Cong.)	550,151,848.00	
Total notes canceled for capital impairment		[3] 2,697,806,614.64
Total restoration of capital		3,281,120,076.97
Less surplus returned to Treasury:		
Appraisal as of March 31, 1940	43,756,731.01	
Appraisal as of March 31, 1942	27,815,513.68	
Appraisal as of June 30, 1947	17,693,492.14	
Appraisal as of June 30, 1948	48,943,010.36	138,208,747.19
Net charges to Treasury to restore impaired capital of Commodity Credit Corporation		3,142,911,329.78

[1] Includes $39,436,884.93 appropriated for capital restoration applicable to March 31, 1943, appraisal.
[2] The basis of approval to determine the net worth of the Corporation was changed for fiscal 1954 (see page 94 for explanation).
[3] Excludes cancellation of $56,239,432.11 representing losses incurred through sales of commodities in connection with the Foreign Aid Act of 1947 (61 Stat. 939); $53,062,167 on account of funds transferred and expenses incurred for eradication of foot-and-mouth diseases, etc., undertaken pursuant to the act of May 29, 1884, as amended (7 U. S. C. 391 and 21 U. S. C. 111-122); and $483,456,440 net costs to the Corporation for operations conducted under the International Wheat Agreement Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 945).

TABLE 82.—*Reconstruction Finance Corporation notes canceled and cash recoveries made through June 30, 1955*

	Cancellations		Cash recoveries	
	Fiscal year 1955	Total through June 30, 1955	Fiscal year 1955	Total through June 30, 1955
Allocations to governmental agencies, funds for relief pursuant to authorization or direction of Congress, administrative expenses in connection therewith, and interest paid on funds borrowed for these purposes (act of Feb. 24, 1938, Public Law 432)		$2,780,673,280.61		$742,205,890.35
Funds advanced to Federal Housing Administration (act of Mar. 28, 1941, Public Law 24)		5,000,000.00		5,000,000.00
Repurchased capital stock of Federal home loan banks (act of June 30, 1947, Public Law 132)		122,672,200.00		122,672,200.00
Loans to Secretary of Agriculture (act of July 30, 1947, Public Law 266):				
Rural rehabilitation and farm tenancy loans for Farmers' Home Administration program		40,367,816.15		40,367,816.15
Rural Electrification Administration loans		510,848,903.98	$64,608,441.06	263,624,980.27
Transfer of public buildings (act of July 30, 1947, Public Law 268)		9,735,561.99		
Net investment of Defense Homes Corporation (act of June 28, 1948, Public Law 796)		1,512,930.24		
Unrecovered costs as of June 30, 1947, national defense, war, and reconversion (act of June 30, 1948, Public Law 860)		9,359,742,084.04	[1] 390,319,544.06	1,023,115,910.94
Strategic and critical materials (act of June 30, 1948, Public Law 860):				
Metals, etc		14,479,120.49		
Rubber		3,632,421.98		
Total		12,848,664,319.48	454,927,985.12	[2] 2,196,986,797.71

[1] Represents recoveries of $142,206 by the Export-Import Bank of Washington; $390,000,000 by the Federal Facilities Corporation; and $177,338.06 by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (in liquidation).

[2] In addition to these cash recoveries, securities and other assets in the amount of $491,909,921.07 as of June 30, 1955, have been transferred from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to other governmental agencies.

TABLE 83.—*Dividends, interest, and similar payments received by the United States Treasury from Government corporations and certain other business-type activities, fiscal year 1955*

Agency and nature of payment	Amount
Banks for cooperatives, franchise tax	$1, 166, 834. 69
Commodity Credit Corporation:	
Interest on capital stock outstanding	1, 000, 000. 00
Interest on borrowings from the U. S. Treasury	58, 787, 951. 37
Export-Import Bank of Washington:	
A dividend was declared on the Bank's capital stock outstanding. This dividend was paid during the fiscal year 1955 out of the net profit earned during the fiscal year 1954	22, 500, 000. 00
Interest on borrowings from the U. S. Treasury	25, 943, 229. 30
Farmers' Home Administration, interest on borrowings from the U. S. Treasury	3, 922, 942. 21
Federal Facilities Corporation, profits from business operations	124, 843, 025. 00
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, pursuant to the act approved June 29, 1954 (68 Stat. 318), all cash funds in excess of operating requirements for the current fiscal year are to be declared as dividends and paid into the U. S. Treasury	4, 000, 000. 00
Federal intermediate credit banks, franchise tax	231, 872. 90
Federal National Mortgage Association, interest on borrowings from the U. S. Treasury	47, 934, 402. 89
Federal Prison Industries, Inc., payment of earnings	1, 250, 000. 00
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, interest in lieu of dividends on capital stock outstanding	1, 546, 466. 14
Foreign Operations Administration, interest on borrowings from the U. S. Treasury [1]	30, 426, 418. 86
Housing and Home Finance Administrator:	
Housing loans for educational institutions, interest on borrowings from the U. S. Treasury	1, 085, 432. 93
Prefabricated housing loans program, interest on borrowings from the U. S. Treasury	18, 873. 86
Urban renewal fund, interest on borrowings from the U. S. Treasury [2]	661, 499. 86
Panama Canal Company, interest on net direct investment of the Government in the Corporation	10, 945, 374. 26
Public Housing Administration (U. S. Housing Act), interest on borrowings from the U. S. Treasury	1, 305, 124. 64
Reconstruction Finance Corporation (in liquidation):	
In accordance with the act approved May 25, 1948 (62 Stat. 261–262), dividends representing the accumulated net income in excess of $250,000,000 for the fiscal year 1954 were paid into the U. S. Treasury	34, 288, 019. 39
Liquidating dividend	100, 000, 000. 00
Interest on borrowings from the U. S. Treasury	102, 178. 15
Rural Electrification Administration, interest on borrowings from the U. S. Treasury	42, 547, 494. 42
Secretary of the Treasury (Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950), interest on borrowings from the U. S. Treasury	41, 136. 10
Small Business Administration, interest on borrowings from the U. S. Treasury	136, 224. 24
Tennessee Valley Authority:	
Receipts from power operations and other sources	40, 465, 224. 05
Interest on borrowings from the U. S. Treasury	538, 063. 27
Veterans' Administration (veterans' direct loan program), interest on borrowings from the U. S. Treasury	6, 403, 089. 45
Virgin Islands Corporation, The, interest on appropriations and paid-in capital	140, 202. 97
Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended:	
Export-Import Bank of Washington, interest on borrowings from the U. S. Treasury	457, 171. 09
General Services Administration, interest on borrowings from the U. S. Treasury	11, 586, 031. 88
Secretary of the Interior (Defense Minerals Exploration Administration), interest on borrowings from the U. S. Treasury	285, 659. 89
Secretary of the Treasury, interest on borrowings from the U. S. Treasury	3, 161, 387. 93
Total	577, 721, 331. 74

[1] In accordance with Executive Order No. 10610, dated May 9, 1955, effective at the close of June 30, 1955, the Foreign Operations Administration was abolished and certain functions, including the functions relating to borrowing from the Secretary of the Treasury, were transferred to the Department of State, International Cooperation Administration.

[2] This fund was established pursuant to the act approved August 2, 1954 (68 Stat. 622–623). In accordance with this act, all obligations existing under or pursuant to Sections 102 and 103 of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1452–1453), were transferred to this fund.

Securities Owned by the United States Government

TABLE 84.—*Securities owned by the United States Government (other than World War I and World War II foreign government obligations* [1]*), June 30, 1955, and changes during 1955*

[On the basis of the face value of the securities received by the United States, with due allowance for repayments. To the extent that the securities are not held in the custody of the Treasury, the statement is made up from reports received from other Government departments and establishments]

Security and issuing agent	Date of authorizing act, order, or plan	Amount owned June 30, 1955	Net increase during 1955	Net decrease during 1955	Explanation of change
Capital stock of Government corporations:					
Banks for cooperatives	June 16, 1933, as amended	$150,000,000.00			
Commodity Credit Corporation	do	100,000,000.00			
Defense Homes Corporation (in liquidation [2])	Jan. 22, 1932, as amended			$10,000,000.00	Capital stock has been canceled.
Disaster Loan Corporation	Feb. 11, 1937, as amended	(3)			
Export-Import Bank of Washington	June 16, 1933, as amended	1,000,000,000.00			
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation	Feb. 16, 1938; Aug. 25, 1949	27,000,000.00			
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation	Jan. 31, 1934, as amended	10,000.00			
Federal intermediate credit banks	Mar. 4, 1923, as amended	60,000,000.00			
Federal National Mortgage Association [4]	Aug. 2, 1954	92,820,304.97	$72,820,304.97		Subscriptions to preferred stock by the Secretary of the Treasury.
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.	June 27, 1934	66,779,000.00		10,208,000.00	Repayment of capital funds to miscellaneous receipts.
Inland Waterways Corporation	June 3, 1924, as amended	15,000,000.00			
Production credit corporations	June 16, 1933, as amended	31,475,000.00		260,000.00	Repayments to revolving fund.
Public Housing Administration	Sept. 1, 1937, as amended	1,000,000.00			
Reconstruction Finance Corporation (in liquidation).[5]	Jan. 22, 1932, as amended	100,000,000.00			
Smaller War Plants Corporation (in liquidation).[6]	June 11, 1942, as amended	38,200,000.00			
War Damage Corporation (in liquidation) [7]	do	1,000,000.00			
Total capital stock		1,683,284,304.97	72,820,304.97	20,468,000.00	
Net change in capital stock			52,352,304.97		
Paid-in surplus of Government corporations:					
Federal intermediate credit banks	Jan. 31, 1934	2,400,000.00		400,000.00	Repayments to revolving fund.
Federal National Mortgage Association [4]	June 27, 1934, as amended			1,000,000.00	Transferred from the Housing and Home Finance Administrator to the Association (see footnote 4).
Total paid-in surplus [8]		2,400,000.00		1,400,000.00	
Net change in paid-in surplus				1,400,000.00	

Bonds and notes of Government corporations and agencies held by the Treasury:					
Commodity Credit Corporation	Mar. 8, 1938, as amended	7,608,000,000.00	3,428,000,000.00		Net borrowings from the U. S. Treasury.
Export-Import Bank of Washington:					
Regular activities	July 31, 1945, as amended	1,271,000,000.00		76,000,000.00	Net repayments to the U. S. Treasury.
Liability transferred from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.	Jan. 22, 1932, as amended, and Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1954.	38,890,684.93	38,890,684.93		Transfer of $42,000,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, less repayments of $3,109,315.07 to the U. S. Treasury.
Federal National Mortgage Association:					
Regular activities	Reorganization Plan No. 22 of 1950, and act of Aug. 2, 1954.	1,873,746,304.97		359,463,695.03	Net repayments to the U. S. Treasury.
Liability transferred from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.	Jan. 22, 1932, as amended, and Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1954.	91,768,172.45	91,768,172.45		Transferred from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.
Foreign Operations Administration: [9]					
Guaranty program	Apr. 3, 1948, as amended	5,990,000.00	445,000.00		Borrowings from the U. S. Treasury.
Loan program	Apr. 3, 1948, as amended, and June 15, 1951.	1,202,997,638.51	5,730,028.93		Net borrowings from the U. S. Treasury.
Housing and Home Finance Administrator:					
Housing loans for educational institutions	Apr. 20, 1950	81,500,000.00	30,000,000.00		Borrowings from the U. S. Treasury.
Prefabricated housing loans program	Reorganization Plan No. 23 of 1950, and act of Sept. 1, 1951.			12,800,628.59	Repayments to the U. S. Treasury including a cancellation of $5,001,141.44.
Urban renewal fund [10]	July 15, 1949, as amended	48,000,000.00	10,000,000.00		Borrowings from the U. S. Treasury.
Public Housing Administration	Sept. 1, 1937, as amended	61,000,000.00		154,000,000.00	Net repayments to the U. S. Treasury.
Reconstruction Finance Corporation (in liquidation).	Jan. 22, 1932, as amended			154,000,000.00	Transfer of $147,318,332.84 to other agencies and repayments of $6,681,667.16 to the U. S. Treasury.
Rural Electrification Administration	May 20, 1936, as amended	2,206,523,923.71	115,391,558.94		Net borrowings from the U. S. Treasury.
Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation.	May 13, 1954	2,700,000.00	2,700,000.00		Borrowings from the U. S. Treasury.
Secretary of Agriculture (Farmers' Home Administration program).	July 31, 1953; June 29, 1954	162,452,975.45		9,923,920.93	Net repayments to the U. S. Treasury.
Secretary of the Treasury (Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950).	July 30, 1953	2,300,000.00	161,029.39		Net borrowings from the U. S. Treasury.
Small Business Administration:					
Liability transferred from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.	Jan. 22, 1932, as amended, and Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1954.	11,300,000.00	11,300,000.00		Transfer of $13,550,160.39 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, less repayments of $2,250,160.39 to the U. S. Treasury.
Tennessee Valley Authority	May 18, 1933, as amended	14,000,000.00		15,000,000.00	Repayments to the U. S. Treasury.
Veterans' Administration (veterans' direct loan program).	Apr. 20, 1950, as amended	491,143,442.00	124,424,567.00		Borrowings from the U. S. Treasury.

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 84.—*Securities owned by the United States Government (other than World War I and World War II foreign government obligations* [1]*), June 30, 1955, and changes during 1955*—Continued

Security and issuing agent	Date of authorizing act, order, or plan	Amount owned June 30, 1955	Net increase during 1955	Net decrease during 1955	Explanation of change
Bonds and notes of Government corporations and agencies held by the Treasury—Continued					
Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended:					
Export-Import Bank of Washington	Sept. 8, 1950, as amended	$21,788,355.79	$8,719,973.12		Net borrowings from the U. S. Treasury.
General Services Administration	do	793,700,000.00	200,000,000.00		Borrowings from the U. S. Treasury.
Secretary of Agriculture	do	2,084,000.00			Do.
Secretary of the Interior (Defense Minerals Exploration Administration).	do	18,000,000.00	3,000,000.00		Do.
Secretary of the Treasury	do	166,440,000.00	16,940,000.00		Net borrowings from the U. S. Treasury.
Total bonds and notes		16,175,325,497.81	4,087,471,014.76	$781,188,244.55	
Net change in bonds and notes			3,306,282,770.21		
Other securities:					
Department of the Army:					
Guaranteed loans (World War II)	June 11, 1942; July 1, 1944	5,072,010.56		96,128.52	Repayments.
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:					
Student war loans	July 2, 1942	722,223.56		65,298.51	Net repayments and other deductions.
Department of the Interior:					
Indian loans	June 18, 1934, as amended	9,370,724.13		1,492,147.28	Do.
Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration (liquidated).[11]	Apr. 8, 1935, as supplemented			5,413,379.00	Repayments on loans and transfers of loans to other agencies for collection.
Department of the Treasury:					
Advances to Federal Reserve Banks	June 19, 1934	$27,546,310.97			
Credit to the United Kingdom	July 15, 1946	3,567,263,357.32		$47,049,983.18	Repayment.
Loan participation in lend-lease liquidation.	Executive Order No. 9726, dated May 17, 1946.			3,139,957.30	Repayments.
Loans to the District of Columbia	June 2, 1950	1,900,000.00			
Railroads	Feb. 28, 1920, as amended	5,759,000.00			
Stock of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.	July 31, 1945	635,000,000.00			
Subscriptions to the International Monetary Fund.	do	2,750,000,000.00			
World War II assets of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in liquidation:[12]					
Note receivable	June 30, 1948; July 30, 1953	12,231,000.00			
Other securities	do	6,900.00			

Disaster loans, etc., revolving fund (Farmers' Home Administration):					
Crop, livestock, and commodity loans	Apr. 6, 1949, as amended	121, 397, 448. 03	16, 356, 964. 81		Net loans made.
Export-Import Bank of Washington:					
Reconstruction Finance Corporation assets in liquidation: [13]					
Foreign loans	June 30, 1948, and Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1954.	338, 150. 24		142, 206. 00	Repayments.
Other securities	do	3, 000, 001. 00	1. 00		Represents adjustment.
Farm Credit Administration:					
Loans from Agricultural Marketing Act revolving fund.	June 15, 1929, as amended	118, 087. 50		3, 498, 760. 78	Net repayments and other deductions.
Farmers' Home Administration:					
Loans to aid agriculture	July 1, 1918, Apr. 8, 1935, and Aug. 14, 1946, as supplemented.	[14] 485, 727, 608. 36	9, 268, 184. 33		Net loans made.
Federal Housing Administration:					
Mortgage notes and contracts on sales of acquired real estate.	June 27, 1934, as amended	56, 565, 923. 03	12, 628, 417. 70		Net mortgage notes and contracts acquired.
Stock in rental and war housing corporations.	do	475, 260. 00	2, 060. 00		Net stock acquired.
Title I defaulted notes	do	64, 903, 316. 39	9, 183, 792. 26		Net defaulted notes acquired.
Federal Maritime Board and Maritime Administration:					
Mortgages and notes acquired from sale of vessels.	Sept. 7, 1916, as amended, and Reorganization Plan No. 21 of 1950.	286, 725, 411. 00		34, 018, 348. 21	Net mortgages and notes repaid.
Foreign Operations Administration: [9]					
Loans to foreign governments	Apr. 3, 1948, as amended, and June 15, 1951.	[15] 488, 577, 000. 80	142, 364, 501. 65		Net loans made.
General Services Administration (Public Works Administration, in liquidation):					
Loans to States, municipalities, railroads, and others.	June 16, 1933, as amended	84, 500, 000. 00		1, 113, 000. 00	Repayments.
Housing and Home Finance Administrator:					
Alaska housing program loans [16]	Apr. 23, 1949			9, 272, 284. 41	Transferred to revolving fund (liquidating programs).
Community facilities service loans [16]	Oct. 14, 1940, as amended			979, 000. 00	Do.
Revolving fund (liquidating programs)	June 24, 1954	111, 353, 987. 90	111, 353, 987. 90		Transfers from other programs and net mortgage notes acquired.
Public Housing Administration: [16]					
Farm Security Administration program	Sept. 1, 1937, as amended			9, 942, 283. 56	Transferred to revolving fund (liquidating programs).
Public war housing program	do			44, 516, 227. 93	Do.
Veterans' re-use housing program	do			95, 938. 50	Do.

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 84.—*Securities owned by the United States Government (other than World War I and World War II foreign government obligations*[1]*) June 30, 1955, and changes during 1955*—Continued

Security and issuing agent	Date of authorizing act, order, or plan	Amount owned June 30, 1955	Net increase during 1955	Net decrease during 1955	Explanation of change
Other securities—Continued					
Rural Electrification Administration:					
Loans for rural electrification and rural telephone service.	May 20, 1936, as amended	[17] $79, 102, 479. 31	$6, 278, 582. 28		Net loans made.
Secretary of the Treasury (Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950):					
Loans to aid in promoting civil defense	Jan. 12, 1951; July 30, 1953	([18])		$15, 858. 87	Net loans repaid.
Small Business Administration:					
Business and disaster loans	July 30, 1953, as amended	23, 271, 272. 96	21, 034, 740. 13		Net loans made.
Reconstruction Finance Corporation disaster loans in liquidation.	Jan. 22, 1932, as amended, and Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1954.	[19] 317, 422. 67	317, 422. 67		Loans transferred, less repayments.
Veterans' Administration:					
Guaranteed loans to veterans	June 22, 1944, as amended	60, 457, 730. 67	9, 680, 973. 35		Net loans acquired.
Virgin Islands Corporation, The:					
Loans to aid agriculture and industry	June 30, 1949	21, 630. 38		11, 374. 63	Net repayments.
Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended:					
Department of the Army:					
Guaranteed loans	Sept. 8, 1950, as amended	2, 476, 617. 19		813, 092. 55	Do.
Department of the Navy:					
Guaranteed loans	do	333, 132. 64		2, 754, 268. 35	Do.
Department of the Treasury:					
Loans to aid in promoting national defense.	do	[20] 4, 429, 984. 20	2, 772, 899. 81		Net loans made.
Export-Import Bank of Washington:					
Loans to aid in promoting national defense.	do	[21] 531, 389. 05	512, 197. 13		Do.
Total, other securities		[22] 8, 889, 495, 379. 86	341, 754, 725. 02	164, 429, 537. 58	
Net change in other securities			177, 325, 187. 44		
Total, all securities		[23] 26, 750, 505, 182. 64	4, 502, 046, 044. 75	967, 485, 782. 13	
Net change in all securities			3, 534, 560, 262. 62		

Less:					
Face amount of above securities acquired by Government corporations or agencies from funds or by exchange for obligations:					
Capital stock acquired by:					
Housing and Home Finance Administrator.[4]				20,000,000.00	Transferred to the Federal National Mortgage Association (see footnote 4).
Reconstruction Finance Corporation		1,000,000.00			
Paid-in surplus acquired by:					
Housing and Home Finance Administrator.[4]				1,000,000.00	Do.
Total net face amount of securities owned by the United States.		[23] 26,749,505,182.64	4,502,046,044.75	946,485,782.13	
Net change during year			3,555,560,262.62		

Amount due to the United States from the Central Branch Union Pacific R. R. on account of bonds issued (Pacific Railroad Aid Bonds Acts, approved July 1, 1862, July 2, 1864, and May 7, 1878):

Principal	$1,600,000.00
Interest	1,362,892.16
Total	2,962,892.16

Footnotes on following page.

[1] Excludes World War I funded and unfunded indebtedness of foreign governments, and World War II indebtedness of foreign governments involving lend-lease articles and surplus property sales agreements.

[2] This Corporation, which has been in liquidation by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and the function of completing its liquidation were transferred to the Federal National Mortgage Association, effective at the close of business June 30, 1954, pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1954.

[3] Corporation functions, assets, and liabilities have been transferred for liquidation to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and ownership of stock by the United States Treasury consists of a stock certificate of $24,000,000 indorsed for $18,243,104.96, representing payment by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. This stock certificate has not been canceled because there is no authority to do so.

[4] As of June 30, 1954, the capital stock and paid-in surplus of this Corporation were held by the Housing and Home Finance Administrator. In August 1954, in accordance with Section 207 of the act approved August 2, 1954 (68 Stat. 622), the capital stock and paid-in surplus were transferred to the Association. On November 1, 1954, pursuant to Section 303 (d) of the act, the Secretary of the Treasury acquired the preferred stock of the Association having an aggregate par value equal to the sum of (1) the amount of $21,000,000 (the amount of the original subscription for capital stock of $20,000,000 and paid-in surplus of $1,000,000 of the Association) and (2) an amount equal to the Association's surplus and undistributed earnings of $71,820,304.97 as of October 31, 1954.

[5] In accordance with the act approved July 30, 1953 (67 Stat. 230), effective July 1, 1954, the Secretary of the Treasury became responsible for the liquidation of all lending functions of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, after giving effect to transfers of certain assets and liabilities to other agencies by Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1954.

[6] Under Executive Order No. 9665, dated December 27, 1945, the assets of this Corporation were transferred to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for collection or disposal. Liquidation of these assets since June 30, 1954, has been continued under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

[7] The capital stock of this Corporation is held by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

[8] Exclusive of net payments from the U. S. Treasury, or transfers of assets authorized by law, for which no formal receipts or other evidences of payment are held by the Secretary of the Treasury in the following:

Stock corporations:	
Inland Waterways Corporation	$12, 298, 327. 85
Public Housing Administration	235, 792, 107. 73
Nonstock corporations:	
Export-Import Bank of Washington:	
Reconstruction Finance Corporation assets in liquidation	1, 490, 660. 90
Federal Facilities Corporation	96, 024, 767. 47
Federal Prison Industries, Inc	4, 830, 978. 58
Panama Canal Company	368, 004, 765. 00
Tennessee Valley Authority	45, 506, 865. 63
Virgin Islands Corporation, The	5, 996, 338. 01
World War II assets of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in liquidation under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury	38, 814, 586. 42
Total	808, 759, 397. 59

[9] The International Cooperation Administration was established in the Department of State by Executive Order No. 10610, dated May 9, 1955, effective at the close of June 30, 1955, as successor to this Administration.

[10] This fund was established pursuant to the act approved August 2, 1954 (68 Stat. 622–623). In accordance with this act, all obligations existing under or pursuant to Sections 102 and 103 of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1452–1453), were transferred to this fund.

[11] All functions of the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration ceased as of the close of business on February 15, 1955, in accordance with the act approved August 15, 1953 (67 Stat. 584). Liquidation of any loans remaining after that date has been carried on by various other agencies of the United States Government.

[12] The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has continued the liquidation of these assets under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury on and after July 1, 1954, in accordance with the act approved July 30, 1953 (67 Stat. 230).

[13] These foreign loans and other securities were transferred from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in accordance with Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1954, effective July 1, 1954.

[14] Excludes borrowings from the U. S. Treasury of $162,452,975.45 shown under bonds and notes in the preceding part of this table. Funds borrowed from the U. S. Treasury and funds appropriated to the Farmers' Home Administration are available for the Administration to carry on its activities.

[15] Excludes borrowings from the U. S. Treasury of $1;202,997,638.51 shown under bonds and notes in the preceding part of this table. Funds borrowed from the U. S. Treasury and funds appropriated to the Foreign Operations Administration are available for the Administration to carry on its loan activities.

[16] In accordance with the act approved June 24, 1954 (68 Stat. 295), effective July 1, 1954, this program was transferred to the revolving fund (liquidating programs), Housing and Home Finance Administrator.

[17] Excludes borrowings from the U. S. Treasury of $2,206,523,923.71 shown under bonds and notes in the preceding part of this table. Funds borrowed from the U. S. Treasury and funds appropriated to the Rural Electrification Administration are available for the Administration to carry on its activities.

[18] Loans to aid in promoting civil defense amounting to $2,264,194.68 are excluded from this table. Notes of $2,300,000 shown in the preceding part of this table exceed the amount of loans by $35,805.32.

[19] Excludes obligations of $11,300,000 held by the U. S. Treasury and shown under bonds and notes in the preceding part of this table. These disaster loans are in liquidation by the Small Business Administration pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1954.

[20] Excludes borrowings from the U. S. Treasury of $166,440,000 shown under bonds and notes in the preceding part of this table. Funds borrowed from the U. S. Treasury and earnings from operations are available for the Secretary of the Treasury to carry on activities pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.

[21] Excludes borrowings from the U. S. Treasury of $21,788,355.79 shown under bonds and notes in the preceding part of this table. Funds borrowed from the U. S. Treasury and earnings from operations are available for the Export-Import Bank of Washington to carry on activities pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.

[22] Reserves amounting to $200,843,892.61 have been established against these securities.

[23] Includes loans made pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 2091–2094), of $531,389.05, which are held by the Export-Import Bank of Washington. The comparable amount of $19,191.92 as of June 30, 1954, was not included in this table in the 1954 report.

Stock and Circulation of Money in the United States

TABLE 85.—*Stock of money, money in the Treasury, in the Federal Reserve Banks, and in circulation, by kinds, June 30, 1955*

[In thousands of dollars, except per capita figures]

Kind of money	Stock of money [1]	Money held in the Treasury					Money outside of the Treasury			
		Total	Amount held as security against gold and silver certificates (and Treasury notes of 1890)	Reserve against United States notes (and Treasury notes of 1890)	Held for Federal Reserve Banks and agents	All other money	Total	Held by Federal Reserve Banks and agents	In circulation [2]	
									Amount	Per capita [3]
Gold	[4] 21, 677, 575	21, 677, 575	21, 028, 137	156, 039		493, 399				
Gold certificates	[5] (21, 028, 137)	[5] (18, 178, 115)			[5 6] (18, 178, 115)		2, 850, 021	2, 815, 556	34, 466	0. 21
Standard silver dollars	490, 347	263, 316	223, 343			39, 973	227, 031	3, 984	223, 047	1. 35
Silver bullion	2, 187, 429	2, 187, 429	2, 187, 429							
Silver certificates	[5] (2, 409, 630)						2, 409, 630	239, 904	2, 169, 726	13. 13
Treasury notes of 1890	[4] (1, 142)						1, 142		1, 142	. 01
Subsidiary silver	1, 296, 140	35, 734				35, 734	1, 260, 407	58, 198	1, 202, 209	7. 28
Minor coin	449, 625	7, 490				7, 490	442, 135	9, 623	432, 512	2. 62
United States notes	346, 681	2, 480				2, 480	344, 201	25, 137	319, 064	1. 93
Federal Reserve notes	26, 629, 030	76, 048				76, 048	26, 552, 982	935, 207	25, 617, 775	155. 02
Federal Reserve Bank notes	164, 412	372				372	164, 040	1, 467	162, 573	. 98
National bank notes	67, 379	242				242	67, 137	327	66, 810	. 40
Total June 30, 1955	53, 308, 618	24, 250, 685	23, 438, 908	156, 039	[5] (18, 178, 115)	[7] 655, 737	[8] 34, 318, 726	4, 089, 403	30, 229, 323	182. 93

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 85.—*Stock of money, money in the Treasury, in the Federal Reserve Banks, and in circulation, by kinds, June 30, 1955*—Con.

[In thousands of dollars, except per capita figures]

Paper currency of each denomination in circulation—June 30, 1955

Denomination	Gold certificates	Silver certificates	Treasury notes of 1890	United States notes	Federal Reserve notes	Federal Reserve Bank notes	National bank notes	Total
One dollar		1,218,431	293	5,118		1,499	340	1,225,681
Two dollars		2,829	177	68,299		342	162	71,808
Five dollars		827,018	325	235,433	983,905	2,543	11,590	2,060,814
Ten dollars	9,085	120,540	221	6,563	6,300,592	13,051	20,876	6,470,929
Twenty dollars	13,404	649	70	2,435	9,550,889	35,506	22,236	9,625,188
Fifty dollars	3,716	153	1	202	2,609,626	39,048	5,005	2,657,752
One hundred dollars	5,289	91	30	331	5,403,963	70,584	6,431	5,486,716
Five hundred dollars	1,175	7		354	310,137		87	311,759
One thousand dollars	1,833	9	25	330	446,279		21	448,496
Five thousand dollars	125				3,355			3,480
Ten thousand dollars	130				9,030			9,160
Fractional parts							63	63
	34,756	2,169,726	1,142	319,064	25,617,775	162,573	66,810	28,371,846
Deduct:								
Unknown, destroyed				(11)				(11)
Unassorted, held by Treasury offices and Federal Reserve Banks	290							290
Total	34,466	2,169,726	1,142	319,064	25,617,775	162,573	66,810	28,371,555

Comparative totals of money in circulation [3]

Date	Amount	Per capita [3]
June 30, 1955	30,229,323	182.93
May 31, 1955	30,008,892	181.85
June 30, 1954	29,921,949	[r] 184.24
Mar. 31, 1954	[9] 29,707,297	183.65
Nov. 30, 1953	[10] 30,807,116	191.50
June 30, 1950	27,156,290	179.03
June 30, 1945	26,746,438	191.61
June 30, 1940	7,847,501	59.46
June 30, 1935	5,567,093	43.75
June 30, 1930	4,521,988	36.74
June 30, 1925	4,815,208	41.57
Oct. 31, 1920	5,698,215	53.18
Mar. 31, 1917	4,172,946	40.49
June 30, 1914	3,459,434	34.90
Jan. 1, 1879	816,267	16.76

[r] Revised.

[1] For a description of security held, see table 87, footnote 2.

[2] Includes any paper currency held outside the continental limits of the United States.

[3] Based on Bureau of the Census estimates of population.

[4] Does not include gold other than that held by the Treasury.

[5] These amounts are not included in the total, since the gold or silver held as security against gold and silver certificates and Treasury notes of 1890 is included under gold, standard silver dollars, and silver bullion, respectively.

[6] This total includes credits with the Treasurer of the United States payable in gold certificates in (1) the Gold Certificate Fund—Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System, in the amount of $17,340,547,209 and (2) the redemption fund for Federal Reserve notes in the amount of $837,568,006.

[7] Includes $101,000,000 lawful money deposited as a reserve for postal savings deposits.

[8] The amount of gold and silver certificates and Treasury notes of 1890 should be deducted from this amount before combining with total money held in the Treasury to arrive at the total amount of money in the United States.

[9] Lowest amount since November 30, 1953.

[10] Highest amount to date.

[11] The amount of $1,000,000 shown in previous statements for this item represented United States notes destroyed in the Chicago fire in October 1871, the denominations of which were not definitely known. The amount has now been allocated to the various denominations on an estimated basis.

TABLE 86.—*Stock of money, money in the Treasury, in the Federal Reserve Banks, and in circulation, June 30, 1913–55* [1]

[In thousands of dollars, except per capita figures]

June 30	Stock of money [2]	Money held in the Treasury					Money outside of the Treasury			
		Total [3]	Amount held as security against gold and silver certificates (and Treasury notes of 1890)	Reserve against United States notes (and Treasury notes of 1890)	Held for Federal Reserve Banks and agents [3]	All other money	Total	Held by Federal Reserve Banks and agents	In circulation: Amount [4]	In circulation: Per capita [5]
1913	3, 777, 021	1, 834, 112	1, 475, 783	150, 000	----------	208, 329	3, 418, 692	----------	3, 418, 692	35. 16
1920	8, 158, 496	2, 379, 664	704, 638	152, 979	1, 184, 276	337, 771	6, 483, 470	1, 015, 881	5, 467, 589	51. 36
1925	8, 299, 382	4, 176, 381	2, 059, 799	153, 621	1, 752, 744	210, 217	6, 182, 799	1, 367, 591	4, 815, 208	41. 57
1930	8, 306, 564	4, 021, 937	1, 978, 448	156, 039	1, 796, 239	91, 211	6, 263, 075	1, 741, 087	4, 521, 988	36. 74
1935	15, 113, 035	9, 997, 362	7, 131, 431	156, 039	5, 532, 590	2, 709, 891	6, 714, 514	1, 147, 422	5, 567, 093	43. 75
1940	28, 457, 960	21, 836, 936	19, 651, 067	156, 039	14, 938, 895	2, 029, 829	11, 333, 196	3, 485, 695	7, 847, 501	59. 46
1945	48, 009, 400	22, 202, 115	19, 923, 738	156, 039	15, 239, 072	2, 122, 338	30, 491, 950	3, 745, 512	26, 746, 438	191. 61
1946	49, 648, 011	22, 649, 365	20, 397, 885	156, 039	15, 287, 592	2, 095, 441	32, 108, 938	3, 863, 941	28, 244, 997	199. 76
1947	50, 599, 352	23, 633, 353	22, 318, 880	156, 039	17, 223, 658	[6] 1, 158, 433	32, 061, 222	3, 763, 994	28, 297, 227	196. 33
1948	52, 601, 129	25, 890, 134	24, 563, 132	156, 039	19, 442, 373	1, 170, 962	31, 831, 755	3, 928, 896	27, 902, 859	190. 31
1949	53, 103, 980	26, 861, 355	25, 554, 811	156, 039	20, 429, 710	1, 150, 505	31, 367, 726	3, 874, 816	27, 492, 910	184. 33
1950	52. 440, 353	26, 646, 409	25, 348, 625	156, 039	20, 166, 524	1, 141, 744	30, 976, 045	3, 819, 755	27, 156, 290	179. 03
1951	50, 985, 939	24, 175, 565	22, 894, 641	156, 039	17, 698, 722	1, 124, 884	32, 006, 293	4, 197, 063	27, 809, 230	180. 17
1952	53, 853, 745	25, 810, 840	24, 528, 270	156, 039	19, 327, 733	1, 126, 530	33, 243, 443	4, 217, 518	29, 025, 925	184. 90
1953	54, 015, 346	24, 960, 950	23, 702, 046	156, 039	18, 470, 725	1, 102, 865	34, 285, 718	4, 160, 765	30, 124, 952	188. 72
1954	53, 429, 405	24, 480, 870	23, 669, 625	156, 039	18, 422, 952	[7] 655, 205	34, 195, 208	4, 273, 259	29, 921, 949	[r] 184. 24
1955	53, 308, 618	24, 250, 685	23, 438, 908	156, 039	18, 178, 115	655, 737	34, 318, 726	4, 089, 403	30, 229, 323	182. 93

[r] Revised.

[1] Beginning June 30, 1922, form of circulation statement was revised to include in holdings of Federal Reserve Banks and agents, and hence in stock of money, gold bullion and foreign gold coin held by Federal Reserve Banks and agents, and to include in holdings of Federal Reserve Banks and agents and hence exclude from money in circulation, all forms of money held by Federal Reserve Banks and agents, whether as reserve against Federal Reserve notes or otherwise. For purposes of comparison, figures in this table for earlier years include these changes. For full explanation of this revision, see 1922 annual report, p. 433. The form of circulation statement was revised again beginning Dec. 31, 1927, so as to exclude earmarked gold coin from stock of money, and hence from money in circulation; to include in holdings of Federal Reserve Banks and agents, and hence in stock of money, gold held abroad for account of Federal Reserve Banks; and to include in all categories, minor coin (1-cent piece and 5-cent piece). Beginning Dec. 31, 1927, circulation statement is dated for end of month instead of beginning of succeeding month, as was practice theretofore, and figures on revised basis for "Money held in the Treasury" are used. For purposes of comparison, figures in this table for earlier years include these changes. For explanation of this revision, see 1928 annual report, pp. 70–71. For figures for earlier years from 1860 through 1934, see annual reports for 1947, pp. 478–481, for 1952, p. 708, and for 1953, p. 551. Changes, minor in amount, are made in some figures in the June 30 circulation statements for use in these annual report tables.

[2] Excludes gold and silver certificates and Treasury notes of 1890 outside Treasury. Beginning with 1934, excludes amount (gold certificates) held for Federal Reserve Banks and agents. These items are excluded since gold and silver held as security against them are included. Composition of the stock of money is shown in table 87.

[3] From 1934 to date, amount (gold certificates) held for Federal Reserve Banks and agents is excluded from total money in Treasury, see footnote 2.

[4] Composition of money in circulation is shown in table 88.

[5] Based on Bureau of Census estimated population for continental United States.

[6] On February 26, 1947, gold in amount of $1,800,000,000 held for account of exchange stabilization fund was used as follows: (1) $687,500,000.11 was paid to International Monetary Fund; (2) $275,224,999.89 was transferred to gold certificate fund, Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System; and (3) $837,275,000 was transferred to the Treasurer's account (and included in this column until November 1953, see footnote 7).

[7] On November 9, 1953, $500,000,000 of gold held in the Treasurer's account was used to purchase from the Federal Reserve System a like amount of public debt obligations which were retired.

TABLE 87.—*Stock of money by kinds, June 30, 1913–55* [1]

[Dollars in thousands]

June 30	Gold [2]	Silver bullion [2]	Standard silver dollars [2]	Subsidiary silver	Minor coin	United States notes [2]	Federal Reserve notes [2]	Federal Reserve Bank notes [2]	National bank notes [2]	Total [3]	Percentage of gold to total money
1913	$1, 870, 762		$568, 273	$175, 196	$56, 951	$346, 681			$759, 158	$3, 777, 021	49. 53
1920	2, 865, 482		268, 857	258, 855	92, 479	346, 681	$3, 405, 877	$201, 226	719, 038	8, 158, 496	35. 12
1925	4, 360, 382		522, 061	283, 472	104, 004	346, 681	1, 942, 240	7, 176	733, 366	8, 299, 382	52. 54
1930	4, 534, 866		539, 960	310, 978	126, 001	346, 681	1, 746, 501	3, 260	698, 317	8, 306, 564	54. 59
1935	9, 115, 643	$313, 309	545, 642	312, 416	133, 040	346, 681	3, 492, 854	84, 354	769, 096	15, 113, 035	60. 32
1940	19, 963, 091	1, 353, 162	547, 078	402, 261	173, 909	346, 681	5, 481, 778	22, 809	167, 190	28, 457, 960	70. 15
1945	20, 212, 973	1, 520, 295	493, 943	825, 798	303, 539	346, 681	23, 650, 975	533, 979	121, 215	48, 009, 400	42. 10
1946	20, 269, 934	1, 909, 099	493, 580	878, 958	325, 978	346, 681	24, 839, 323	469, 343	115, 114	49, 648, 011	40. 83
1947	21, 266, 490	1, 923, 913	493, 462	922, 656	348, 889	346, 681	24, 780, 495	409, 443	107, 323	50, 599, 352	42. 03
1948	23, 532, 460	1, 955, 072	493, 100	952, 299	359, 506	346, 681	24, 503, 331	358, 321	100, 358	52, 601, 129	44. 74
1949	24, 466, 324	1, 988, 559	492, 857	989, 456	371, 956	346, 681	24, 040, 979	313, 333	93, 835	53, 103, 980	46. 07
1950	24, 230, 720	2, 022, 835	492, 583	1, 001, 574	378, 463	346, 681	23, 602, 680	277, 202	87, 615	52, 440, 353	46. 21
1951	21, 755, 888	2, 057, 227	492, 249	1, 041, 946	388, 646	346, 681	24, 574, 934	245, 987	82, 382	50, 985, 939	42. 67
1952	23, 346, 498	2, 093, 041	491, 897	1, 117, 889	402, 702	346, 681	25, 753, 570	223, 100	78, 367	53, 853, 745	43. 35
1953	22, 462, 818	2, 126, 273	491, 518	1, 193, 757	418, 680	346, 681	26, 698, 400	202, 747	74, 472	54, 015, 346	41. 59
1954	21, 927, 003	2, 157, 562	491, 021	1, 275, 666	434, 675	346, 681	26, 543, 177	183, 005	70, 616	53, 429, 405	41. 04
1955	21, 677, 575	2, 187, 429	490, 347	1, 296, 140	449, 625	346, 681	26, 629, 030	164, 412	67, 379	53, 308, 618	40. 66

[1] See table 86, footnote 1. For figures for earlier years from 1860, see annual reports for 1947, pp. 482–484, for 1952, p. 709, and for 1953, p. 552.

[2] Part of gold and silver included in stock of money is held as reserve against other kinds of money, as follows: (1) As reserve for United States notes and Treasury notes of 1890—gold bullion (gold coin and bullion prior to gold conservation actions of 1933 and 1934) varying in amount from $150,000,000 to $156,039,431 during years included in this table; (2) also as security for Treasury notes of 1890 (these notes are being canceled and retired on receipt)—an equal dollar amount in standard silver dollars; (3) as security for outstanding silver certificates—silver in bullion and standard dollars of monetary value equal to face amount of such silver certificates; and (4) as security for gold certificates—gold bullion (gold coin and bullion before gold actions of 1933 and 1934) of value at legal standard equal to face amount of such gold certificates. Federal Reserve notes are secured by deposit by Federal Reserve Banks with Federal Reserve agents of like amount of gold certificates (gold prior to actions of 1933 and 1934) or of gold certificates and such discounted or purchased paper as are eligible under terms of Federal Reserve Act, as amended, or (from Feb. 27, 1932) of direct obligations of the United States. Federal Reserve Banks must maintain reserves in gold certificates (gold for 1933 and prior years) of at least 25 percent (40 percent prior to passage of act of June 12, 1945) including redemption fund which must be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, against Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation ("Gold certificates" as herein used for 1934 and subsequent years include credits with Treasurer payable in gold certificates). Federal Reserve notes are obligations of United States and a first lien on all assets of issuing Federal Reserve Bank. Federal Reserve Bank notes at time of issuance were secured by direct obligations of United States or commercial paper; however, lawful money has been deposited with Treasurer for their redemption and they are in process of retirement. National bank notes at issuance were secured by direct obligations of the United States; lawful money has been deposited with Treasurer for their redemption and they are being retired.

[3] Totals involve duplication to extent that United States notes and Federal Reserve notes, included in full, are in part secured by gold, also included in full. Gold certificates, silver certificates, and Treasury notes of 1890 have been excluded, however, since they are complete duplications of equal amounts of gold or silver held as security therefor and included in totals.

TABLE 88.—*Money in circulation by kinds, June 30, 1913–55* [1]

[In thousands of dollars]

June 30	Gold coin	Gold certificates [2]	Standard silver dollars	Silver certificates [2]	Treasury notes of 1890 [2]	Subsidiary silver	Minor coin	United States notes [2]	Federal Reserve notes [2]	Federal Reserve Bank notes [3]	National bank notes [2]	Total
1913	608, 401	1, 003, 998	72, 127	469, 129	2, 657	154, 458	54, 954	337, 215			715, 754	3, 418, 692
1920	474, 822	259, 007	76, 749	97, 606	1, 656	248, 863	90, 958	278, 144	3, 064, 742	185, 431	689, 608	5, 467, 589
1925	402, 297	1, 004, 823	54, 289	382, 780	1, 387	262, 009	100, 307	282, 578	1, 636, 108	6, 921	681, 709	4, 815, 208
1930	357, 236	994, 841	38, 629	386, 915	1, 260	281, 231	117, 436	288, 389	1, 402, 066	3, 206	650, 779	4, 521, 988
1935	(3)	117, 167	32, 308	701, 474	1, 182	295, 773	125, 125	285, 417	3, 222, 913	81, 470	704, 263	5, 567, 093
1940	(3)	66, 793	46, 020	1, 581, 662	1, 163	384, 187	168, 977	247, 887	5, 163, 284	22, 373	165, 155	7, 847, 501
1945	(3)	52, 084	125, 178	1, 650, 689	1, 150	788, 283	291, 996	322, 587	22, 867, 459	527, 001	120, 012	26, 746, 438
1946	(3)	50, 223	140, 319	2, 025, 178	1, 149	843, 122	316, 994	316, 743	23, 973, 006	464, 315	113, 948	28, 244, 997
1947	(3)	47, 794	148, 452	2, 060, 728	1, 147	875, 971	331, 039	320, 403	23, 999, 004	406, 260	106, 429	28, 297, 227
1948	(3)	45, 158	156, 340	2, 060, 869	1, 146	918, 691	346, 112	321, 485	23, 600, 323	353, 499	99, 235	27, 902, 859
1949	(3)	42, 665	163, 894	2, 060, 852	1, 145	939, 568	355, 316	318, 688	23, 209, 437	308, 821	92, 524	27, 492, 910
1950	(3)	40, 772	170, 185	2, 177, 251	1, 145	964, 709	360, 886	320, 781	22, 760, 285	273, 788	86, 488	27, 156, 290
1951	(3)	39, 070	180, 013	2, 092, 174	1, 145	1, 019, 824	378, 350	318, 173	23, 456, 018	243, 261	81, 202	27, 809, 230
1952	(3)	37, 855	191, 306	2, 087, 811	1, 145	1, 092, 891	393, 482	318, 330	24, 605, 158	220, 584	77, 364	29, 025, 925
1953	(3)	36, 596	202, 424	2, 121, 511	1, 143	1, 150, 498	412, 952	317, 702	25, 608, 669	200, 054	73, 403	30, 124, 952
1954	(3)	35, 481	211, 533	2, 135, 016	1, 142	1, 164, 912	418, 754	320, 224	25, 384, 606	180, 277	70, 005	29, 921, 949
1955	(3)	34, 466	223, 047	2, 169, 726	1, 142	1, 202, 209	432, 512	319, 064	25, 617, 775	162, 573	66, 810	30, 229, 323

[1] See table 86, footnote 1. For figures for earlier years from 1860, see annual reports for 1947, pp. 485–487, for 1952, p. 710, and for 1953, p. 553.
[2] For description of reserves held against various kinds of money, see table 87, footnote 2.
[3] Gold Reserve Act of 1934, which was culmination of gold actions of 1933, vested in the United States title to all gold coin and gold bullion. Gold coin was withdrawn from circulation and formed into bars. Gold coin ($287,000,000) shown on Treasury records as being then outstanding was dropped from monthly circulation statement as of Jan. 31, 1934.

TABLE 89.—*Location of gold, silver bullion at monetary value, and coin held by the Treasury on June 30, 1955*

[In thousands of dollars]

Location	Gold	Silver bullion at monetary value	Standard silver dollars	Subsidiary silver coin	Minor coin
United States mints:					
Denver	5, 905, 873	166, 316	2, 130	17, 496	[1] 4, 231
Philadelphia	3, 192	186, 507	140, 214	11, 564	[1] 1, 430
San Francisco	606, 869	826, 499	6, 213	5, 064	[1] 1, 294
United States assay office, New York	2, 678, 189	817, 830	44, 285		
Bullion depository, Fort Knox	12, 483, 415				
Treasurer of U. S. (Cash Division), Federal Reserve Banks, etc	37	190, 276	70, 474	1, 610	492
In transit					44
Total	21, 677, 575	2, 187, 429	263, 316	35, 734	[1] 7, 490

[1] Includes minor metals and alloys in process of manufacture into coins.

TABLE 90.—*Paper currency issued and redeemed during the fiscal year 1955, and outstanding June 30, 1955, by classes and denominations*

	Issued during 1955	Redeemed during 1955	Outstanding June 30, 1955		
			In Treasury	In Federal Reserve Banks	Outside Treasury and Federal Reserve Banks
CLASS					
Gold certificates		$1, 029, 760	$295, 810	$2, 815, 555, 600	$34, 465, 779
Silver certificates	$1, 593, 156, 000	1, 573, 724, 250	17, 735, 679	239, 903, 996	2, 169, 725, 929
United States notes	150, 956, 000	150, 956, 000	2, 480, 444	25, 136, 900	319, 063, 672
Treasury notes of 1890		454	1, 311		1, 141, 888
Federal Reserve notes	5, 993, 325, 000	5, 907, 471, 130	76, 048, 390	935, 206, 955	25, 617, 775, 070
Federal Reserve Bank notes		18, 592, 959	371, 625	1, 467, 325	162, 572, 988
National bank notes		3, 236, 715	241, 930	326, 900	66, 810, 079
Total	7, 737, 437, 000	7, 655, 011, 268	97, 175, 189	4, 017, 597, 676	28, 371, 555, 405
DENOMINATION					
$1	1, 084, 376, 000	1, 055, 978, 942	11, 713, 208	197, 558, 586	1, 225, 681, 360
$2	21, 216, 000	16, 866, 816	824, 266	15, 573, 170	71, 808, 180
$5	1, 475, 400, 000	1, 447, 106, 480	13, 056, 065	152, 834, 360	2, 060, 814, 185
$10	2, 322, 570, 000	2, 293, 840, 380	19, 807, 630	304, 723, 310	6, 470, 928, 752
$20	2, 065, 200, 000	2, 072, 377, 200	33, 438, 560	294, 269, 300	9, 625, 187, 976
$50	292, 000, 000	295, 537, 950	6, 268, 550	80, 940, 050	2, 657, 751, 565
$100	445, 800, 000	412, 403, 000	9, 685, 500	115, 278, 400	5, 486, 716, 420
$500	11, 400, 000	21, 885, 500	661, 000	10, 920, 000	311, 758, 750
$1,000	9, 500, 000	29, 845, 000	1, 430, 000	21, 920, 500	448, 496, 000
$5,000	485, 000	400, 000		2, 960, 000	3, 480, 000
$10,000	9, 490, 000	8, 770, 000		10, 520, 000	9, 160, 000
$100,000				2, 810, 100, 000	
Fractional parts					62, 627
Unassorted			290, 410		
	7, 737, 437, 000	7, 655, 011, 268	97, 175, 189	4, 017, 597, 676	28, 371, 845, 815
Deduct: Unassorted					[1] 290, 410
Total	7, 737, 437, 000	7, 655, 011, 268	97, 175, 189	4, 017, 597, 676	28, 371, 555, 405

[1] Held in custody by the Federal Reserve Banks for the Treasurer of the United States.

Customs Statistics

TABLE 91.—*Summary of customs collections and expenditures, fiscal year 1955*

[On basis of the accounts of the Bureau of Customs]

Collections [1]	Amount	Appropriations and expenditures	Amount
Customs collections:		Appropriation for salaries and expenses, Bureau of Customs	$39,996,300
Duties on imports	$606,396,634	Transferred to cover retroactive pay increase	844,148
Miscellaneous collections (fines, penalties, etc.)	4,763,340	Transferred from Department of Commerce for export control	891,000
Total	611,159,974	Transferred to cover retroactive pay increase of export control employees	19,000
Collections for other departments, bureaus, etc.:		Total	41,750,448
Internal revenue taxes	247,536,610	Expenditures, obligations incurred by:	
Other governmental agencies	79,597	Collectors of customs	31,485,381
Total for others	247,616,207	Agency Service (investigations)	2,095,238
Total collections	858,776,181	Appraisers of merchandise	5,215,625
		Chief chemists	728,313
		Comptrollers of customs	835,270
		Administrative	1,337,097
		Total obligations incurred	41,696,924
		Balance of appropriations	53,524
		Appropriation "Refunds and drawback" indefinite	-------------
		Expenditures for refunds, drawback, and minor payments of a similar nature	21,620,212

[1] Excludes duties and sale of insular property for Puerto Rico, but includes other Puerto Rican collections.

TABLE 92.—*Customs collections and payments by districts, fiscal year 1955*

District	Collections [1]				Payments			
	Duties and miscellaneous customs collections	Internal Revenue Service	Other collections	Total	Excessive duties and other refunds	Drawback	Expenses (net obligations)	Cost to collect $100
Alaska	$86,351	$34	$43	$86,428	$1,685		$166,096	$192.18
Arizona	2,201,003	545	1,209	2,202,757	202,835		343,971	15.62
Buffalo	9,540,009	1,310,238	1,117	10,851,364	381,986	$3,561	1,121,822	10.34
Chicago	16,375,796	18,797,749	144	35,173,689	234,377	338,003	888,741	2.53
Colorado	293,573	479,810		773,383	5,385	470	47,138	6.10
Connecticut	1,601,856	1,613,940	947	3,216,743	29,993	10,967	126,562	3.93
Dakota	3,536,942	423	140	3,537,505	53,286	31	437,920	12.38
Duluth and Superior	2,073,307	2,086	86	2,075,479	68,807		253,370	12.21
El Paso	2,721,747	35,727	84	2,757,558	34,423		890,529	32.29
Florida	9,755,882	4,659,097	2,776	14,417,755	130,611	4,173	1,169,963	8.11
Galveston	10,407,684	4,539,781	2,866	14,950,331	4,374,328	33,323	568,108	3.80
Georgia	3,507,070	367,776	464	3,875,310	9,596	34,099	217,201	5.60
Hawaii	1,948,619	596,746	130	2,545,495	55,499		512,828	20.15
Indiana	793,762	4,846,164	459	5,640,385	59,480		88,084	1.56
Kentucky	1,728,734	1,501,805	361	3,230,900	20,907	92,564	48,781	1.52
Laredo	7,452,244	302,384	5,034	7,759,662	59,343	7,535	1,029,522	13.27
Los Angeles	21,348,433	13,029,326	3,383	34,381,142	619,758	63,227	1,112,790	3.24
Maine and New Hampshire	2,160,864	2,351	604	2,163,819	41,449	32	880,523	40.69
Maryland	12,754,559	3,976,403	1,631	16,732,593	175,270	113,726	1,307,333	7.81
Massachusetts	42,577,228	5,758,134	3,369	48,338,731	1,542,391	121,534	2,360,855	4.88
Michigan	19,896,741	39,655,965	1,478	59,554,184	297,860	367,111	1,567,121	2.63
Minnesota	1,461,858	1,307,253	142	2,769,253	17,748	3,942	187,246	6.76
Mobile	1,190,780	194,650	1,026	1,386,456	35,855	339	188,779	11.19
Montana and Idaho	1,300,226	636	55	1,300,917	14,542	2,296	220,149	16.92
New Orleans	17,614,773	2,296,604	2,215	19,913,592	495,020	278,586	1,347,231	6.77
New York	287,471,128	82,391,215	13,064	369,875,407	2,949,034	3,952,315	13,520,315	3.66
North Carolina	9,465,575	60	124	9,465,759	37,481	130,049	116,124	1.23
Ohio	5,935,084	3,332,237	4,280	9,271,601	168,867	415,482	437,878	4.72
Oregon	3,192,571	1,293,053	801	4,486,425	41,498	7,296	294,919	6.57
Philadelphia	40,071,955	4,106,932	3,009	44,181,896	703,182	1,031,166	1,599,677	3.62
Pittsburgh	2,479,771	834,277	1,116	3,315,164	84,663	1,594	107,921	3.26
Rhode Island	2,034,878	457,687	872	2,493,437	77,746	741	116,622	4.68
Rochester	1,513,707	1,670,704	894	3,185,305	24,218	32,354	156,482	4.91
Sabine	404,160	4,499	802	409,461	3,282		94,560	23.09
St. Lawrence	8,337,752	24,569,680	535	32,907,967	45,577	21,150	830,732	2.52
St. Louis	5,225,375	1,895,615	656	7,121,646	90,628	38,663	203,475	2.86
San Diego	963,491	11,942	14,956	990,389	17,717	202	528,249	53.34
San Francisco	16,548,994	10,259,070	2,540	26,810,604	384,523	75,629	1,682,855	6.28
South Carolina	5,440,491	181,745	142	5,622,378	55,690	256,621	100,937	1.80
Tennessee	1,115,116	251,259	251	1,366,626	8,820	33,598	53,321	3.90

Vermont	3, 643, 151	379, 885	241	4, 023, 277	70, 214	849	821, 353	20. 41
Virginia	11, 531, 774	26, 774	687	11, 559, 235	55, 208	1, 473	509, 031	4. 40
Washington	8, 956, 472	10, 030, 156	1, 524	18, 988, 152	306, 594	4, 314	1, 277, 102	6. 73
Wisconsin	2, 022, 184	564, 193	1, 976	2, 588, 353	27, 081	25, 242	132, 339	5. 11
Puerto Rico	72, 261		1, 364	73, 625	321			
Items not assigned to districts	404, 043			404, 043	1, 177		[2] 2, 030, 369	
Total	611, 159, 974	247, 536, 610	79, 597	858, 776, 181	14, 115, 955	7, 504, 257	41, 696, 924	4. 86
Collections deposited to the credit of Government of Puerto Rico	4, 599, 433			4, 599, 433				
Grand total	615, 759, 407	247, 536, 610	79, 597	863, 375, 614	14, 115, 955	7, 504, 257	41, 696, 924	4. 86

[1] Customs receipts, on the basis of reports of collecting officers, are credited to the districts in which the collections are made. Receipts in various districts do not indicate the tax burden of the respective districts since the taxes may be borne eventually by persons in other districts. Customs duties and sale of insular government property for Puerto Rico ($4,599,433) are deposited to the credit of the Government of Puerto Rico.

[2] Bureau and foreign.

TABLE 93.—*Value of dutiable and taxable imports for consumption and estimated duties and taxes collected by tariff schedules, fiscal years 1954 and 1955*

Tariff schedule	Value of dutiable and taxable imports for consumption		Estimated duties and import taxes [1]		Percentage increase, or decrease (—)	
	1954	1955	1954	1955	Value	Duty
1. Chemicals, oils, and paints	$173, 562, 926	$196, 811, 192	$24, 728, 501	$27, 974, 567	13. 4	11. 3
2. Earths, earthenware, and glassware	136, 702, 976	134, 205, 649	31, 239, 486	34, 673, 083	−1. 6	11. 0
3. Metals and manufactures	1, 089, 219, 342	981, 772, 786	126, 812, 291	120, 646, 573	−9. 9	−4. 9
4. Wood and manufactures	221, 614, 049	326, 928, 483	13, 516, 933	19, 836, 755	47. 5	46. 8
5. Sugar, molasses, and manufactures	378, 657, 032	320, 385, 145	36, 579, 213	32, 203, 170	−15. 4	−12. 0
6. Tobacco and manufactures	83, 744, 802	87, 742, 895	16, 959, 780	17, 781, 741	4. 8	4. 8
7. Agricultural products and provisions	756, 758, 357	664, 012, 662	68, 761, 632	66, 554, 241	−12. 3	−3. 2
8. Spirits, wines, and other beverages	156, 184, 932	162, 094, 305	36, 905, 016	37, 677, 280	3. 8	2. 1
9. Cotton manufactures	57, 591, 003	72, 978, 396	12, 224, 994	15, 717, 666	26. 7	28. 6
10. Flax, hemp, jute, and manufactures	114, 216, 979	123, 378, 816	8, 293, 709	8, 402, 043	8. 0	1. 3
11. Wool and manufactures	280, 825, 623	287, 716, 155	60, 897, 458	62, 817, 288	2. 5	3. 2
12. Silk manufactures	26, 885, 260	30, 428, 901	8, 101, 786	9, 029, 406	13. 2	11. 4
13. Manufactures of rayon and other synthetic textiles	20, 792, 968	49, 509, 175	4, 746, 837	9, 638, 264	138. 1	103. 0
14. Pulp, paper, and books	46, 281, 766	55, 197, 553	4, 471, 699	5, 437, 067	19. 3	21. 6
15. Sundries	298, 389, 012	339, 421, 531	61, 057, 609	66, 970, 923	13. 8	9. 7
Free-list commodities taxable under Revenue Act of 1932 and subsequent acts	783, 572, 685	886, 620, 363	29, 092, 751	32, 156, 895	13. 2	10. 5
Dutiable under Sec. 406, Tariff Act of 1930, etc	3, 919, 344	2, 423, 795	1, 386, 647	705, 013	−38. 2	−49. 2
Total	[2] 4, 628, 919, 056	4, 721, 627, 802	545, 776, 342	568, 221, 975	2. 0	4. 1

[1] Taxes collected on dutiable commodities under the revenue acts and the Sugar Act of 1937 are included in appropriate schedules.
[2] Does not include $21,973,810 which represents the value of imports on informal entries and informal mail entries for which the duties collected were not shown by tariff schedules. See also footnote to table 97.

TABLE 94.—*Value of dutiable imports and amounts of duties collected at specific, ad valorem, and compound rates, fiscal years 1940–55*

[Dollars in millions]

Fiscal year	Total		Specific		Ad valorem		Compound		Average ad valorem equivalent				Percent of total value			Percent of total duty		
	Value	Duty	Value	Duty	Value	Duty	Value	Duty	Total	Specific	Ad valorem	Compound	Specific	Ad valorem	Compound	Specific	Ad valorem	Compound
1940	920	340	611	245	265	71	44	24	37	40	27	56	66	29	5	72	21	7
1941	1,011	385	769	315	205	50	37	20	38	41	24	53	76	20	4	82	13	5
1942	1,166	386	894	319	226	45	46	22	33	36	20	49	77	19	4	83	12	5
1943	1,032	330	827	288	174	28	31	14	32	35	16	45	80	17	3	87	9	4
1944	1,249	421	1,015	372	201	36	33	13	34	37	18	39	81	16	3	88	9	3
1945	1,199	343	910	283	251	45	38	15	29	31	18	38	76	21	3	83	13	4
1946	1,592	429	1,103	323	430	83	59	23	27	29	19	39	69	27	4	75	19	6
1947	2,096	476	1,508	333	513	115	75	28	23	22	22	39	72	24	4	70	24	6
1948	2,489	402	1,878	271	530	105	81	26	16	14	20	32	76	21	3	68	26	6
1949	2,839	374	2,138	233	589	109	112	32	13	11	19	28	75	21	4	63	29	8
1950	3,064	415	2,338	264	616	117	110	34	14	11	19	31	76	20	4	64	28	8
1951	4,919	615	3,511	346	1,202	207	206	62	13	10	17	30	71	25	4	56	34	10
1952	4,368	541	3,002	294	1,171	191	195	56	12	10	16	28	69	26	5	55	35	10
1953	4,838	605	3,281	320	1,306	214	251	70	13	10	16	28	68	27	5	53	35	12
1954	4,669	546	3,258	286	1,192	197	219	62	12	9	16	28	70	25	5	52	36	11
1955	4,722	568	3,204	281	1,295	221	222	66	12	9	17	30	68	27	5	49	39	12

TABLE 95.—*Estimated customs duties, value of imports entered for consumption, and ratio of duties to value of dutiable imports and to value of all imports, calendar years 1944–54 and monthly January 1954–June 1955* [1]

[Dollars in thousands]

Calendar year or month	Estimated duties (including taxes on imports)	Value of imports entered for consumption		Ratio of dutiable to total	Ratio of duties to value of	
		Total	Dutiable		Dutiable imports	Total imports
				Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*
1944	$368, 234	$3, 887, 490	$1, 164, 561	29. 96	31. 62	9. 47
1945	382, 212	4, 098, 101	1, 350, 487	32. 95	28. 30	9. 33
1946	482, 860	4, 824, 902	1, 889, 228	39. 16	25. 56	10. 00
1947	427, 679	5, 666, 321	2, 213, 764	39. 07	19. 32	7. 55
1948	404, 778	7, 092, 032	2, 908, 976	41. 02	13. 91	5. 71
1949	364, 618	6, 591, 640	2, 709, 716	41. 11	13. 46	5. 53
1950	522, 337	8, 743, 082	3, 967, 246	45. 38	13. 17	5. 97
1951	591, 261	10, 817, 341	4, 851, 594	44. 85	12. 19	5. 47
1952	570, 062	10, 747, 497	4, 486, 364	41. 74	12. 71	5. 30
1953	584, 350	r 10, 778, 905	4, 856, 275	r 45. 01	12. 03	5. 42
1954	529, 109	10, 232, 179	4, 492, 554	43. 91	11. 78	5. 17
1954—January	39, 117	r 43, 001	339, 679	r 40. 29	11. 52	r 4. 64
February	40, 313	r 816, 458	348, 214	r 42. 65	11. 58	4. 94
March	42, 122	r 877, 860	374, 938	r 42. 71	11. 23	r 4. 80
April	49, 958	r 943, 644	406, 228	r 43. 05	12. 30	r 5. 29
May	42, 363	r 830, 196	377, 429	r 45. 46	11. 22	r 5. 10
June	46, 668	r 973, 038	402, 141	r 41. 33	11. 60	4. 80
July	42, 575	820, 260	370, 346	45. 15	11. 50	5. 19
August	44, 880	826, 626	379, 882	45. 96	11. 81	5. 43
September	44, 561	776, 993	365, 870	47. 09	12. 18	5. 74
October	44, 492	761, 398	358, 971	47. 15	12. 39	5. 84
November	47, 705	831, 744	385, 604	46. 36	12. 37	5. 74
December	44, 355	930, 959	383, 254	41. 17	11. 57	4. 76
1955—January	45, 417	861, 971	392, 300	45. 51	11. 58	5. 27
February	43, 903	843, 518	377, 488	44. 75	11. 63	5. 20
March	54, 609	1, 004, 776	450, 969	44. 88	12. 11	5. 43
April	49, 161	872, 528	397, 305	45. 53	12. 37	5. 63
May	52, 214	958, 550	423, 737	44. 21	12. 32	5. 45
June	54, 351	941, 851	435, 904	46. 28	12. 47	5. 77

r Revised.

1 Amount of customs duties is calculated on basis of reports of Bureau of the Census showing quantity and value of merchandise imported. Figures back to 1867 may be found in annual reports for 1930, p. 523; 1932, p. 382; and corresponding tables in subsequent reports.

TABLE 96.—*Estimated customs duties, value of dutiable imports, and ratio of estimated duties to value of dutiable imports, by tariff schedules, calendar years 1944–54 and monthly January 1954–June 1955* [1]

[Dollars in thousands]

Calendar year or month	Estimated duties	Value of dutiable imports	Ratio of duties to imports	Estimated duties	Value of dutiable imports	Ratio of duties to imports	Estimated duties	Value of dutiable imports	Ratio of duties to imports	Estimated duties	Value of dutiable imports	Ratio of duties to imports
	Schedule 1.—Chemicals, oils, and paints			Schedule 2.—Earths, earthenware, and glassware			Schedule 3.—Metals and manufactures			Schedule 4.—Wood and manufactures		
			Percent			*Percent*			*Percent*			*Percent*
1944	$8,037	$54,122	14.85	$3,103	$10,765	28.83	$28,919	$117,660	24.58	$2,297	$37,299	6.16
1945	10,051	71,859	13.99	3,884	14,760	26.31	38,496	150,019	25.66	2,867	44,563	6.43
1946	13,622	90,198	15.10	9,546	30,941	30.85	50,628	197,984	25.57	4,191	54,610	7.67
1947	16,578	119,282	13.90	13,643	44,308	30.79	51,079	246,376	20.73	3,073	42,112	7.30
1948	14,252	114,896	12.40	15,321	60,710	25.24	53,421	348,465	15.33	4,624	127,501	3.63
1949	10,635	77,975	13.64	16,220	59,496	27.26	48,513	337,977	14.35	4,564	97,541	4.68
1950	23,133	149,773	15.45	21,935	82,737	26.51	85,475	658,793	12.97	8,514	237,168	3.59
1951	25,749	200,441	12.85	31,663	120,317	26.32	108,145	927,602	11.66	9,866	211,560	4.66
1952	20,709	163,944	12.63	29,569	119,734	24.70	109,905	896,048	12.27	10,134	214,917	4.72
1953	26,558	192,725	13.78	32,073	138,249	23.20	140,408	1,204,829	11.65	13,520	237,326	5.70
1954	24,690	173,563	14.23	31,320	136,703	22.91	117,071	1,089,219	10.75	15,813	221,614	7.14
1954—January	1,583	11,212	14.12	1,992	9,304	21.41	8,653	74,846	11.56	1,038	12,433	8.35
February	1,867	13,290	14.05	2,083	9,638	21.61	9,409	78,281	12.02	1,080	15,825	6.82
March	1,686	12,517	13.47	2,216	10,676	20.76	9,248	82,814	11.17	1,043	18,747	5.56
April	2,364	16,522	14.31	3,042	12,436	24.46	10,170	85,144	11.94	1,376	18,889	7.28
May	1,982	13,784	14.38	2,391	11,182	21.38	9,637	89,175	9.92	1,146	16,644	6.89
June	2,267	15,456	14.67	2,605	12,299	21.18	11,192	102,061	10.97	1,219	21,134	5.77
July	2,186	14,956	14.62	2,531	10,145	24.95	9,992	84,444	11.83	1,243	27,813	4.47
August	2,182	17,052	12.80	2,964	10,351	28.63	9,752	79,472	12.27	1,380	29,183	4.73
September	1,926	14,151	13.61	3,113	11,329	27.48	9,514	73,974	12.86	1,415	24,656	5.74
October	2,191	15,538	14.10	3,202	11,619	27.56	9,591	73,304	13.08	1,534	26,530	5.78
November	2,090	14,577	14.34	2,792	9,483	29.44	10,507	78,150	13.44	1,654	26,950	6.14
December	2,366	15,465	15.30	2,391	9,421	25.38	9,405	76,874	12.23	1,686	24,679	6.83
1955—January	2,345	16,338	14.35	2,504	9,339	26.81	8,168	71,723	11.39	1,848	24,619	7.51
February	2,262	16,550	13.67	2,429	9,942	24.43	9,253	74,398	12.30	1,489	23,695	6.28
March	2,699	18,564	14.54	3,437	13,325	25.79	10,788	88,050	12.25	1,815	27,543	6.59
April	2,288	15,871	14.42	3,043	12,560	24.23	10,302	85,650	12.03	1,863	26,367	7.07
May	2,732	18,735	14.58	3,130	13,113	23.87	11,903	99,490	11.96	1,904	30,462	6.25
June	2,707	19,014	14.24	3,137	13,578	23.10	11,471	96,242	11.92	2,005	34,430	5.82

Footnote at end of table.

TABLE 96.—*Estimated customs duties, value of dutiable imports, and ratio of estimated duties to value of dutiable imports, by tariff schedules, calendar years 1944–54 and monthly January 1954–June 1955* [1]—Continued

[Dollars in thousands]

Calendar year or month	Schedule 5.—Sugar, molasses, and manufactures: Estimated duties	Value of dutiable imports	Ratio of duties to imports	Schedule 6.—Tobacco and manufactures: Estimated duties	Value of dutiable imports	Ratio of duties to imports	Schedule 7.—Agricultural products and provisions: Estimated duties	Value of dutiable imports	Ratio of duties to imports	Schedule 8.—Spirits, wines, and other beverages: Estimated duties	Value of dutiable imports	Ratio of duties to imports
			Percent			*Percent*			*Percent*			*Percent*
1944	$29,096	$101,071	28.79	$24,882	$65,930	37.74	$37,584	$266,284	14.11	$85,671	$115,304	74.30
1945	10,430	35,418	29.45	28,253	82,278	34.34	42,542	314,005	13.55	45,340	67,923	66.75
1946	10,167	42,524	23.91	24,916	89,337	27.89	43,405	354,680	12.24	50,520	95,150	53.10
1947	67,280	436,404	15.42	25,757	92,367	27.89	36,347	311,800	11.66	31,718	67,305	47.13
1948	34,565	336,010	10.29	23,784	79,943	29.75	56,729	529,066	10.72	23,834	86,434	27.57
1949	37,206	345,663	10.76	23,522	75,278	31.25	51,914	489,055	10.62	24,145	89,594	26.95
1950	37,635	359,948	10.46	19,534	78,654	24.84	66,673	623,196	10.70	29,284	116,485	25.14
1951	34,957	368,691	9.48	20,484	87,831	23.32	71,369	785,114	9.09	31,456	125,405	25.08
1952	36,044	384,937	9.36	16,758	82,517	20.31	75,081	772,956	9.71	30,025	127,552	23.54
1953	35,845	372,383	9.63	17,000	84,481	20.12	71,218	775,318	9.19	35,899	152,422	23.55
1954	34,748	354,741	9.80	17,161	84,845	20.23	63,608	692,687	9.18	36,493	155,995	23.39
1954—January	2,956	34,877	8.48	1,309	6,352	20.61	5,467	51,775	10.56	2,133	9,076	23.50
February	3,360	32,345	10.39	1,286	6,315	20.36	5,841	57,201	10.21	2,335	9,588	24.35
March	4,141	38,829	10.66	1,461	7,184	20.34	6,549	56,791	11.53	2,527	10,499	24.07
April	4,213	42,470	9.92	1,461	7,329	19.93	7,169	72,567	9.88	2,970	12,449	23.86
May	3,656	38,516	9.49	1,401	6,851	20.45	5,420	62,453	8.68	2,616	11,204	23.35
June	3,584	35,440	10.11	1,475	7,401	19.93	5,109	58,772	8.69	2,980	12,458	23.92
July	3,326	31,773	10.47	1,350	6,585	20.50	4,343	52,609	8.26	2,337	9,928	23.54
August	3,401	34,644	9.82	1,680	8,399	20.00	4,403	54,125	8.13	2,519	10,509	23.97
September	2,317	23,528	9.85	1,598	8,088	19.76	4,654	56,668	8.21	3,270	13,805	23.69
October	1,477	16,048	9.20	1,441	7,093	20.32	4,695	54,448	8.62	3,736	16,582	22.53
November	1,135	12,693	8.94	1,503	7,593	19.79	5,317	60,219	8.83	5,012	22,285	22.49
December	1,182	13,578	8.71	1,196	5,654	21.15	4,641	55,060	8.43	4,058	17,613	23.04
1955—January	3,323	32,697	10.16	1,397	7,324	19.07	5,680	56,566	10.04	2,158	9,193	23.47
February	3,387	30,757	11.01	1,356	6,796	19.95	5,108	51,041	10.01	2,269	9,716	23.35
March	4,279	38,201	11.20	1,541	7,617	20.23	6,571	61,853	10.62	3,028	12,847	23.57
April	3,271	32,126	10.18	1,443	6,939	20.80	6,187	52,711	11.74	3,044	12,684	24.00
May	2,352	24,192	9.72	1,526	7,431	20.54	6,830	53,258	12.82	2,967	12,712	23.34
June	2,753	30,149	9.13	1,751	8,224	21.29	8,126	55,454	14.65	3,279	14,220	23.06

Calendar year or month	Estimated duties	Value of dutiable imports	Ratio of duties to imports	Estimated duties	Value of dutiable imports	Ratio of duties to imports	Estimated duties	Value of dutiable imports	Ratio of duties to imports	Estimated duties	Value of dutiable imports	Ratio of duties to imports
	Schedule 9.—Cotton manufactures			Schedule 10.—Flax, hemp, jute, and manufactures			Schedule 11.—Wool and manufactures			Schedule 12.—Silk manufactures		
			Percent			*Percent*			*Percent*			*Percent*
1944	$1,900	$6,709	28.32	$2,252	$10,047	22.41	$114,379	$179,016	63.89	$307	$598	51.34
1945	4,533	26,392	17.18	3,982	17,863	22.29	144,039	229,513	62.76	927	1,928	48.08
1946	5,453	23,451	23.25	15,394	106,202	14.50	167,759	276,042	60.77	2,459	5,159	47.66
1947	4,921	15,986	30.78	13,878	149,880	9.26	95,072	199,090	47.75	5,272	10,930	48.23
1948	6,224	26,079	23.87	10,000	173,155	5.77	81,410	291,730	27.91	6,258	20,398	30.68
1949	5,376	22,510	23.88	7,035	141,656	4.97	58,040	239,329	24.25	5,670	21,483	26.40
1950	9,742	40,999	23.76	9,279	144,843	6.41	94,294	394,178	23.91	8,953	29,272	30.59
1951	10,875	47,661	22.82	11,098	184,027	6.03	103,170	721,552	14.30	9,672	31,687	30.52
1952	8,981	40,445	22.21	8,364	162,200	5.16	103,623	461,864	22.44	9,077	29,324	30.95
1953	12,329	57,206	21.55	8,565	124,147	6.90	75,769	339,238	22.34	8,972	29,678	30.23
1954	12,783	60,426	21.15	8,215	115,263	7.13	56,636	266,219	21.27	7,885	26,203	30.09
1954—January	883	4,033	21.89	890	8,556	10.40	4,121	20,628	19.98	603	1,982	30.42
February	936	4,154	22.53	698	10,210	6.84	3,415	16,666	20.49	550	1,853	29.68
March	766	3,422	22,38	690	11,418	6.04	4,007	20,305	19.73	517	1,711	30.22
April	1,314	6,129	21.44	753	10,263	7.34	5,528	25,701	21.51	512	1,770	28.93
May	892	4,361	20.45	557	8,755	6.36	4,948	22,413	22.08	399	1,362	29.30
June	916	4,494	20.38	583	7,858	7.42	5,911	27,071	21.84	437	1,448	30.18
July	882	4,283	20.59	639	10,359	6.17	5,102	22,898	22.28	459	1,537	29.86
August	1,084	5,306	20.43	580	8,365	6.93	5,124	23,742	21.58	817	2,668	30.62
September	1,225	6,082	20.14	650	8,861	7.34	4,722	21,904	21.56	754	2,419	31.17
October	1,164	5,724	20.34	656	8,961	7.32	4,685	21,784	21.51	875	2,862	30.57
November	1,341	6,492	20.66	701	9,870	7.10	4,581	21,945	20.87	1,047	3,452	30.33
December	1,380	5,945	23.21	818	11,788	6.94	4,493	21,163	21.23	916	3,139	29.18
1955—January	1,330	6,240	21.31	740	10,617	6.97	5,135	25,200	20.38	897	2,998	29.92
February	1,199	5,328	22.50	689	9,638	7.15	4,522	21,159	21.37	663	2,256	29.39
March	1,605	7,165	22.40	899	12,931	6.95	6,000	27,897	21.51	816	2,768	29.48
April	1,418	6,440	22.02	617	7,984	7.73	5,891	26,824	21.96	536	1,942	27.60
May	1,569	7,147	21.95	757	13,134	5.76	6,448	27,598	23.36	561	2,004	27.99
June	1,521	6,825	22.29	657	10,871	6.04	6,114	25,603	23.88	688	2,384	28.86

Footnote at end of table.

TABLE 96.—*Estimated customs duties, value of dutiable imports, and ratio of estimated duties to value of dutiable imports, by tariff schedules, calendar years 1944–54 and monthly January 1954–June 1955* [1]—Continued

[Dollars in thousands]

Calendar year or month	Schedule 13.—Manufactures of rayon or other synthetic textiles			Schedule 14.—Pulp, paper, and books			Schedule 15.—Sundries			Free-list commodities taxable under the Revenue Act of 1932 and subsequent acts [2] dutiable under Section 466, Tariff Act of 1930, etc.		
	Estimated duties	Value of dutiable imports	Ratio of duties to imports	Estimated duties	Value of dutiable imports	Ratio of duties to imports	Estimated duties	Value of dutiable imports	Ratio of duties to imports	Estimated duties	Value of dutiable imports	Ratio of duties to imports
			Percent			*Percent*			*Percent*			*Percent*
1944	$198	$362	54.70	$1,038	$7,711	13.46	$21,069	$118,006	17.85	$7,502	$73,677	10.18
1945	1,252	2,529	49.51	1,260	8,773	14.36	33,008	170,234	19.39	11,347	112,430	10.09
1946	5,341	15,819	33.76	1,980	15,692	12.62	60,854	334,444	18.20	16,626	156,996	10.59
1947	4,623	15,686	29.47	3,186	23,304	13.67	39,468	207,728	19.00	15,784	231,207	6.83
1948	6,744	28,136	23.97	3,442	29,803	11.54	45,419	267,551	16.98	18,750	389,100	4.82
1949	1,706	7,233	23.59	2,199	21,443	10.26	43,374	225,844	19.21	24,499	457,636	5.35
1950	7,877	35,209	22.37	2,691	27,144	9.91	61,370	338,043	18.15	35,947	650,803	5.52
1951	9,296	49,146	18.92	3,673	39,231	9.36	58,832	336,008	17.51	50,956	615,319	8.28
1952	6,112	34,563	17.68	3,677	38,649	9.51	57,135	294,740	19.38	44,868	661,974	6.78
1953	6,270	31,833	19.70	4,712	48,841	9.65	63,863	316,276	20.19	31,350	751,322	4.17
1954	5,983	27,054	22.12	4,701	48,633	9.67	61,308	306,074	20.03	30,694	806,949	3.80
1954—January	313	1,025	30.54	332	3,395	9.78	4,231	21,020	20.12	2,613	69,162	3.78
February	380	1,452	26.17	323	3,281	9.84	4,319	21,234	20.34	2,432	66,880	3.64
March	351	1,464	23.98	358	3,572	10.02	3,767	19,292	19.53	2,796	75,696	3.69
April	455	2,024	22.48	457	4,710	9.70	5,618	26,998	20.81	2,554	60,830	4.20
May	328	1,363	24.06	333	3,436	9.69	4,299	22,906	18.77	2,359	63,025	3.74
June	429	1,838	23.34	395	4,169	9.47	5,004	25,124	19.92	2,562	65,117	3.93
July	399	1,749	22.81	351	3,716	9.45	5,039	24,835	20.29	2,398	62,715	3.82
August	564	2,499	22.57	415	4,284	9.69	5,511	26,911	20.48	2,503	62,371	4.01
September	580	2,720	21.32	410	4,312	9.51	5,988	29,157	20.54	2,425	64,216	3.78
October	614	2,984	20.58	415	4,295	9.66	5,875	28,564	20.57	2,342	62,635	3.74
November	744	3,632	20.48	470	4,852	9.69	6,211	31,140	19.95	2,600	72,270	3.60
December	827	4,303	19.22	441	4,612	9.56	5,446	28,892	18.85	3,109	85,067	3.65
1955—January	868	4,253	20.41	459	4,415	10.40	5,575	28,009	19.90	2,991	82,769	3.61
February	771	3,962	19.46	405	4,152	9.75	5,196	26,544	19.58	2,904	81,555	3.56
March	1,104	5,965	18.51	570	5,516	10.33	6,265	31,205	20.08	3,192	89,519	3.57
April	1,020	5,755	17.72	515	5,141	10.02	5,137	26,665	19.26	2,585	71,645	3.61
May	1,054	5,823	17.80	510	5,070	10.06	5,184	28,323	18.30	2,785	75,247	3.70
June	1,093	5,863	18.64	476	4,834	9.85	5,544	29,177	19.00	3,028	79,034	3.83

[1] Amount of customs duties is calculated on basis of reports of Bureau of the Census, showing quantity and value of merchandise imported. Total estimated duties and total value of dutiable imports will be found in table 97. For figures back to 1890 see annual reports for 1930, p. 525; 1932, p. 383; and corresponding tables in subsequent reports.

[2] Taxes collected on dutiable commodities under revenue acts and Sugar Act of 1937 are included in appropriate schedules.

TABLE 97.—*Value of dutiable imports for consumption and estimated duties collected by countries, fiscal years 1954 and 1955*

Country	Value		Duty		Percentage increase, or decrease (—)	
	1954	1955	1954	1955	Value	Duty
North America:						
Canada (and Newfoundland)	$962,540,500	$980,456,570	$62,716,456	$60,580,022	1.9	−3.4
Cuba	380,905,356	327,160,632	39,867,061	35,875,387	−14.1	−10.0
Central American countries	8,691,173	7,579,584	674,817	544,643	−12.8	−19.3
Dominican Republic	15,432,479	16,995,185	1,200,869	1,135,160	10.1	−5.5
Haiti	2,117,766	2,271,548	228,472	235,313	7.3	3.0
Jamaica	14,076,052	2,019,095	1,022,367	273,754	−85.7	−73.2
Mexico	140,334,129	156,861,089	15,584,254	17,807,034	11.8	14.3
Netherlands Antilles	101,267,328	111,746,783	3,083,086	3,196,938	10.3	3.7
Trinidad and Tobago	3,214,096	2,028,329	218,781	247,083	−36.9	12.9
Other	2,395,091	2,108,562	164,564	171,967	−12.0	4.5
Total North America	1,630,973,970	1,609,227,377	124,760,727	120,067,301	−1.3	−3.8
South America:						
Argentina	74,667,431	61,382,576	13,027,914	9,919,195	−17.8	−23.9
Bolivia	7,337,033	2,053,491	589,531	211,951	−72.0	−64.1
Brazil	36,092,247	38,561,671	2,958,099	4,632,954	6.8	56.6
Chile	5,326,555	5,026,951	465,918	619,268	−5.6	32.9
Colombia	40,867,668	27,109,836	1,406,182	1,033,686	−33.7	−26.5
Ecuador	5,144,092	3,365,753	382,435	241,959	−34.6	−36.7
Paraguay	3,137,792	2,863,242	237,938	222,398	−8.8	−6.5
Peru	54,725,155	43,506,982	5,258,959	3,875,694	−20.5	−26.3
Surinam	18,581,613	1,104,252	1,458,501	138,748	−94.1	−90.5
Uruguay	31,780,183	22,373,005	6,510,959	4,499,880	−29.6	−29.4
Venezuela	388,869,494	437,577,522	13,498,257	14,826,478	12.5	9.8
Other	2,176,614	602,278	146,584	59,638	−72.3	−59.3
Total South America	668,705,877	645,527,559	45,941,277	40,281,849	−3.5	−12.3
Europe:						
Austria	27,427,770	28,665,759	4,464,941	4,687,404	4.5	5.0
Belgium	149,121,197	160,311,928	17,163,260	18,747,907	7.5	9.2
Czechoslovakia	2,235,423	2,569,430	638,276	793,529	14.9	24.3
Denmark	35,601,347	37,709,975	2,657,863	3,061,632	5.9	15.2
Finland	11,800,838	12,567,246	1,487,858	1,633,655	6.5	9.8
France	131,279,601	132,806,226	23,274,258	23,684,821	1.2	1.8
West Germany	209,730,515	255,893,898	35,572,493	44,762,923	22.0	25.8
Greece	18,222,563	18,981,476	3,112,121	3,318,928	4.2	6.6
Hungary	1,094,507	1,349,868	260,729	262,054	23.3	.5
Iceland	7,650,045	7,094,137	800,146	787,104	−7.3	−1.6
Ireland	2,542,887	2,456,377	381,311	432,226	−3.4	13.4
Italy	122,920,510	133,002,085	24,786,845	26,446,493	8.2	6.7
Netherlands	119,856,062	93,624,986	10,116,191	8,435,734	−21.9	−9.9
Norway	32,539,909	27,759,618	2,602,820	2,570,407	−14.7	−1.3
Poland	14,686,880	19,789,308	1,190,725	1,380,342	34.7	15.9
Portugal	17,366,502	13,437,464	4,125,546	3,204,400	−22.6	−22.3
Spain	48,318,962	45,046,352	8,609,731	7,558,908	−6.8	−12.2
Sweden	32,284,110	32,267,912	4,090,968	4,523,505	−.1	10.6
Switzerland	137,114,216	121,940,695	37,500,172	38,048,827	−11.1	1.5
Turkey	40,757,995	44,206,571	9,423,591	10,033,001	8.5	6.5
United Kingdom	365,001,490	379,641,090	67,597,042	68,066,684	4.0	.7
U. S. S. R.	1,346,985	1,292,373	155,569	169,704	−4.1	9.1
Yugoslavia	19,723,714	21,846,517	2,367,140	2,530,483	10.8	6.9
Other	1,236,023	1,259,736	447,690	488,145	1.9	9.1
Total Europe	1,549,860,051	1,595,521,027	262,827,286	275,628,816	2.9	4.9
Asia:						
Arabia Peninsula States	$126,357,745	$147,676,307	$7,689,648	$8,644,752	16.9	12.4
British Malaya	1,137,240	1,027,204	141,960	154,871	−9.7	9.1
Burma	3,080,575	795,168	814,680	227,456	−74.2	−72.1
China and Manchuria	495,170	116,868	116,903	32,113	−76.4	−72.5
Hong Kong	8,612,153	10,761,906	2,262,407	3,026,550	25.0	33.8
India	121,473,445	134,270,161	7,528,619	10,860,081	10.5	44.2
Indonesia	30,863,003	27,680,189	2,010,355	1,731,915	−10.3	−13.9
Iran	13,504,714	16,950,843	1,839,528	1,921,495	25.5	4.5
Iraq	8,151,662	10,610,390	971,906	1,038,078	30.2	6.8
Israel and Palestine	12,192,570	14,634,258	1,294,214	1,541,392	20.0	19.1

TABLE 97.—*Value of dutiable imports for consumption and estimated duties collected by countries, fiscal years 1954 and 1955*—Continued

Country	Value		Duty		Percentage increase, or decrease (—)	
	1954	1955	1954	1955	Value	Duty
Asia—Continued						
Japan	$192, 332, 894	$263, 324, 261	$50, 934, 774	$67, 310, 522	36. 9	34. 4
Korea	29, 421, 099	634, 204	3, 571, 711	60, 211	−97. 9	−98. 3
Outer Mongolia	6, 638, 785	5, 853, 739	486, 642	458, 875	−11. 8	−5. 7
Syria	1, 361, 641	1, 789, 518	493, 987	436, 831	31. 4	−11. 6
Taiwan	3, 543, 055	2, 663, 940	542, 326	465, 861	−24. 8	−14. 1
Thailand	3, 263, 528	1, 996, 897	586, 022	523, 903	−38. 8	−10. 6
Other	5, 123, 249	5, 947, 914	588, 175	679, 382	16. 1	15. 5
Total Asia	567, 552, 528	646, 733, 767	81, 873, 857	99, 114, 288	14. 0	21. 1
Oceania:						
Australia	93, 052, 271	90, 715, 119	13, 534, 027	15, 355, 615	−2. 5	13. 5
New Zealand	20, 424, 480	19, 177, 908	4, 466, 406	3, 988, 719	−6. 1	−10. 7
Other	848, 838	1, 886, 087	63, 195	214, 351	122. 2	239. 2
Total Oceania	114, 325, 589	111, 779, 114	18, 063, 628	19, 558, 685	−2. 2	8. 3
Africa:						
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	2, 921, 802	3, 393, 964	188, 337	150, 809	16. 2	−19. 9
Angola	2, 030, 381	1, 194, 989	127, 809	129, 453	−41. 1	1. 3
Belgian Congo	4, 561, 198	10, 904, 680	393, 497	1, 000, 528	139. 1	154. 3
British East Africa	1, 691, 960	1, 999, 815	116, 217	120, 018	18. 2	3. 3
Egypt	18, 724, 188	19, 493, 962	1, 552, 484	1, 417, 410	4. 1	−8. 7
French Morocco	6, 488, 626	5, 548, 991	593, 206	553, 276	−14. 5	−6. 7
Gold Coast	13, 003, 986	10, 417, 105	659, 932	500, 731	−19. 9	−24. 1
Madeira Islands	3, 282, 000	3, 095, 567	1, 699, 486	1, 593, 551	−5. 7	−6. 2
Madagascar	5, 829, 653	5, 537, 757	176, 199	191, 031	−5. 0	8. 3
Tunisia	1, 138, 451	2, 340, 787	167, 536	358, 094	105. 6	113. 7
Union of South Africa	56, 040, 964	43, 613, 906	6, 140, 301	6, 809, 247	−22. 2	10. 9
Other	3, 761, 642	5, 297, 435	494, 561	746, 888	40. 8	51. 0
Total Africa	119, 474, 851	112, 838, 958	12, 309, 565	13, 571, 036	−5. 6	10. 2
Grand total	[1] 4,650,892,866	4, 721, 627, 802	545, 776, 340	568, 221, 975	1. 5	4. 1

[1] Beginning with April 1954, no distribution was made by countries of the value of imports having a value of $250, or less, covered by informal entries and informal mail entries. For the period July 1, 1953, to March 31, 1954, the value of such merchandise aggregated $21,973,810. Therefore, the total value of imports in this table exceeds that shown in table 93 by the above amount.

TABLE 98.—*Merchandise entries by number, fiscal years 1954 and 1955*

Type	1954	1955	Percentage increase, or decrease (−)
Consumption entries	863, 701	894, 118	3. 5
Warehouse and rewarehouse entries	66, 763	70, 435	5. 5
Warehouse withdrawals	307, 778	307, 521	−. 1
Mail entries	524, 852	553, 333	5. 4
Baggage entries	1, 951, 075	2, 115, 463	8. 4
Informal entries	428, 349	428, 495	0
Appraisement entries	7, 875	5, 780	−26. 6
All other	749, 632	871, 531	16. 3
Total	4, 900, 025	5, 246, 676	7. 1

TABLE 99.—*Vehicles and persons entering the United States by number, fiscal years 1954 and 1955* [1]

Kind of entrant	1954	1955	Percentage increase, or decrease (−)
Vehicles:			
Automobiles and busses	28, 564, 058	29, 864, 422	4. 6
Documented vessels	48, 499	47, 811	−1. 4
Undocumented vessels	21, 085	26, 116	23. 9
Ferries	122, 964	123, 757	. 7
Passenger trains	24, 311	23, 108	−4. 9
Freight cars	2, 330, 777	2, 389, 479	2. 5
Aircraft	99, 906	117, 598	17. 7
Other vehicles	971, 584	1, 092, 650	12. 5
Passengers by:			
Automobiles and busses	79, 209, 175	84, 363, 412	6. 5
Documented vessels	845, 424	842, 818	−. 3
Undocumented vessels	75, 184	131, 697	75. 2
Ferries	2, 526, 971	2, 347, 584	−7. 1
Passenger trains	1, 375, 583	1, 308, 342	−4. 9
Aircraft	1, 693, 070	2, 004, 741	18. 4
Other vehicles	6, 283, 609	5, 349, 523	−14. 9
Pedestrians	22, 065, 010	24, 478, 228	10. 9
Total passengers and pedestrians	114, 074, 026	120, 826, 345	5. 9

[1] Excludes San Juan and the Virgin Islands.

TABLE 100.—*Airplanes and airplane passengers entering the United States by number, fiscal years 1954 and 1955*

District	Airplanes		Airplane passengers		Percentage increase, or decrease (−)	
	1954	1955	1954	1955	Airplanes	Passengers
Maine and New Hampshire	719	983	3, 820	5, 432	36. 7	42. 2
Vermont	1, 897	2, 132	16, 784	18, 915	12. 4	12. 7
Massachusetts	10, 113	10, 208	121, 077	130, 893	. 9	8. 1
St. Lawrence	650	690	1, 617	1, 814	6. 2	12. 2
Rochester	546	592	8, 032	8, 306	8. 4	3. 4
Buffalo	2, 875	3, 026	43, 299	37, 945	5. 3	−12. 4
New York	16, 169	18, 827	556, 616	663, 908	16. 4	19. 3
Philadelphia	432	2, 458	1, 108	21, 430	469. 0	1, 834. 1
Maryland	1, 076	1, 229	19, 517	21, 431	14. 2	9. 8
Virginia	1, 401	598	9, 712	9, 364	−57. 3	−3. 6
Florida	24, 321	28, 757	396, 402	451. 631	18. 2	13. 9
Mobile	572	821	6, 140	10, 314	43. 5	68. 0
New Orleans	1, 591	1, 632	30, 214	33, 715	2. 6	11. 6
Galveston	629	832	14, 321	20, 514	32. 3	43. 2
Laredo	4, 229	8, 671	64, 156	83, 719	105. 0	30. 5
El Paso	1, 190	1, 095	3, 082	4, 676	−8. 0	51. 7
San Diego	1, 618	2, 015	4, 334	5, 062	24. 5	16. 8
Arizona	1, 325	1, 760	2, 920	4, 563	32. 8	56. 3
Los Angeles	1, 956	1, 968	29, 669	28, 290	. 6	−5. 7
Washington	5, 392	5, 571	65, 220	76, 816	3. 3	17. 8
Alaska	1, 830	1, 729	14, 110	17, 827	−5. 5	26. 3
Hawaii	6, 291	6, 446	165, 612	204, 960	2. 5	23. 8
Montana and Idaho	1, 737	1, 886	10, 918	11, 601	8. 6	6. 3
Dakota	1, 502	1, 634	16, 087	17, 529	8. 8	9. 0
Minnesota	486	448	4, 215	4, 829	−7. 8	14. 6
Duluth and Superior	1, 742	1, 849	3, 795	4, 066	6. 1	7. 1
Michigan	2, 298	2, 807	5, 376	9, 013	22. 1	67. 7
Chicago	1, 191	1, 584	34, 443	42, 389	33. 0	23. 1
Ohio	2, 954	3, 504	28, 532	34, 912	18. 6	22. 4
Other	1, 174	1, 846	11, 942	18, 877	57. 2	58. 1
Total	99, 906	117, 598	1, 693, 070	2, 004, 741	17. 7	18. 4

TABLE 101.—*Drawback transactions, fiscal years 1954 and 1955*

Transactions	1954	1955	Percentage increase, or decrease (−)
	Number	*Number*	
Drawback entries received	13,590	14,422	6.1
Notices of exportation received	174,234	192,175	10.3
Notices of lading	2,686	7,259	170.3
Certificates of manufacture received	6,954	11,832	70.1
Import entries used in drawback liquidation	15,885	20,747	30.6
Certificates of importation issued	4,574	5,195	13.6
Drawback allowed:	*Amount*	*Amount*	
Manufactured from imported or substituted merchandise	$7,191,062.24	$7,143,837.49	−.7
Duty paid on merchandise exported from continuous customs custody	30,802.89	47,757.54	55.0
Merchandise which did not conform to sample specifications and returned to customs custody and exported	294,003.95	348,997.51	18.7
Imported materials used in construction and equipment of vessels built for foreigners	4,028.76		−100.0
Total drawback allowed	7,519,897.84	7,540,592.54	.3
Internal revenue refund on account of domestic alcohol	646,324.14	341,614.29	−47.2
Total	8,166,221.98	7,882,206.83	−3.5

TABLE 102.—*Principal commodities on which drawback was paid, fiscal years 1954 and 1955*

Commodity	1954	1955	Percentage increase, or decrease (−)
Railway car parts	$754	$886,316	(1)
Watch movements	990,981	698,083	−29.6
Iron and steel semimanufactures	5,170	662,709	(1)
Tobacco, unmanufactured	629,667	570,804	−9.4
Lead ore, matte, pigs	666,357	400,122	−40.0
Sugar	553,432	360,983	−34.8
Aluminum	366,904	331,379	−9.7
Petroleum, crude	388,083	326,254	−15.9
Cotton cloth	195,149	248,554	27.4
Chemicals	90,590	229,661	153.5
Rayon and other synthetic textiles	194,164	168,444	−13.3
Zinc ore and manufactures	333,116	145,023	−56.5
Electrical machinery	29,682	141,658	377.3
Barley	45,692	139,749	205.9
Tungsten ore	164,757	136,969	−16.9
Steel mill products, manufactures	106,499	128,301	20.5
Wool	27,440	113,031	311.9
Manganese ore	117,078	105,679	−9.7
Paper and manufactures	98,674	96,207	−2.5
Copper	220,242	89,711	−59.3
Machinery and parts	294,890	87,324	−70.4
Tires and tubes, rubber and synthetic	62,033	74,822	20.6
Coal tar products	45,980	74,301	61.6
Nuts and preparations	32,404	68,981	112.9
Quicksilver	29,795	59,724	100.4
Nonmetallic minerals and manufactures		54,784	
Cotton, unmanufactured	3,896	48,792	(1)
Nickel	47,425	45,006	−5.1
Iron and steel advanced manufactures	5,170	43,371	(1)
Burlap	43,718	41,153	−5.9
Magnesite	114,816	37,933	−66.8
Automobile and aircraft parts	281,995	36,688	−87.0

[1] The amount of increase in these items was so large that a percentage comparison is inappropriate.

TABLE 103.—*Seizures for violations of customs laws, fiscal years 1954 and 1955*

Seizures	1954	1955	Percentage increase, or decrease (−)
Automobiles and trucks:			
Number [1]	515	455	−11.7
Value	$543,714	$543,457	−.1
Aircraft:			
Number [1]	4	6	50.0
Value	$22,750	$15,100	−33.6
Boats:			
Number [1]	35	21	−40.0
Value	$12,980,236	$2,234,604	−82.8
Narcotics:			
Number	1,013	917	−9.5
Value	$146,029	$152,977	4.8
Liquors:			
Number	3,876	4,647	19.9
Gallons	17,459	16,770	−4.0
Value	$216,332	$167,946	−22.4
Prohibited articles (obscene, lottery, etc.):			
Number	1,856	1,988	7.1
Value	$36,924	$52,696	42.7
Other seizures:			
Number	5,897	4,781	−18.9
Value:			
Cameras	$23,166	$17,953	−22.5
Edibles and farm products	1,178,732	48,939	−95.9
Furs—skins and manufactures	10,390	18,275	75.9
Guns and ammunition	56,126	34,791	−38.0
Jewelry, including gems	592,756	552,411	−6.8
Livestock	1,086,256	6,429	−99.4
Tobacco and manufactures	11,059	10,764	−2.7
Watches and parts	46,258	213,070	360.7
Wearing apparel	81,344	117,089	43.9
Miscellaneous	1,938,429	1,259,845	−35.0
Total value of other seizures	5,024,516	2,279,566	−54.6
Grand total:			
Number [1]	12,642	12,333	−2.6
Value	$18,970,501	$5,446,346	−71.3

[1] Total number of seizures does not include number of automobiles, trucks, aircraft, and boats seized since these are seized frequently in connection with seizures of liquor, narcotics, etc.

TABLE 104.—*Seizures for violations of customs laws, classified according to agencies participating, fiscal year 1955*

Seizures	Seizures by customs officers	Seizures by other agencies	Joint seizures by Customs and other agencies	Total
Automobiles:				
Number [1]	267	38	33	338
Value	$223,830	$41,380	$26,031	$291,241
Trucks:				
Number [1]	82	29	6	117
Value	$210,846	$35,430	$5,940	$252,216
Aircraft:				
Number [1]	5		1	6
Value	$10,400		$4,700	$15,100
Boats:				
Number [1]	14	6	1	21
Value	$2,217,086	$17,123	$395	$2,234,604
Narcotics:				
Number	857	14	46	917
Value	$135,439	$254	$17,284	$152,977
Liquors:				
Number	4,619	20	8	4,647
Gallons	16,730	35	5	16,770
Value	$167,105	$772	$69	$167,946
Prohibited articles:				
Number	1,972	14	2	1,988
Value	$46,269	$5,092	$1,335	$52,696
Other seizures:				
Number	4,559	119	103	4,781
Value	$2,206,689	$20,512	$52,365	$2,279,566
Total seizures:				
Number [1]	12,007	167	159	12,333
Value	$5,217,664	$120,563	$108,119	$5,446,346

[1] Total number of seizures does not include number of automobiles, trucks, aircraft, and boats seized since these are seized frequently in connection with seizures of liquor, narcotics, etc.

TABLE 105.—*Investigative and patrol activities, fiscal years 1954 and 1955*

Activity	1954	1955	Percentage increase, or decrease (−)
Investigations of violations of customs laws:			
Undervaluation	1,913	2,647	38.4
Marking violations	74	96	29.7
Baggage violations	692	525	−24.1
Diamond and jewelry smuggling	698	700	.3
Narcotic smuggling	3,140	2,990	−4.8
Other smuggling	1,377	1,272	−7.6
Touring permits	1,121	219	−80.5
Navigation, aircraft, and vehicle violations	1,008	1,188	17.9
Prohibited importations	51	79	54.9
Other investigations:			
Alleged erroneous customs procedure	129	131	1.6
Drawback	804	1,039	29.2
Classification and market value	781	691	−11.5
Application for customhouse brokers' licenses	126	148	17.5
Application for bonded truckmen's licenses	192	158	−17.7
Petitions for relief from additional duties	616	680	10.4
Personnel	1,043	714	−31.6
Pilferage of merchandise	198	344	73.7
Export control	768	625	−18.6
Miscellaneous	1,515	1,451	−4.2
Examination of customhouse brokers' records	572	429	−25.0
Cases of cooperation with other agencies	2,300	3,000	30.4

Federal Aid to States

TABLE 106.—*Expenditures for Federal aid to States, individuals, etc. (exclusive of emergency appropriations from which payments are made to or within States), fiscal years 1930, 1940, 1950, and 1955*

[On basis of figures furnished by the departments and establishments concerned]

Appropriation titles	1930	1940	1950	1955
I. APPROPRIATIONS FROM WHICH PAYMENTS ARE MADE FOR GRANTS TO STATES AND LOCAL UNITS				
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE				
Payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico, Office of Experiment Stations, Agricultural Research Administration (7 U. S. C. 361–427j)	$4,335,000	$6,848,149	$7,399,422	$18,570,076
Payments to States and Territories for agricultural experiment stations (7 U. S. C. 301–308, 361–386f, 369a, 427–427g)				
Cooperative agricultural extension work (7 U. S. C. 301–308, 341–348, 343c–343e, 343f, 343g)				
Payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico for cooperative agricultural extension work (7 U. S. C. 343, 386b, 386f)	7,539,786	18,458,267	31,025,919	38,395,006
Payments to States and Territories from the national forests fund (16 U. S. C. 500)	1,565,032	1,192,370	7,753,121	16,470,906
Payments to school funds, Arizona and New Mexico (act June 20, 1910, 36 Stat. 561, 573, Secs. 6, 24)	41,243	23,555	60,775	102,579
National school-lunch program (act June 22, 1946, 60 Stat. 290)	----------	----------	81,213,235	81,642,074
Removal of surplus agricultural commodities (acts Aug. 24, 1935, 49 Stat. 774, Sec. 32; Feb. 29, 1936, 49 Stat. 1151, Sec. 2; Feb. 16, 1938, 52 Stat. 38, Sec. 203 (7 U. S. C. 612c))	----------	----------	50,326,135	56,403,564
Forest fire cooperation (16 U. S. C. 564–570)	1,383,041	1,987,538	8,768,555	[1] 9,781,953
State and private forestry cooperation (act Aug. 25, 1950, 64 Stat. 473)	----------	----------	----------	
Commodity Credit Corporation funds	----------	----------	13,697,824	[2] 110,526,388
Cooperative farm forestry (16 U. S. C. 567–568b)				
Cooperative distribution of forest planting stock (16 U. S. C. 567)	139,196	90,332	708,112	----------
Payments to counties from submarginal land program (7 U. S. C. 1012)	----------	----------	228,447	374,968
Research and Marketing Act of 1946 (act Aug. 14, 1946, Pub. Law 733)	----------	----------	6,183,682	2,199,548
Agricultural Marketing Act, as amended, (7 U. S. C. 1621–1629)				
Special school milk program (act Aug. 28, 1954, 68 Stat. 900)	----------	----------	----------	22,225,009
Total Department of Agriculture	15,003,298	28,600,211	207,365,227	356,692,071
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE				
Federal-aid airport program, Federal Airport Act, Civil Aeronautics Administration (act May 13, 1946, 60 Stat. 171, Sec. 6)	----------	----------	32,782,999	8,353,021
Reimbursement to the Highway Fund, District of Columbia, Bureau of Public Roads (act Aug. 26, 1954, 68 Stat. 807)	----------	----------	----------	290,000
Access roads, act of Sept. 7, 1950 (64 Stat. 785–786)	----------	----------	----------	11,967,756
Cooperative construction of rural post roads (23 U. S. C. 21, 54) (see also items of similar type under class II)	77,887,693	150,470	7,023,393	
Federal-aid postwar highways (acts Dec. 28, 1945, 59 Stat. 638, and Mar. 26, 1946, 60 Stat. 70)	----------	----------	400,989,712	580,939,313
Federal-aid highways (23 U. S. C. 1–24, 41, 21a, 23a, 41a)	----------	105,351,358	----------	
Federal-aid secondary or feeder roads (act June 16, 1936, 49 Stat. 1521, Sec. 7)	----------	18,355,139	3,477,250	
Elimination of grade crossings (act June 16, 1936, 49 Stat. 1521, Sec. 8)	----------	29,521,720	10,155,389	651,435
Public-lands highways (act June 16, 1936, 49 Stat. 1520, Sec. 3)	----------	2,128,682	775,395	1,576,370

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 106.—*Expenditures for Federal aid to States, individuals, etc. (exclusive of emergency appropriations from which payments are made to or within States), fiscal years 1930, 1940, 1950, and 1955*—Continued

Appropriation titles	1930	1940	1950	1955
I. APPROPRIATIONS FROM WHICH PAYMENTS ARE MADE FOR GRANTS TO STATES AND LOCAL UNITS—Continued				
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued				
Maritime activities				
State marine schools, act Mar. 4, 1911 (34 U. S. C. 1121) [3]	$50,000	$140,036	$157,761	$254,781
Total Department of Commerce	77,937,693	155,647,405	455,361,899	604,032,676
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE				
Army				
Payments to States, Flood Control Act, June 30, 1938, as amended (52 Stat. 1221-1222)			467,516	1,053,144
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE				
Colleges for agriculture and the mechanic arts (7 U. S. C. 321-343g)	2,550,000	2,550,000	5,030,006	5,051,500
Further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts (7 U. S. C. 343-343g; 54 Stat. 582)		2,480,000		
Grants, White House Conference on Education (act July 26, 1954, 68 Stat. 532)				608,048
Cooperative vocational education in agriculture (20 U. S. C. 11-30)	3,151,340	[4] 19,730		
Cooperative vocational education in trades and industries (20 U. S. C. 11-30)	2,956,295	[4] 9,787		
Cooperative vocational education, teachers, etc. (20 U. S. C. 11-30)	1,029,078	[4] 10,000		
Cooperative vocational education in home economics (20 U. S. C. 11-30)	248,957	[4] 18,431		
Cooperative vocational education in distributive occupations (20 U. S. C. 11-30)		[4] 10,000		
Cooperative vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry (29 U. S. C. 31-45b)	735,619	2,082,198		
Promotion and further development of vocational education (20 U. S. C. 15h-15p; 54 Stat. 583, 29-30; 29 U. S. C. 31-35)		19,384,914	26,489,335	30,522,885
Promotion of vocational education, act Feb. 23, 1917, Office of Education (39 Stat. 929-931, Secs. 1-4, 20 U. S. C. 11-14)				
To promote the education of the blind (American Printing House for the Blind) (20 U. S. C. 101, 102)	75,000	115,000	125,000	215,000
Mental health activities, Public Health Service (act July 8, 1947, 61 Stat. 269)			3,293,697	2,317,073
Control of venereal diseases, Public Health Service (42 U. S. C. 24, 25; 52 Stat. 439, 440)		4,188,399	12,399,314	630,861
Control of tuberculosis, Public Health Service (act of July 1, 1944, 58 Stat. 693, Sec. 314 (b))			6,781,262	4,490,652
Operating expenses, National Heart Institute, Public Health Service (act June 29, 1949, 63 Stat. 291)			3,095,842	1,066,335
Salaries, expenses, and grants, National Heart Institute, Public Health Service (act July 2, 1952, 66 Stat. 366)				
Operating expenses, National Cancer Institute, Public Health Service (act Apr. 19, 1946, 60 Stat. 106)			6,592,932	2,229,950
Salaries, expenses, and grants, National Cancer Institute, Public Health Service (act July 2, 1952, 66 Stat. 366)				
Grants, water pollution control, Public Health Service (act June 30, 1948, Sec. 8 (a), Pub. Law 845)			913,027	
Disease and sanitation investigations and control, Territory of Alaska (act July 1, 1944, 58 Stat. 704)			757,117	[5] 613,000

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 106.—*Expenditures for Federal aid to States, individuals, etc. (exclusive of emergency appropriations from which payments are made to or within States), fiscal years 1930, 1940, 1950, and 1955*—Continued

Appropriation titles	1930	1940	1950	1955
I. APPROPRIATIONS FROM WHICH PAYMENTS ARE MADE FOR GRANTS TO STATES AND LOCAL UNITS—Continued				
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued				
Assistance to States, general, Public Health Service (act July 1, 1944, 58 Stat. 693, Sec. 314 (c)); Grants to States for public health work, Social Security Act, Aug. 14, 1935 (42 U. S. C. 801-803)		$9, 500, 706	$14, 081, 127	$9, 724, 462
Payments to States for surveys and programs for hospital construction, Public Health Service (act Aug. 13, 1946, 60 Stat. 1040-1049); Grants for hospital construction, Public Health Service (act Aug. 13, 1946, 60 Stat. 1040-1049)			57, 073, 217	73, 158, 834
Grants to States for maternal and child welfare services of the Social Security Act, Aug. 14, 1935, as amended (42 U. S. C. 701-731)		9, 680, 706	11, 234, 511	29, 256, 773
Grants to States for public assistance, Social Security Administration (42 U. S. C. 301-306, 1201-1206)		329, 303, 433	1, 134, 960, 863	1, 426, 599, 101
Payments to States, Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation (act July 3, 1945, 59 Stat. 374); Payments to States, including Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation (29 U. S. C., ch. 4)			24, 741, 510	25, 599, 938
Total Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	$10, 746, 289	379, 217, 408	1, 307, 568, 754	1, 612, 084, 412
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR				
Federal aid in fish restoration and management (act Aug. 9, 1950, Public Law 681)				3, 576, 951
Federal aid, wildlife restoration (act Sept. 2, 1937, 50 Stat. 917)		451, 299	7, 577, 938	12, 777, 146
Payments to counties from receipts under Migratory Bird Conservation Act (16 U. S. C. 715e)			88, 419	564, 353
Payments to States from receipts under Mineral Leasing Act (30 U. S. C. 191)	1, 387, 838	2, 151, 654	11, 328, 583	22, 188, 735
Payments to States under Grazing Act, June 28, 1934, public lands (43 U. S. C. 315i); Payments to States under Grazing Act, June 28, 1934, Indian ceded lands (43 U. S. C. 315j)		503, 970	185, 489	351, 164
Payments to States of 5% of proceeds of public lands (receipt limitation) (31 U. S. C. 711, par. 17; annual appropriation provided for 1942, act June 28, 1941, 55 Stat. 310)	18, 292	602	5, 518	86, 396
Coos Bay wagon-road grant fund (act Feb. 26, 1919, 40 Stat. Sec. 5)	43, 613	(6)		
Revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay wagon-road grant lands, Oregon (reimbursable) (act Aug. 28, 1937, 50 Stat. 874)		142, 041		
Payment to certain counties in Oregon in lieu of taxes on Oregon and California grant lands (receipt limitation) (act June 9, 1916, 39 Stat. 222, Sec. 10, and various supplemental acts; additional annual appropriation provided for 1939, act June 25, 1938, 52 Stat. 1129); Payment to counties, Oregon and California grant lands (50%); Payment to counties in lieu of taxes on Oregon and California grant lands, 25 per centum fund (25%) (act Aug. 28, 1937, 50 Stat. 875)	979, 387	313, 845	1, 761, 766	11, 756, 166
Payment of proceeds of sales of Coos Bay wagon-road grant lands and timber (receipt limitation) (act Feb. 26, 1919, 40 Stat. 1179)		12, 771		
Payment to Coos and Douglas Counties, Oreg., in lieu of taxes on Coos Bay wagon-road grant lands (act May 24, 1939, 53 Stat. 753)		221	58, 190	143, 447

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 106.—*Expenditures for Federal aid to States, individuals, etc. (exclusive of emergency appropriations from which payments are made to or within States), fiscal years 1930, 1940, 1950, and 1955*—Continued

Appropriation titles	1930	1940	1950	1955
I. APPROPRIATIONS FROM WHICH PAYMENTS ARE MADE FOR GRANTS TO STATES AND LOCAL UNITS—Continued				
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued				
Payment to Oklahoma from royalties, oil and gas, south half of Red River (receipt limitation) (act Mar. 4, 1923, 30 U. S. C. 233)	$41,778	$8,786		$12,303
Payments to States from potash deposits, royalties and rentals (act Feb. 7, 1927, Secs. 5 and 6) (30 U. S. C. 149, 285, 286)		49,256		
Payment to Alaska under Alaska Game Law (48 U. S. C. 199, Subdiv. K)		20,281	$49,286	90,780
Payment to Arizona and Nevada for Colorado River Dam fund, Boulder Canyon Project (43 U. S. C. 617a, f)			600,000	600,000
Operation and maintenance, Bureau of Reclamation (act July 31, 1953, 67 Stat. 267)				30,450
Total Department of the Interior	2,470,908	3,654,726	21,655,190	52,177,891
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR				
Promotion of welfare and hygiene of maternity and infancy	[7] 9,522			
Grants to States for Unemployment Compensation and Employment Service Administration, Bureau of Employment Security (act June 6, 1933, as amended, 29 U. S. C. 49–49i); Grants to States for Unemployment Compensation Administration (act Aug. 14, 1935, 49 Stat., Secs. 301, 302); Payment to States, United States Employment Service (29 U. S. C. 49–49i)		3,366,606	207,617,255	188,898,030
Total Department of Labor	9,522	3,366,606	207,617,255	188,898,030
INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS				
Housing and Home Finance Agency				
Annual contributions, Public Housing Administration (42 U. S. C. 1410)			$5,737,706	$60,902,966
Capital grants for slum clearance and urban redevelopment, Office of Administrator (July 15, 1949, 63 Stat. 414)				33,516,114
United States Housing Authority fund (42 U. S. C. 1404 (d), 1418; 50 Stat. 889, 897, Sec. 4 (d), 18)		$1,386,132		
Total Housing and Home Finance Agency		1,386,132	5,737,706	94,419,080
Federal Power Commission				
Payments to States under Federal Power Act (16 U. S. C. 810)	12,875	19,386	28,315	32,775
Veterans' Administration				
(Annual appropriations under title "General operating expenses, Veterans' Administration"):				
Supervision of on-the-job training (act June 22, 1944, 58 Stat. 290)			6,909,143	2,457,552
Administration of unemployment and self-employment allowances (act June 22, 1944, 58 Stat. 294)			4,354,348	
"Maintenance and operation of domiciliary facilities, Veterans' Administration":				
State and territorial homes for disabled soldiers and sailors (24 U. S. C. 134)	575,206	978,767	3,273,924	5,229,432
Total Veterans' Administration	575,206	978,767	14,537,415	7,686,984
Total class I	106,755,791	572,870,641	2,220,339,277	2,917,077,063

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 106.—*Expenditures for Federal aid to States, individuals, etc. (exclusive of emergency appropriations, from which payments are made to or within States), fiscal years 1930, 1940, 1950, and 1955*—Continued

Appropriation titles	1930	1940	1950	1955
II. APPROPRIATIONS FROM WHICH PAYMENTS ARE MADE FOR SELECTED PROGRAMS INVOLVING PAYMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS, ETC., WITHIN THE STATES				
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE				
Cooperative construction, etc., of roads and trails, national forests (act July 11, 1916, 39 Stat. 358)	[8]	[8]	------------	------------
Federal forest road construction (act Feb. 28, 1919, 40 Stat. 1201)	[8]	[8]	------------	------------
Forest roads and trails (23 U. S. C. 23, 23a) Forest reserve fund, roads and trails for States (16 U. S. C. 501)	$7,961,032	$11,478,686	------------	------------
Conservation and use of agricultural land resources (act Feb. 29, 1936, 16 U. S. C. 590g) Agricultural Conservation Program (act June 29, 1954, 68 Stat. 311)	------------	552,042,804	$230,754,577	$189,148,769
Administration of Sugar Act of 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1100–1183)	------------	------------	59,197,418	68,109,239
Grants and loans, Farm Housing (act July 15, 1949, 63 Stat. 434, Sec. 504 (a))	------------	------------	46,321	------------
Total Department of Agriculture	7,961,032	563,521,490	289,998,316	257,258,008
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE				
Forest highways construction (Sec. 10 (a), act Dec. 20, 1944, 58 Stat. 838–843)	------------	------------	26,916,655	22,135,853
Maritime activities				
State marine schools, act Mar. 4, 1911 (34 U. S. C. 1121) [9]	------------	------------	------------	216,415
Total Department of Commerce	------------	------------	26,916,655	22,352,268
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE				
Army				
National Guard (32 U. S. C. 21, 22)	31,987,927	71,019,749	87,261,167	144,108,295
Maintenance and improvement of existing river and harbor works (act July 24, 1946, 60 Stat. 637, Sec. 6) Flood control, general (act July 24, 1946, 60 Stat. 637, Sec. 6)	------------	------------	609,498	------------
Total Army	31,987,927	71,019,749	87,870,665	144,108,295
Air Force				
Air National Guard (act Oct. 29, 1949, 63 Stat. 1016–25)	------------	------------	44,295,643	101,507,888
Total Department of Defense	31,987,927	71,019,749	132,166,308	245,616,183
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE				
Civilian Conservation Corps (16 U. S. C. 584–584q; 54 Stat. 581)	------------	270,856,832	------------	------------
Arthritis and metabolic disease activities, Public Health Service (act July 31, 1953, 67 Stat. 253)	------------	------------	------------	4,522,300
Operating expenses, National Cancer Institute, Public Health Service (act Apr. 19, 1946, 60 Stat. 106) [9] Salaries, expenses, and grants, National Cancer Institute, Public Health Service (act July 5, 1952, 66 Stat. 366)	------------	------------	5,177,886	13,222,281

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 106.—*Expenditures for Federal aid to States, individuals, etc. (exclusive of emergency appropriations from which payments are made to or within States), fiscal years 1930, 1940, 1950, and 1955*—Continued

Appropriation titles	1930	1940	1950	1955
II. APPROPRIATIONS FROM WHICH PAYMENTS ARE MADE FOR SELECTED PROGRAMS INVOLVING PAYMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS, ETC., WITHIN THE STATES—Continued				
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued				
Operating expenses, National Heart Institute, Public Health Service (act June 29, 1949, 63 Stat. 291) [9] Salaries, expenses, and grants, National Heart Institute, Public Health Service (act July 5, 1952, 66 Stat. 366)			$4, 909, 702	$11, 547, 041
Operating expenses, dental health activities, Public Health Service (act June 24, 1948, 62 Stat. 598–602, Sec 421) Dental health activities, Public Health Service (act July 5, 1952, 66 Stat. 366)			231, 764	529, 383
Microbiology activities, Public Health Service (act July 31, 1953, 67 Stat. 253)				2, 368, 738
Operating expenses, National Institutes of Health, Public Health Service (act July 1, 1944, 58 Stat. 692, Sec 301)			5, 726, 699	4, 310, 427
Mental health activities, Public Health Service (act July 8, 1947, 61 Stat. 269) [9]			3, 635, 866	8, 438, 143
Neurology and blindness activities, Public Health Service (act July 31, 1953, 67 Stat. 253)				5, 117, 010
Preventing the spread of epidemic diseases [10]	$273, 330			
Interstate quarantine service [10]	71, 117			
Studies in rural sanitation [10]	345, 159			
Training and traineeships, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation (act Aug. 26, 1954, 68 Stat. 810)				637, 073
Total Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	689, 606	$270, 856, 832	19, 681, 917	50, 692, 39
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR				
Reconversion unemployment benefits for seamen (act Aug. 10, 1946, 60 Stat. 982)			905, 964	
Unemployment compensation for veterans, Bureau of Employment Security (act July 16, 1952, 66 Stat. 684)				107, 434, 648
Unemployment compensation for Federal employees, Bureau of Employment Security (acts Aug. 26, 1954, 68 Stat. 809 and Sept. 1, 1954, 68 Stat. 1130–35)				19, 227, 021
Total Department of Labor				126, 661, 669

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 106.—*Expenditures for Federal aid to States, individuals, etc. (exclusive of emergency appropriations from which payments are made to or within States) fiscal years 1930, 1940, 1950, and 1955*—Continued

Appropriatian titles	1930	1940	1950	1955
II. APPROPRIATIONS FROM WHICH PAYMENTS ARE MADE FOR SELECTED PROGRAMS INVOLVING PAYMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS, ETC., WITHIN THE STATES—Continued				
INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS				
General Services Administration				
Construction services, Public Buildings Administration (act June 15, 1938, 40 U. S. C. 265)			$172,178	
National Science Foundation				
Salaries and expenses, National Science Foundation (42 U. S. C. 1875), (act Aug. 8, 1953, 67 Stat. 488)				$9,666,062
Veterans' Administration				
Veterans' miscellaneous benefits, Veterans' Administration (act Mar. 24, 1943, 57 Stat. 43) Readjustment benefits, Veterans' Administration (act of June 22, 1944, 58 Stat. 284)			2,815,021,445	679,890,169
Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans (act Aug. 8, 1946, Public Law 663)			2,169,664	2,773,086
Total Veterans' Administration			2,817,191,109	682,663,255
Total class II	$40,638,565	$905,398,071	3,287,032,447	1,394,909,841
Grand total	147,394,356	1,478,268,712	5,507,371,724	4,311,986,904

1 Comprises $9,680,592, State and private forestry cooperation; $75,396, forest fire control activities under flood prevention and watershed protection programs; and $25,965, control of forest pests.
2 Estimated cost of perishable food commodities acquired through price-support operations as ordered for distribution within States, pursuant to Sec. 416 of Pub. Law 439, 81st Cong., approved Oct. 31, 1949.
3 For additional payments from this appropriation, see Part II.
4 Deduct: represents net repayments. These accounts were discontinued but their functions are continued under the two accounts immediately following.
5 Reported as an additional expenditure for general health assistance (see following table, column 24, footnote 10).
6 Special fund account repealed as a permanent appropriation, effective July 1, 1935, by Sec. 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, June 26, 1934 (48 Stat. 1227). Annual appropriation provided for same object under the account immediately following.
7 Activities under this caption expired June 30, 1929.
8 These accounts consolidated with combined accounts immediately following.
9 For additional payments from this appropriation see Part I.
10 Formerly shown under Treasury Department.

TABLE 107.—*Expenditures made by the Government as direct payments to States under cooperative arrangements and expenditures within States which provided relief and other aid, fiscal year 1955*

[The Treasury Department, for general information, has compiled from figures furnished by the departments and establishments concerned the following statement, exhibiting by States and Territories the amounts paid to or within each under the appropriations for Federal aid to States shown under classes I and II in the preceding table. This table does not include Federal payments to State and local governments for State and local taxes or in lieu of such taxes on federally owned property]

PART A. GRANTS TO STATES AND LOCAL UNITS

States, Territories, etc.	Department of Agriculture						
	Agricultural experiment stations—Regular grants (1)	Cooperative agricultural extension work—Regular grants (2)	School lunch program [1]—Regular grants (3)	National forests fund [2]—Shared revenues (4)	Submarginal land program, payment to counties—Shared revenues (5)	Cooperative projects in marketing (6)	State and private forestry cooperation, etc.[3] (7)
Alabama	$494,292	$1,431,453	$2,866,096	$152,136	$255	$38,726	$339,765
Arizona	232,368	213,961	527,756	516,408		4,000	
Arkansas	414,205	1,177,966	1,789,767	608,469	11,742	19,599	258,715
California	491,254	928,028	3,748,914	2,555,632	1,070	102,338	1,411,602
Colorado	290,981	408,780	660,565	282,985	18,308	33,089	28,865
Connecticut	238,641	200,446	694,798			17,365	62,176
Delaware	163,084	106,932	101,362			11,000	14,491
District of Columbia			194,361				
Florida	290,322	445,943	1,820,788	133,541	10,226	84,735	551,533
Georgia	550,382	1,496,273	2,851,040	123,567	4,638	28,925	534,136
Idaho	240,397	317,284	387,172	974,433	979	5,000	158,335
Illinois	504,626	1,172,333	3,078,955	17,205		49,428	62,322
Indiana	487,536	973,917	1,860,431	2,966	187	72,938	8,765
Iowa	494,112	1,074,997	1,347,885	586		94,400	35,679
Kansas	347,316	763,479	880,970		13,775	79,600	1,620
Kentucky	507,615	1,388,595	2,294,306	42,025		53,231	134,857
Louisiana	369,686	937,148	2,345,454	153,771	31,830	81,275	317,156
Maine	241,349	270,030	495,502	2,057	7	43,799	188,221
Maryland	272,208	362,826	979,881		477	59,107	135,565
Massachusetts	272,437	277,667	1,768,388			27,497	119,399
Michigan	465,398	1,062,700	2,657,371	184,270	1,269	150,401	431,455
Minnesota	413,930	1,027,029	1,651,017	187,065		37,987	314,840
Mississippi	501,396	1,469,016	2,479,510	380,322	12,634	83,212	331,738
Missouri	445,980	1,240,823	1,891,967	41,285	553	38,061	226,754
Montana	243,408	332,247	288,773	504,773	72,450	9,291	82,223
Nebraska	308,998	649,319	611,863	11,300	8,001	19,813	2,870
Nevada	170,676	130,607	58,512	40,012			23,913
New Hampshire	194,760	143,625	260,888	23,874		6,535	92,328
New Jersey	272,006	274,687	1,554,281			28,408	120,263
New Mexico	233,077	300,229	503,373	194,550	16,079	20,625	
New York	553,905	983,510	4,763,428		492	66,653	283,264
North Carolina	662,408	1,859,908	3,763,126	128,648	1,724	86,742	335,471
North Dakota	233,371	468,183	433,802	97	70,123	24,396	15,501
Ohio	562,721	1,294,511	3,301,689	6,438	2,522	35,630	102,136
Oklahoma	367,186	1,025,967	1,468,762	60,508	19,563	91,574	102,088
Oregon	317,244	413,192	735,047	4,988,207	1,863	42,725	608,609
Pennsylvania	617,327	1,274,498	4,150,039	45,768	16	15,470	180,431
Rhode Island	182,328	80,442	306,471			8,313	30,492
South Carolina	405,174	1,022,475	2,007,064	204,859		9,453	313,289
South Dakota	255,264	468,697	404,337	65,868	36,984	15,750	40,815
Tennessee	509,442	1,402,222	2,607,712	94,430		38,943	222,084
Texas	682,335	2,328,748	4,492,900	402,503	17,068	47,880	225,176
Utah	242,275	228,199	508,486	162,990	457	17,025	28,553
Vermont	190,449	192,458	229,767	42,246		5,050	59,555
Virginia	169,331	1,136,959	2,107,526	62,010	15	69,357	211,944
Washington	364,629	497,585	1,053,052	2,836,437		55,663	561,781
West Virginia	370,728	688,649	1,467,758	47,863	12	36,435	119,371
Wisconsin	453,814	1,008,182	1,555,730	129,559	78	101,287	333,668
Wyoming	199,337	200,570	158,869	151,197	19,281	33,529	3,538
Alaska	150,101	65,747	36,047	7,318		14,603	
Hawaii	179,433	200,642	347,327			9,607	12,981
Puerto Rico	448,834	975,322	3,053,710	3,307	290	73,078	1,620
Virgin Islands			37,479				
Advances and other undistributed							
Total	18,570,076	38,395,006	81,642,074	16,573,485	374,968	2,199,548	9,781,953

[1] Includes $12,830,253, value of commodities distributed to participating schools. In addition the school-lunch program is a recipient of some of the commodities reflected under the appropriation "Removal of surplus agricultural commodities" and under "Commodity Credit Corporation, value of commodities donated."

[2] Includes $102,579, payments to school funds, Arizona and New Mexico.

[3] Comprises $9,680,592, State and private forestry cooperation: $75,396, forest fire control activities under flood prevention and watershed protection programs; and $25,965, control of forest pests.

TABLE 107.—*Expenditures made by the Government as direct payments to States under cooperative arrangements and expenditures within States which provided relief and other aid, fiscal year 1955*—Continued

PART A. GRANTS TO STATES AND LOCAL UNITS—Continued

States, Territories, etc.	Department of Agriculture—Continued				Department of Commerce		
	Commodity Credit Corporation, value of commodities donated	Special school milk program [4]	Removal of surplus agricultural commodities—Value of commodities distributed within States	Disaster loans, etc. (payments to assist States in furnishing hay in drought-stricken areas)—Emergency grants	Civil Aeronautics Administration—Federal airport program—Regular grants	Bureau of Public Roads: Highway construction — Regular grants [5]	Bureau of Public Roads: Highway construction — Emergency grants [6]
	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Alabama	$7,589,985	$311,035	$3,864,965	$125,000	$135,413	$17,067,368	
Arizona	588,408	158,244	127,518	100,000	33,683	7,806,785	
Arkansas	3,059,205	460,730	1,666,673	55,116	53,062	10,961,688	$67,074
California	3,802,729	787,394	3,325,524		1,305,479	38,742,359	147,687
Colorado	661,042	175,219	621,363	500,000	387,456	9,053,277	
Connecticut	848,836	112,220	436,684		7,303	2,621,031	
Delaware	205,581	27,109	68,008		12,045	3,837,229	
District of Columbia	352,481	65,484	113,097			3,647,380	
Florida	1,465,930	341,108	533,795		157,781	10,638,896	
Georgia	2,170,353	569,046	1,015,281	260,000	98,112	14,434,680	
Idaho	231,792	230,134	88,265		4,242	9,794,284	
Illinois	2,875,846	966,634	2,362,000		153,160	26,999,344	
Indiana	1,929,454	500,000	699,900		295,377	10,175,539	8,179
Iowa	1,545,904	648,788	452,375		16,436	14,458,931	74,171
Kansas	751,649	236,514	448,121	85,988	43,886	16,022,636	59,700
Kentucky	5,059,526	402,050	2,866,716		267,225	9,172,932	
Louisiana	3,249,550	1,282,891	1,826,377	125,000	231,810	7,780,538	
Maine	492,655	74,992	235,318		680	3,991,122	5,032
Maryland	1,051,607	192,035	376,053		12,371	4,249,507	
Massachusetts	2,608,406	547,576	386,252		57,293	10,910,098	718
Michigan	3,218,781	699,861	1,456,244		179,622	20,113,973	
Minnesota	1,074,244	834,274	520,118		325,256	14,608,328	
Mississippi	5,780,658	350,000	1,879,532		36,591	9,898,144	
Missouri	1,172,139	667,045	592,327	500,000	252,341	16,712,665	
Montana	199,124	94,801	165,101		62,752	9,519,554	10,036
Nebraska	476,161	116,313	178,825		80,129	9,452,433	110,053
Nevada	65,188	44,797	15,040	210,552	28,310	4,773,683	
New Hampshire	489,242	40,989	144,124		16,241	2,876,745	
New Jersey	1,649,075	544,659	345,470		313,737	6,579,681	
New Mexico	828,955	151,653	647,491	200,000	15,582	9,243,318	
New York	6,063,059	1,989,353	2,656,699		199,006	46,252,837	
North Carolina	2,316,205	931,599	1,393,321	149,821	92,841	13,212,769	40,111
North Dakota	482,451	88,875	111,750		78,968	5,876,571	
Ohio	3,242,099	906,717	1,983,553		249,612	24,609,908	
Oklahoma	4,787,547	392,584	2,798,975	700,000	35,890	11,216,032	6,714
Oregon	643,616	120,646	385,925		15,938	9,023,898	
Pennsylvania	15,546,113	1,001,923	6,414,182		1,157,010	30,251,496	
Rhode Island	490,669	69,124	190,082			2,234,730	
South Carolina	1,052,639	254,967	967,968	175,000	77,468	7,431,926	72,283
South Dakota	395,502	116,481	108,715		30,175	5,942,073	11,727
Tennessee	1,479,716	816,407	1,940,401	190,725	200,734	12,511,575	
Texas	3,122,547	1,455,243	2,047,156	822,669	477,393	34,661,931	
Utah	858,058	242,041	461,111		62,361	5,589,846	
Vermont	293,732	83,060	131,093			2,372,164	
Virginia	3,636,189	298,024	1,986,829		234,134	10,959,722	1,779
Washington	1,220,997	456,811	566,165		138,301	9,206,784	
West Virginia	6,042,870	247,734	2,747,524		157,546	5,955,914	42,775
Wisconsin	1,006,745	1,038,211	543,226		158,743	11,502,239	
Wyoming	137,717	81,614	64,078	677,948	69,463	5,085,126	
Alaska	142,737		60,137		158,441	9,242	
Hawaii	373,332		370,991		83,361	2,509,680	615,596
Puerto Rico	1,674,181		986,597		90,759	2,864,261	
Virgin Islands	23,161		28,529		1,500		
Advances and other undistributed							
	110,526,388	22,225,009	56,403,564	4,877,819	8,353,021	595,424,873	1,273,636

[4] Cash payments to States to increase consumption of milk by children in school (Sec. 204 (b) of the Agricultural Act of 1954, approved Aug. 28, 1954, 68 Stat. 900).

[5] Comprises $580,939,313, Federal-aid highways; $651,435, prewar Federal-aid grade crossing elimination; $11,967,756, access roads, act of 1950; $1,576,370, public lands highways; and $290,000, reimbursement to the highway fund, District of Columbia.

[6] Comprises $147,687, access roads (defense act); $510,353, survey and planning; and $615,596, war and emergency damage, Hawaii.

TABLE 107.—*Expenditures made by the Government as direct payments to States under cooperative arrangements and expenditures within States which provided relief and other aid, fiscal year 1955*—Continued

PART A. GRANTS TO STATES AND LOCAL UNITS—Continued

States, Territories, etc.	Department of Commerce—Continued	Department of Defense	Department of Health, Education, and Welfare				
			Office of Education				
	Maritime activities: State marine schools—Regular grants	Army—Lease of flood control lands—Shared revenue	Colleges for agriculture and mechanic arts—Regular grants	Cooperative vocational education—Regular grants	School construction and survey—Emergency grants	Maintenance and operation of schools—Emergency grants	White House Conference on Education
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Alabama			$100, 541	$819, 070	$2, 590, 998	$894, 787	$12, 557
Arizona			77, 477	176, 617	2, 175, 368	714, 257	5, 000
Arkansas		$63, 313	89, 048	604, 431	1, 132, 542	675, 706	7, 698
California	$63, 618	69, 667	175, 599	1, 462, 830	25, 566, 322	15, 319, 147	49, 155
Colorado		20, 863	83, 218	264, 598	2, 339, 366	1, 907, 634	5, 698
Connecticut		413	90, 023	296, 851	1, 493, 759	1, 646, 990	8, 718
Delaware			73, 173	165, 000	102, 073	24, 263	5, 000
District of Columbia				105, 139			5, 000
Florida			97, 644	471, 508	2, 989, 822	1, 627, 442	
Georgia		29, 925	104, 360	877, 478	5, 157, 584	1, 800, 088	14, 456
Idaho		1, 361	75, 872	183, 629	757, 710	433, 757	5, 000
Illinois		882	156, 905	1, 319, 265	1, 363, 173	2, 173, 060	36, 304
Indiana			109, 245	791, 108	1, 143, 720	954, 028	
Iowa		53, 495	96, 146	677, 803	116, 834	295, 263	10, 505
Kansas		48, 379	89, 006	447, 258	2, 333, 609	3, 402, 608	8, 089
Kentucky		40, 899	99, 375	831, 933	694, 690	766, 926	11, 956
Louisiana		22, 076	96, 769	597, 088	833, 863	552, 306	11, 630
Maine	67, 402		79, 115	182, 301	915, 335	608, 163	5, 000
Maryland		30	93, 372	368, 864	5, 871, 720	2, 858, 014	10, 246
Massachusetts	59, 224	519	116, 789	578, 702	365, 219	884, 864	19, 759
Michigan			133, 559	1, 068, 101	4, 818, 472	1, 229, 311	27, 630
Minnesota		1, 305	99, 751	695, 523	856, 624	124, 553	12, 311
Mississippi		65, 993	91, 735	756, 771	437, 213	483, 642	8, 803
Missouri		95, 651	109, 448	842, 619	1, 573, 472	1, 323, 335	16, 517
Montana			75, 896	177, 374	667, 346	346, 637	5, 000
Nebraska		35, 229	83, 222	350, 854	271, 088	1, 068, 164	5, 432
Nevada			71, 597	139, 937	961, 865	599, 557	5, 000
New Hampshire		967	75, 319	162, 420	27, 064	425, 486	5, 000
New Jersey			118, 233	580, 067	1, 464, 102	1, 325, 837	20, 731
New Mexico			76, 795	180, 335	3, 673, 202	1, 351, 689	5, 000
New York	64, 537	2, 231	217, 934	1, 866, 018	3, 883, 417	1, 840, 544	61, 426
North Carolina		6, 210	110, 518	1, 169, 633	672, 253	569, 175	16, 908
North Dakota		86, 313	76, 181	241, 993	28, 174	213, 378	5, 000
Ohio		10, 075	149, 269	1, 335, 914	4, 598, 671	3, 127, 595	33, 747
Oklahoma		148, 588	92, 278	534, 841	4, 188, 054	2, 965, 027	9, 077
Oregon		1, 728	85, 176	320, 287	528, 522	530, 425	6, 460
Pennsylvania		11, 258	174, 720	1, 752, 240	561, 659	1, 327, 436	42, 970
Rhode Island			77, 899	121, 678	1, 013, 735	704, 966	5, 000
South Carolina		1, 468	91, 118	602, 801	1, 169, 239	1, 037, 512	8, 851
South Dakota		46, 420	76, 511	238, 440	450, 242	579, 957	5, 000
Tennessee		28, 091	102, 835	872, 729	1, 388, 580	840, 077	13, 424
Texas		130, 901	146, 921	1, 512, 498	8, 146, 833	5, 373, 185	
Utah			76, 872	172, 329	1, 757, 221	809, 604	
Vermont		131	73, 768	162, 083	44, 570	51, 158	5, 000
Virginia		21, 110	103, 104	780, 631	9, 986, 932	7, 156, 982	
Washington		8	93, 731	436, 685	7, 516, 491	4, 244, 013	9, 993
West Virginia		7, 645	90, 006	504, 398		50, 692	7, 811
Wisconsin			104, 260	745, 322	130, 956	450, 767	14, 186
Wyoming			72, 898	165, 000	205, 685	226, 471	5, 000
Alaska			71, 283		648, 201	2, 601, 884	5, 000
Hawaii			74, 986	165, 000	1, 309, 478	1, 341, 433	5, 000
Puerto Rico			50, 000	613, 911	10, 319	−274	
Virgin Islands				32, 980	−888		5, 000
Advances and other undistributed							
Total	254, 781	1, 053, 144	5, 051, 500	30, 522, 885	[7] 120, 932, 499	[8] 81, 859, 521	608, 048

[7] Does not include $6,725,000, payments to Housing and Home Finance Agency for construction of federally owned schools, pursuant to Secs. 303, 304, Public Law 246, 83d Cong., approved Aug. 8, 1953.
[8] Does not include $3,393,168, payments to various departments and agencies for maintenance and operation of federally operated schools.

TABLE 107.—*Expenditures made by the Government as direct payments to States under cooperative arrangements and expenditures within States which provided relief and other aid, fiscal year 1955*—Continued

PART A. GRANTS TO STATES AND LOCAL UNITS—Continued

States, Territories, etc.	Department of Health, Education, and Welfare—Continued						
	Public Health Service						
	Venereal disease control—Regular grants	Tuberculosis control—Regular grants	General health assistance—Regular grants	Mental health activities—Regular grants	Cancer control—Regular grants	Heart disease control—Regular grants	Hospital construction—Survey and planning—Regular grants
	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
Alabama	$29,025	$108,327	$289,578	$50,982	$52,254	$31,119	$2,352,003
Arizona	10,181	52,859	75,075	11,824	12,584		211,585
Arkansas	10,920	76,300	177,318	29,739	35,934	20,661	2,043,895
California	5,443	265,858	531,089	132,207	139,553	48,905	3,092,081
Colorado	8,225	31,978	98,255	19,072	22,713	15,708	770,146
Connecticut	8,584	52,935	92,469	25,179	26,414	15,262	293,350
Delaware		17,381	16,635	18,323	4,510	11,686	435,886
District of Columbia	20,221	42,747	34,808	17,987	10,211	11,765	182,486
Florida	62,102	80,545	217,752	45,217	47,163	25,716	1,906,552
Georgia	84,255	117,507	292,728	55,174	57,588	31,402	3,541,636
Idaho	2,938	16,067	57,815	18,323	13,031	13,176	299,870
Illinois	1,685	227,410	401,985	104,955	118,149	39,004	1,879,037
Indiana		89,131	219,329	56,208	52,996	23,786	1,185,390
Iowa	818	39,147	153,258	35,617	39,504	21,080	1,205,694
Kansas		39,148	126,676	24,240	28,595	17,743	687,899
Kentucky	6,873	125,921	248,039	46,491	51,054	27,976	2,066,751
Louisiana	13,333	88,487	214,604	42,028	43,734	20,453	2,083,385
Maine		26,792	69,348	18,078	15,421	9,207	655,374
Maryland	2,553	87,306	129,605	32,273	31,513	20,188	1,002,773
Massachusetts		124,192	240,543	62,472	69,160	27,355	2,157,879
Michigan	840	150,135	334,460	88,012	73,777	24,071	1,992,531
Minnesota		51,653	181,001	38,916	45,149	22,872	930,477
Mississippi	19,239	85,046	247,488	38,690	46,107	27,649	2,134,302
Missouri	24,094	108,862	232,440	54,744	60,417	26,420	1,489,926
Montana		19,073	51,674	18,323	12,611	12,846	192,439
Nebraska		25,568	95,822	18,199	21,652	10,810	740,538
Nevada		11,567	29,300	14,818	6,188	9,611	255,637
New Hampshire		10,615	35,935	18,115		9,593	549,582
New Jersey	6,950	129,115	238,034	65,971	68,343	26,971	1,308,237
New Mexico	10,000	33,574	72,310	18,308	14,818	14,007	453,530
New York	33,001	400,167	645,030	188,949	183,013	56,505	2,512,246
North Carolina	26,516	114,451	358,287	63,520	65,283	24,185	2,219,276
North Dakota		26,090	58,728	18,323	13,556	13,285	70,843
Ohio	17,749	190,255	409,282	108,278	107,529	39,853	3,818,096
Oklahoma	2,891	63,046	165,011	31,864	35,771	20,973	1,571,336
Oregon		34,332	105,089	19,332	22,830	14,955	322,281
Pennsylvania	14,821	266,514	547,204	141,922	143,645	51,106	4,399,835
Rhode Island		22,936	43,407	18,279	11,760	8,000	85,726
South Carolina	40,500	81,204	198,803	35,403	37,306	24,484	2,108,521
South Dakota	538	10,500	60,749	18,279	13,164	7,068	340,781
Tennessee	53,866	127,465	260,852	49,212	49,193	25,654	2,338,058
Texas	72,911	191,719	520,407	115,866	108,966	30,959	4,995,344
Utah		13,063	65,544	18,266	10,510	13,061	547,441
Vermont		16,722	31,042	18,258	8,302	12,297	4,755
Virginia	27,705	108,528	249,106	52,069	51,493		1,817,031
Washington		50,969	132,415	32,484	29,169	18,626	1,202,331
West Virginia	4,492	59,579	140,974	29,213	30,496	19,171	1,188,562
Wisconsin		58,661	174,320	42,413	39,098	17,542	1,816,681
Wyoming	3,303	10,979	36,739	8,688	8,300	4,201	232,642
Alaska		48,030	[9] 41,436	18,231	2,400	10,494	100,604
Hawaii		34,483	[10] 34,687	18,319	7,355	12,654	460,696
Puerto Rico	989	217,625	235,210	31,098	29,128	22,780	2,904,877
Virgin Islands	3,300	8,088	4,767	18,322	540	1,440	
Advances and other undistributed							
Total	[11] 630,861	4,490,652	9,724,462	2,317,073	2,229,950	1,066,335	73,158,834

[9] An additional payment of $613,000 was made to Alaska for disease and sanitation investigation and control activities.

[10] An additional payment of $1,000,000 was made to Hawaii for care and treatment of persons afflicted with leprosy.

[11] Includes $32,915 in supplies furnished in lieu of cash.

TABLE 107.—*Expenditures made by the Government as direct payments to States under cooperative arrangements and expenditures within States which provided relief and other aid, fiscal year 1955*—Continued

PART A. GRANTS TO STATES AND LOCAL UNITS—Continued

States, Territories, etc.	Department of Health, Education, and Welfare—Continued						
	Public Health Service—Continued	Social Security Administration					
		Grants to States for maternal and child welfare services			Grants to States for public assistance		
	Construction of community facilities—Emergency grants	Maternal and child health services—Regular grants	Services for crippled children—Regular grants	Child-welfare services—Regular grants	Old-age assistance—Regular grants	Aid to permanently and totally disabled—Regular grants	Aid to dependent children—Regular grants
	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)
Alabama	$10,674	$441,306	$344,276	$222,190	$18,334,276	$2,988,903	$7,512,841
Arizona		87,911		67,517	5,559,473		3,551,131
Arkansas	4,374	222,255	261,577	159,986	15,686,064	1,280,567	4,333,604
California	194,409	563,503	376,821	171,642	112,727,361		42,825,565
Colorado		188,821	99,107	80,300	20,038,534	2,180,731	4,522,275
Connecticut		130,314	191,172	67,785	7,000,068	742,661	3,486,228
Delaware		86,584	70,405	40,541	547,153	75,193	694,041
District of Columbia		152,382	141,428	28,916	1,191,098	938,380	1,964,313
Florida		262,963	191,253	134,643	23,402,887		10,406,503
Georgia	42,318	357,231	392,454	211,718	31,981,789	3,024,699	9,460,675
Idaho	4,952	91,278	78,673	29,647	3,304,684	346,417	1,397,853
Illinois	178,251	327,684	349,759	174,000	39,161,754	2,673,791	16,844,534
Indiana	17,569	228,114	145,000	92,503	12,586,507		6,378,590
Iowa		192,376	206,271	100,890	15,966,402		4,686,480
Kansas	370,000	124,291	121,891	110,645	13,920,965	1,343,752	3,253,930
Kentucky	9,110	309,135	355,010	224,880	17,177,344		11,010,006
Louisiana		308,290	266,084	168,746	48,006,042	4,389,271	11,319,316
Maine		92,630	89,029	69,312	4,756,188		3,074,188
Maryland		325,029	264,823	100,664	3,733,772	1,669,769	5,037,462
Massachusetts		371,661	168,620	85,070	38,769,422	4,545,359	10,220,646
Michigan		336,323	298,002	222,010	28,994,594	894,293	14,223,993
Minnesota		227,165	201,149	153,193	19,321,469	239,313	5,525,175
Mississippi		318,951	314,660	204,587	18,215,381	752,967	4,246,738
Missouri	48,748	241,407	240,439	168,490	52,717,887	5,868,870	13,285,409
Montana		84,257	104,531	52,500	3,583,094	624,420	1,596,981
Nebraska		93,589	97,742	48,732	6,780,762		1,898,740
Nevada		73,115	59,739	35,672	1,112,805		26,375
New Hampshire		68,355	67,830	48,327	2,430,141	96,847	786,663
New Jersey	75,130	169,250	162,409	82,050	8,206,664	1,331,106	3,959,473
New Mexico	13,189	119,763	90,781	71,169	4,466,953	636,292	4,729,025
New York		445,174	333,686	216,764	42,882,406	18,078,687	44,518,688
North Carolina	70,818	518,315	472,027	325,278	14,796,077	3,368,626	11,312,776
North Dakota		85,687	88,782	66,100	3,116,649	351,284	1,132,439
Ohio		379,314	326,369	233,610	38,952,401	3,022,504	10,540,516
Oklahoma		161,536	226,634	136,000	37,626,197	2,111,034	9,509,816
Oregon	4,928	106,704	95,545	72,212	7,824,711	1,349,562	3,071,813
Pennsylvania		501,904	454,326	286,608	20,466,849	5,011,694	22,794,034
Rhode Island		87,980	90,971	39,286	3,387,593	631,931	2,591,532
South Carolina	289,505	258,637	279,533	188,714	12,596,471	2,197,398	3,882,934
South Dakota		86,563	79,202	71,261	3,987,531	260,629	1,957,498
Tennessee		341,652	272,429	218,105	20,780,751	548,478	12,930,381
Texas		528,250	404,569	330,999	73,601,359		13,347,046
Utah		126,497	83,388	59,077	3,738,081	734,189	2,298,987
Vermont		71,102	64,037	51,089	2,481,140	171,514	754,189
Virginia		311,651	293,053	213,967	4,416,407	1,409,016	5,092,045
Washington	96,593	170,776	127,155	112,481	23,227,719	2,268,524	6,286,168
West Virginia		205,178	218,957	170,124	6,590,675	2,169,070	12,017,131
Wisconsin		218,367	243,990	171,177	15,565,170	469,193	5,764,312
Wyoming		70,122	66,803	29,254	1,630,531	189,857	410,465
Alaska		91,167	142,362	28,801	687,296		839,829
Hawaii		144,928	128,733	44,179	670,768	498,754	2,388,375
Puerto Rico		341,682	303,837	200,848	1,539,224	724,343	1,841,125
Virgin Islands		70,173	65,736	30,163	109,630	15,860	58,798
Advances and other undistributed							
Total	1,430,568	11,919,292	10,613,059	6,721,422	920,357,772	82,225,748	387,599,650

TABLE 107.—*Expenditures made by the Government as direct payments to States under cooperative arrangements and expenditures within States which provided relief and other aid, fiscal year 1955*—Continued

PART A. GRANTS TO STATES AND LOCAL UNITS—Continued

States, Territories, etc.	Department of Health, Education, and Welfare—Continued			Department of the Interior			
	Social Security Administration—Con.						
	Grants to States for public assistance—Con.						
	Aid to the blind—Regular grants	American Printing House for the Blind—Regular grants	Office of Vocational Rehabilitation—Regular grants	Federal Aid, Wildlife Restoration, Fish and Wildlife Service[12]—Regular grants	Payments from receipts under Migratory Bird Conservation Act and Alaska game law[13]—Shared revenues	Payments from receipts under Mineral Leasing Act—Shared revenues	Payments under certain special funds[14]—Shared revenues
	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)
Alabama	$477, 749	$5, 496	$687, 890	$262, 929	$123	$3, 603	$758
Arizona	306, 126	1, 405	150, 123	281, 529	-----	53, 417	327, 958
Arkansas	654, 540	4, 214	437, 238	293, 230	616	5, 698	1, 162
California	5, 367, 523	13, 833	1, 840, 255	807, 580	1, 216	3, 931, 941	46, 756
Colorado	132, 850	2, 229	199, 034	434, 156	351	3, 139, 341	25, 256
Connecticut	129, 592	2, 931	348, 501	76, 675	-----	-----	-----
Delaware	90, 703	336	167, 924	105, 094	166	-----	-----
District of Columbia	104, 586	1, 130	392, 616	-----	-----	-----	-----
Florida	1, 032, 052	5, 130	819, 244	303, 281	1, 152	57	2, 027
Georgia	1, 196, 804	5, 649	1, 547, 175	193, 313	15, 095	-----	-----
Idaho	77, 254	1, 099	74, 213	400, 788	2, 172	45, 701	34, 450
Illinois	1, 562, 064	11, 665	1, 274, 632	278, 476	1, 848	-----	2
Indiana	716, 804	3, 664	392, 249	239, 620	-----	-----	-----
Iowa	604, 095	3, 542	313, 632	458, 370	994	-----	-----
Kansas	265, 835	2, 260	284, 919	262, 371	-----	33, 366	47
Kentucky	935, 088	3, 512	201, 376	432, 543	324	-----	-----
Louisiana	754, 472	4, 214	560, 724	292, 785	403, 227	38, 160	52
Maine	225, 843	-----	107, 378	133, 524	1, 526	-----	-----
Maryland	178, 289	4, 183	305, 001	122, 481	1, 062	-----	-----
Massachusetts	699, 816	7, 725	319, 947	102, 926	119	-----	-----
Michigan	732, 649	10, 229	1, 084, 372	865, 519	933	1, 978	91
Minnesota	517, 821	4, 855	350, 030	553, 860	1, 377	-----	605
Mississippi	1, 037, 372	3, 939	418, 692	220, 289	3, 195	2, 105	98
Missouri	1, 389, 215	4, 580	608, 345	299, 750	958	-----	6
Montana	194, 314	672	147, 033	567, 564	11, 074	819, 244	37, 269
Nebraska	297, 274	1, 313	232, 528	194, 199	30, 194	2, 884	1, 180
Nevada	47, 939	-----	25, 346	429, 596	2, 899	551, 524	337, 276
New Hampshire	107, 605	-----	58, 227	86, 245	-----	-----	-----
New Jersey	372, 474	6, 962	496, 840	107, 316	45	-----	-----
New Mexico	163, 789	2, 229	129, 802	474, 316	915	3, 872, 488	30, 415
New York	2, 066, 983	17, 650	1, 702, 678	441, 025	766	-----	-----
North Carolina	1, 746, 410	10, 626	924, 364	309, 969	423	-----	-----
North Dakota	47, 668	1, 008	108, 524	328, 035	20, 629	42, 254	2, 128
Ohio	1, 448, 366	9, 985	545, 400	542, 234	-----	-----	-----
Oklahoma	836, 131	2, 657	529, 175	321, 892	6, 079	18, 496	12, 577
Oregon	149, 259	2, 534	349, 934	393, 819	31, 380	42, 937	11, 946, 844
Pennsylvania	3, 563, 536	14, 199	1, 891, 364	588, 574	-----	-----	-----
Rhode Island	82, 927	-----	121, 284	81, 989	-----	-----	-----
South Carolina	565, 089	2, 962	463, 367	163, 919	136	-----	-----
South Dakota	76, 635	1, 221	101, 739	345, 936	1, 901	96, 115	7, 184
Tennessee	1, 143, 084	4, 611	674, 999	329, 797	78	-----	-----
Texas	2, 388, 229	8, 428	1, 171, 733	877, 498	6, 711	-----	-----
Utah	94, 576	1, 191	130, 146	209, 012	757	1, 454, 540	30, 537
Vermont	61, 399	-----	101, 788	92, 823	36	-----	-----
Virginia	455, 678	5, 557	578, 113	281, 580	383	-----	-----
Washington	331, 361	2, 290	509, 744	366, 438	3, 644	2, 100	41, 517
West Virginia	353, 634	3, 023	576, 451	223, 395	-----	-----	-----
Wisconsin	469, 804	5, 466	568, 028	574, 291	9, 771	-----	141
Wyoming	28, 286	-----	86, 327	366, 601	75	7, 999, 910	92, 880
Alaska	25, 223	-----	45, 355	143, 795	90, 780	30, 876	708
Hawaii	46, 245	397	166, 678	43, 062	-----	-----	-----
Puerto Rico	57, 522	2, 199	277, 461	25, 786	-----	-----	-----
Virgin Islands	5, 349	-----	-----	22, 302	-----	-----	-----
Advances and other undistributed	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total	36, 415, 931	215, 000	25, 599, 938	16, 354, 098	655, 133	22, 188, 735	12, 979, 925

[12] Comprises $12,777,146 for Federal aid, wildlife restoration, and $3,576,951 for Federal aid in fish restoration and management.
[13] Comprises payments of $564,353 under Migratory Bird Conservation Act, and $90,780 under Alaska game law.
[14] Comprises $436,851, payments to States from grazing receipts; $12,303, payments to Oklahoma from royalties, oil and gas, south half of Red River; 11,756,166, payments to counties, Oregon and California grant lands; $708, payments to Territory of Alaska, income and proceeds, Alaska school lands; $143,447, payments to Coos and Douglas Counties, Oreg., in lieu of taxes on Coos Bay wagon road grant lands; $300,000 each to Arizona and Nevada under Colorado River Dam Fund; and $30,450, operation and maintenance, Reclamation Fund.

TABLE 107.—*Expenditures made by the Government as direct payments to States under cooperative arrangements and expenditures within States which provided relief and other aid, fiscal year 1955*—Continued

PART A. GRANTS TO STATES AND LOCAL UNITS—Continued

States, Territories, etc.	Department of Labor	Federal Civil Defense Administration		Federal Power Commission: Payments to States under Federal Power Act—Shared revenues	Housing and Home Finance Agency		
					Office of Administrator		Public Housing Administration
	Unemployment Compensation and Employment Service Administration—Regular grants	Federal contributions—Emergency grants	Disaster relief—Emergency grants		Defense community facilities and services—Emergency grants	Urban renewal fund—Regular grants	Annual contributions—Regular grants
	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)	(48)	(49)
Alabama	$2,707,490	$101,606		$43	−$1,211	$501,400	$2,879,016
Arizona	1,681,659	32,186		398	232,813		298,593
Arkansas	1,872,319	47,876		16		756,270	678,328
California	19,312,384	1,495,287		17,877	157,610		1,740,803
Colorado	1,486,003	8,886		554	30,588		373,409
Connecticut	2,967,986	193,405	$26,017				1,780,259
Delaware	404,414	164,695					215,751
District of Columbia	819,738	21,855				2,868,500	677,814
Florida	2,895,316	93,057	250,000	5	167,000		1,745,875
Georgia	2,581,501	100,914	175,000	228	506,862		3,803,911
Idaho	976,557	8,403		5,592	4,905		30,339
Illinois	8,529,529	315,442			17,500	620,925	2,954,130
Indiana	3,243,438	76,842	61,526		−57,500		562,389
Iowa	1,430,192	19,250	130,994				
Kansas	1,343,801	40,692			15,000		
Kentucky	2,233,835	120,757			136,090		2,048,086
Louisiana	2,414,321	89,419	173,036				2,242,801
Maine	956,257	33,442	1,000,000				43,029
Maryland	3,030,149	139,790					1,520,425
Massachusetts	7,985,122	188,142	2,618,175				3,062,571
Michigan	9,373,297	263,303	150,160	894		2,782,808	936,500
Minnesota	2,746,078	154,389		11		1,427,749	492,256
Mississippi	1,866,199	61,797	24,112	24			549,656
Missouri	3,093,358	98,878			17,262	1,401,379	570,237
Montana	907,879	9,021	220,189	1,602			118,158
Nebraska	829,833	39,308					315,962
Nevada	573,532		194,345	823	19,103		27,811
New Hampshire	1,115,153	22,522					276,952
New Jersey	10,489,451	420,213			13,588	4,919,052	4,416,107
New Mexico	1,000,033		5,518	7	240,062		51,415
New York	27,247,638	1,521,882				13,303,099	5,657,755
North Carolina	3,375,289	18,760	1,151,401	30	68,864		2,057,436
North Dakota	604,013				11,777		
Ohio	8,450,669	357,843			199,099		418,853
Oklahoma	2,199,193	88,266	125,000				
Oregon	2,253,598	207,238		2,020			69,771
Pennsylvania	15,775,547	1,155,023		16		750,032	3,582,002
Rhode Island	1,618,537	67,026	1,000,000				795,517
South Carolina	2,008,560	60,283	742,701	11	373,621		1,319,523
South Dakota	435,000		33,500				
Tennessee	2,698,773	216,722				1,712,900	3,133,222
Texas	7,472,027	337,392	784,391		170,526		4,916,550
Utah	1,343,099	12,511		1,152			
Vermont	612,043	22,763					
Virginia	1,658,078	173,887		16		2,442,000	1,798,226
Washington	3,695,939	135,235		1,091			355,947
West Virginia	1,564,806	5,849	6,759	3			198,978
Wisconsin	2,698,208	140,403		31			349,642
Wyoming	517,892	770		241			
Alaska	570,077	8,257	9,401	89	113,084		163,536
Hawaii	527,649	37,835					191,377
Puerto Rico	604,624	116,250					1,358,094
Virgin Islands	23,149	453					123,959
Advances and other undistributed	70,798	1,424,945					
Total	188,898,030	[15] 10,470,971	8,882,223	32,775	2,436,641	33,516,114	60,902,966

[15] Includes $1,871, contribution to Island of Guam, and $1,630, contribution to Canal Zone.

TABLE 107.—*Expenditures made by the Government as direct payments to States under cooperative arrangements and expenditures within States which provided relief and other aid, fiscal year 1955*—Continued

PART A. GRANTS TO STATES AND LOCAL UNITS—Continued

States, Territories, etc.	Veterans' Administration: State and territorial homes for disabled soldiers and sailors—Regular grants	Veterans' Administration: Supervision of on-the-job training—Regular grants	Total grant payments (Part A)
	(50)	(51)	(52)
Alabama		$81,047	$79,310,135
Arizona		13,516	26,477,713
Arkansas		42,663	52,314,113
California	$1,223,562	197,344	297,284,756
Colorado	13,688	50,040	51,715,557
Connecticut	467,809	26,279	26,928,129
Delaware			8,083,771
District of Columbia			14,105,923
Florida		55,373	65,813,879
Georgia		112,235	92,010,185
Idaho	31,004		21,256,847
Illinois	630,331	140,763	122,110,747
Indiana	136,795	53,655	46,517,895
Iowa	147,400	33,914	47,284,230
Kansas	28,920	45,291	48,556,480
Kentucky		47,753	62,452,811
Louisiana		135,178	94,918,380
Maine			19,274,647
Maryland		6,108	34,639,101
Massachusetts	387,770	80,379	91,295,878
Michigan	381,142	45,494	102,160,828
Minnesota	172,821	97,712	56,241,251
Mississippi		67,155	55,953,348
Missouri	50,667	80,563	109,932,333
Montana	34,259	21,166	22,298,979
Nebraska	75,067	34,219	25,726,182
Nevada		477	11,184,744
New Hampshire	22,147	13,363	10,809,824
New Jersey	110,619	4,374	52,377,981
New Mexico		17,181	34,373,842
New York	6,734	27,734	234,236,573
North Carolina		84,235	71,002,633
North Dakota	35,725	2,872	14,781,526
Ohio	350,029	93,357	116,114,401
Oklahoma	208,477	49,723	87,071,030
Oregon		10,089	47,273,225
Pennsylvania	114,298	142,973	147,182,582
Rhode Island	85,093	11,769	16,399,472
South Carolina		40,475	44,865,614
South Dakota	73,271	40,428	17,395,651
Tennessee		107,262	73,307,671
Texas		116,431	178,592,198
Utah		17,669	22,221,322
Vermont	36,175	6,473	8,554,231
Virginia		62,516	60,720,683
Washington	263,061	16,746	68,739,649
West Virginia	10,245	50,464	44,422,960
Wisconsin	120,124	52,703	48,846,509
Wyoming	12,199	10,089	19,374,475
Alaska			7,182,572
Hawaii			13,056,021
Puerto Rico			21,680,617
Virgin Islands			689,790
Advances and other undistributed		10,302	1,506,045
Total	5,229,432	2,457,553	3,148,627,944

TABLE 107.—*Expenditures made by the Government as direct payments to States under cooperative arrangements and expenditures within States which provided relief and other aid, fiscal year 1955*—Continued

PART B. FEDERAL AID PAYMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS, ETC., WITHIN THE STATES OTHER THAN DIRECT GRANTS AND LOANS

States, Territories, etc.	Department of Agriculture			Department of Commerce		Department of Defense	
						Air Force	Army
	Agricultural conservation program	Administration of Sugar Act program	Commodity Credit Corporation (Value of dealers' certificates issued incident to supplying feed to farmers in drought-stricken areas)	Bureau of Public Roads, forest highways	State Marine Schools (Subsistence of cadets)	National Guard [16]	National Guard
	(53)	(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)
Alabama	$8,980,202		$1,665,949	$94,689		$1,667,119	$5,256,521
Arizona	1,140,687		131,035	1,163,404		693,916	774,491
Arkansas	4,597,158		5,124,190	232,416		1,940,039	1,979,439
California	2,874,617	$9,861,310		2,771,868	$32,500	3,657,947	8,159,079
Colorado	5,748,121	4,397,897	2,278,999	1,358,525		1,519,313	1,055,711
Connecticut	237,948					828,651	2,119,780
Delaware	185,155					397,221	960,051
District of Columbia						914,801	1,177,569
Florida	1,713,185	1,195,249		100,100		550,627	2,418,624
Georgia	7,379,277		1,989,313	85,695		2,520,036	2,849,952
Idaho	1,250,336	3,841,714		2,144,495		833,809	1,347,938
Illinois	5,724,100	88,041				1,649,178	3,488,166
Indiana	5,615,693	2,230				1,244,759	2,824,483
Iowa	10,356,250	23,784				1,098,392	2,154,467
Kansas	7,323,744	136,172	3,105,169			599,448	2,295,936
Kentucky	5,081,918			31,781		589,280	1,494,724
Louisiana	3,878,998	6,845,767	546,008	18,330		614,108	2,872,446
Maine	842,322			8,011	54,368	679,344	1,249,259
Maryland	1,097,628					528,019	1,889,286
Massachusetts	358,969				32,558	1,964,175	4,447,677
Michigan	2,788,421	1,962,925		311,116		3,119,805	4,180,033
Minnesota	7,045,376	2,025,362		267,233		1,059,884	3,192,552
Mississippi	6,429,487		1,961,196	218,971		1,953,782	3,057,343
Missouri	8,823,525		5,212,125	320,206		1,655,972	2,860,425
Montana	3,021,174	1,720,149		1,374,104		546,190	1,103,250
Nebraska	4,296,399	1,900,361		102		497,728	2,428,680
Nevada	219,113		172,784	310,936		674,590	505,205
New Hampshire	414,361			98,912		425,113	992,605
New Jersey	496,209					2,744,735	6,398,511
New Mexico	2,125,266	13,514	1,749,103	1,235,170		850,220	1,139,371
New York	3,446,496				96,989	5,412,648	9,166,860
North Carolina	7,832,144		472,022	85,454		531,701	3,140,386
North Dakota	3,009,971	1,021,592				597,898	1,207,543
Ohio	5,083,932	612,493		2,906		2,718,271	4,160,606
Oklahoma	5,632,469		8,123,671			1,046,311	2,584,984
Oregon	1,511,013	941,346		2,990,860		1,969,596	2,557,255
Pennsylvania	4,023,677			40,940		3,065,109	4,777,976
Rhode Island	45,734					964,355	949,289
South Carolina	3,218,872		977,074	121,666		578,060	4,148,802
South Dakota	4,912,037	177,632		14,384		427,650	1,349,587
Tennessee	6,749,711		3,148,619	130,315		1,414,045	4,470,934
Texas	20,432,997	44,594	12,663,574	72,600		3,043,433	8,186,414
Utah	1,028,609	1,305,996	218,365	649,047		871,382	1,490,572
Vermont	883,333			15,800		1,748,637	936,654
Virginia	3,579,398		244,035	131,366		344,636	3,195,385
Washington	1,523,013	1,790,259		1,455,357		792,970	3,262,637
West Virginia	1,426,173			17,804		511,055	1,534,368
Wisconsin	2,147,106	343,606		114,436		4,588,882	4,676,986
Wyoming	1,579,734	1,214,778	1,348,193	872,880		466,359	727,201
Alaska	24,115			3,273,975		368,345	773,405
Hawaii	123,714	9,840,864				879,542	2,189,877
Puerto Rico	877,358	16,673,863				641,069	1,947,000
Virgin Islands	11,524	127,741					
Advances and other undistributed						[17] 30,507,733	
Total	189,148,769	68,109,239	51,131,424	22,135,853	216,415	101,507,888	144,108,295

[16] On obligation basis. [17] Represents expenditures accounted for by the National Guard Bureau. The amount each State received cannot be ascertained.

TABLE 107.—*Expenditures made by the Government as direct payments to States under cooperative arrangements and expenditures within States which provided relief and other aid, fiscal year 1955*—Continued

PART B. FEDERAL AID PAYMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS, ETC., WITHIN THE STATES OTHER THAN DIRECT GRANTS AND LOANS—Continued

States, Territories, etc.	Department of Health, Education, and Welfare—National Institutes of Health						
	Research grants						
	National Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases Institute	National Neurological Diseases and Blindness Institute	National Cancer Institute	National Institute of Dental Research	National Microbiological Institute	National Heart Institute	National Institute of Mental Health
	(60)	(61)	(62)	(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)
Alabama	$48,177	$16,480	$100,302	----	$11,863	$107,349	----
Arizona	10,800	----	----	----	1,000	----	----
Arkansas	29,590	13,780	3,564	----	----	7,642	----
California	413,446	438,362	1,033,767	$12,361	240,087	747,284	$175,478
Colorado	47,994	37,280	45,263	----	24,854	83,639	39,811
Connecticut	117,187	38,720	219,326	24,000	33,328	106,878	222,560
Delaware	----	----	----	----	----	----	50,824
District of Columbia	66,451	100,370	156,347	----	16,359	247,121	62,946
Florida	13,500	----	114,584	5,400	33,038	65,767	42,896
Georgia	33,673	9,450	33,310	12,884	36,185	122,205	111,624
Idaho	----	----	5,195	----	1,382	----	12,960
Illinois	271,759	247,551	422,417	35,287	146,841	501,690	364,309
Indiana	55,122	32,844	55,354	5,700	17,334	28,446	8,760
Iowa	36,248	59,732	67,756	6,000	21,384	38,756	49,903
Kansas	12,443	59,437	49,699	3,780	56,910	59,021	139,768
Kentucky	31,449	14,982	29,256	----	----	65,856	----
Louisiana	54,169	73,319	47,054	----	123,760	203,916	73,745
Maine	7,243	24,246	152,172	----	----	----	23,261
Maryland	128,349	249,798	171,024	----	147,933	167,709	68,467
Massachusetts	486,130	532,144	1,346,248	88,156	166,019	1,037,424	826,500
Michigan	137,087	86,236	165,346	29,872	68,303	112,419	121,447
Minnesota	79,989	126,434	150,841	10,540	85,669	393,080	42,151
Mississippi	----	----	----	----	----	10,724	----
Missouri	81,196	148,057	131,028	26,618	37,380	191,730	179,310
Montana	----	4,250	7,700	----	5,803	29,500	----
Nebraska	----	30,203	14,217	----	21,610	47,702	----
Nevada	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
New Hampshire	----	2,500	----	----	5,227	7,500	----
New Jersey	7,000	----	39,893	6,786	32,924	32,596	37,043
New Mexico	5,000	----	11,130	----	----	18,800	----
New York	709,413	580,233	2,074,310	53,828	352,148	1,439,192	387,515
North Carolina	32,757	83,374	101,621	----	54,038	229,148	69,187
North Dakota	5,400	10,724	6,080	----	2,840	----	----
Ohio	223,696	155,776	158,675	18,909	150,442	260,522	195,527
Oklahoma	39,425	17,000	97,669	6,161	12,852	77,274	8,132
Oregon	57,662	88,684	97,055	12,000	3,000	7,300	75,970
Pennsylvania	347,268	221,913	467,126	35,980	127,664	736,167	150,341
Rhode Island	----	3,976	26,531	----	----	----	----
South Carolina	----	9,990	27,857	9,827	7,938	40,008	----
South Dakota	18,868	----	2,500	----	6,103	----	13,104
Tennessee	48,628	23,701	113,604	----	44,603	123,178	7,361
Texas	77,561	73,555	289,603	9,430	56,439	243,637	10,320
Utah	157,360	115,448	116,393	----	15,068	49,013	18,208
Vermont	6,966	6,000	12,275	----	----	19,420	----
Virginia	49,693	46,700	41,274	10,139	4,806	113,833	----
Washington	131,012	79,631	96,434	----	34,496	129,957	----
West Virginia	----	----	----	----	----	6,000	----
Wisconsin	59,045	42,866	156,974	7,425	51,148	70,376	43,902
Wyoming	----	----	----	----	3,989	----	4,175
Alaska	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Hawaii	----	3,500	----	----	----	----	----
Puerto Rico	5,500	5,020	9,950	----	6,955	16,579	4,100
Virgin Islands	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Advances and other undistributed	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Total	4,144,256	3,914,266	8,468,724	431,083	2,269,722	7,996,358	3,641,605

TABLE 107.—*Expenditures made by the Government as direct payments to States under cooperative arrangements and expenditures within States which provided relief and other aid, fiscal year 1955*—Continued

PART B. FEDERAL AID PAYMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS, ETC., WITHIN THE STATES OTHER THAN DIRECT GRANTS AND LOANS—Continued

States, Territories, etc.	Department of Health, Education, and Welfare—National Institutes of Health—Continued						
	Research grants—Con.	Traineeship awards					Teaching grants
	Division of Research Grants	National Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases Institute	National Neurological Diseases and Blindness Institute	National Cancer Institute	National Heart Institute	National Mental Health Institute	National Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases Institute
	(67)	(68)	(69)	(70)	(71)	(72)	(73)
Alabama	$19,465	$4,100			$7,850		$8,000
Arizona							
Arkansas	2,565			$3,600			
California	606,072	13,132		41,400	36,251	$124,034	8,000
Colorado	106,241			14,350		62,682	
Connecticut	59,107				11,458	67,812	
Delaware							
District of Columbia	58,760	8,150		9,254	14,900	70,270	
Florida	67,136						8,000
Georgia	47,682			14,400	14,068	12,600	
Idaho							
Illinois	243,126	3,400		8,120	10,395	104,684	
Indiana	35,569		$3,600		3,634	32,017	
Iowa	82,847			3,696		18,800	
Kansas	64,552			7,200		34,543	
Kentucky	28,943				4,100	16,950	
Louisiana	29,588	3,600	3,600	5,158	11,100	74,790	5,778
Maine	19,500						
Maryland	252,342			17,400	23,063	42,500	8,000
Massachusetts	438,866	30,833	47,692	34,200	26,814	289,506	
Michigan	119,365		7,249	21,454	7,700	26,260	
Minnesota	110,239	8,852		16,500	29,303	75,566	7,992
Mississippi	1,647						
Missouri	144,574	4,499	3,600	28,817		45,011	
Montana	5,000						
Nebraska	6,394					24,595	
Nevada							
New Hampshire							
New Jersey	28,904				7,500		
New Mexico							
New York	574,917	35,050	18,500	115,651	60,210	170,971	
North Carolina	137,097	12,250	5,700	27,475	14,800	54,684	
North Dakota	2,995						
Ohio	166,063	12,250		3,600	3,757	72,900	
Oklahoma	18,702			3,600			
Oregon	4,000						
Pennsylvania	225,269	22,265	6,600	64,595	60,395	143,584	
Rhode Island	7,513						
South Carolina	4,465				4,450		
South Dakota	4,298						
Tennessee	40,418	3,600		18,534	6,600	42,255	
Texas	85,021			15,142		7,400	
Utah	42,412			6,840		14,000	
Vermont	4,500						
Virginia	52,874	7,904		7,200	4,100	3,200	
Washington	117,128	20,087		6,900	12,250	22,640	8,000
West Virginia							
Wisconsin	120,287			3,600	3,600	7,200	6,059
Wyoming							
Alaska							
Hawaii							
Puerto Rico					3,750		
Virgin Islands							
Advances and other undistributed							
Total	4,186,443	189,972	96,541	498,686	382,048	1,661,454	59,829

TABLE 107.—*Expenditures made by the Government as direct payments to States under cooperative arrangements and expenditures within States which provided relief and other aid, fiscal year 1955*—Continued

PART B. FEDERAL AID PAYMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS, ETC., WITHIN THE STATES OTHER THAN DIRECT GRANTS AND LOANS—Continued

States, Territories, etc.	Department of Health, Education, and Welfare—National Institutes of Health—Continued						
	Teaching grants—Continued				Special control grants	Fellowship awards	
	National Neurological Diseases and Blindness Institute (74)	National Cancer Institute (75)	National Heart Institute (76)	National Mental Health Institute (77)	National Cancer Institute (78)	National Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases Institute (79)	National Neurological Diseases and Blindness Institute (80)
Alabama	$14,500	$30,000	$25,000	$7,500		$4,950	
Arizona					$48,659		
Arkansas		24,991	25,000	12,500	13,960		
California	24,430	188,796	169,300	170,536	178,326	7,000	$17,205
Colorado	16,200	25,000	25,000	68,393	13,990		
Connecticut	14,490	25,000	25,000	111,131	22,902		7,800
Delaware							
District of Columbia	34,022	85,000	75,000	137,559	32,578	4,100	
Florida			25,000	26,980			
Georgia	17,280	55,000	81,670	12,500	16,980		
Idaho							
Illinois	35,127	164,923	174,950	158,978	96,934	3,327	12,880
Indiana	19,418	29,995		55,036	15,000		
Iowa	46,605	54,913	50,000	30,190		1,871	
Kansas		25,000	30,590	83,838	25,000		
Kentucky	21,600	28,861		34,586			
Louisiana	43,734	55,000	94,462	69,990		1,750	4,250
Maine							
Maryland	72,276	55,000	67,992	49,845	15,968	10,350	3,916
Massachusetts	97,084	85,000	99,250	447,295	34,400	17,900	16,348
Michigan	18,468	47,474	51,110	65,549			4,100
Minnesota	17,813	29,999	82,250	74,298		9,650	
Mississippi		5,000	25,000	5,000			
Missouri	16,687	139,000	100,000	106,196	25,137	4,450	1,800
Montana							
Nebraska		60,000	50,000	41,552			
Nevada							
New Hampshire		5,000					
New Jersey							
New Mexico							
New York	244,893	239,371	274,463	310,481	211,353	16,650	36,576
North Carolina	50,542	79,831	110,781	120,058		4,050	8,500
North Dakota		5,000	14,904				
Ohio		84,860	51,149	165,160	20,280		2,837
Oklahoma	15,000	25,000	30,000	7,500	15,253	2,582	
Oregon	16,992	30,000	20,000	10,692			
Pennsylvania	93,830	185,978	222,907	275,226	196,971	13,993	3,900
Rhode Island							
South Carolina		25,000	25,000		6,128		
South Dakota		5,000					
Tennessee		85,000	74,997	127,256	96,828	4,450	4,550
Texas	16,200	84,921	74,680	24,332	44,399		
Utah	21,020	25,000	25,000	31,926	27,553	9,680	
Vermont		25,000	25,000	12,500	12,960		
Virginia		50,736	49,563	20,400			
Washington		30,000		57,921	10,000	5,490	8,900
West Virginia		5,000	14,985				
Wisconsin		55,000	53,174			6,000	4,400
Wyoming							
Alaska							
Hawaii				5,200			
Puerto Rico		25,000	25,000	12,500	16,470		
Virgin Islands							
Advances and other undistributed							
Total	968,241	2,284,649	2,368,177	2,950,604	1,198,029	128,243	137,962

TABLE 107.—*Expenditures made by the Government as direct payments to States under cooperative arrangements and expenditures within States which provided relief and other aid, fiscal year 1955*—Continued

PART B. FEDERAL AID PAYMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS, ETC., WITHIN THE STATES OTHER THAN DIRECT GRANTS AND LOANS—Continued

States, Territories, etc.	Department of Health, Education, and Welfare—National Institutes of Health—Continued						
	Fellowship awards—Continued						Office of Vocational Rehabilitation
	National Cancer Institute (81)	National Dental Institute (82)	National Microbiological Institute (83)	National Heart Institute (84)	National Mental Health Institute (85)	Division of Research Grants (86)	Training and traineeships (87)
Alabama	$4,360	$4,634		$6,810		$864	
Arizona							
Arkansas					$18,526	1,728	$2,820
California	93,703	3,024	$14,794	67,885		8,640	30,297
Colorado				9,058		1,728	13,202
Connecticut	50,163		14,725	26,461	4,750	1,728	2,632
Delaware							
District of Columbia	11,870	6,728	3,420	6,000	1,910	5,184	32,437
Florida	3,045			1,296	6,107		11,987
Georgia		864		8,982		1,728	14,500
Idaho							
Illinois	41,138	20,232	4,472	23,735	23,650	6,912	26,911
Indiana	36,982	864	2,380	12,776		1,728	1,461
Iowa	3,900	5,464	2,906	1,856		1,728	6,610
Kansas	4,354		3,900	14,963	9,198	1,728	
Kentucky						1,728	
Louisiana			11,842	3,462		3,456	14,432
Maine							
Maryland	29,586		16,799	42,241	3,700	1,728	
Massachusetts	103,710	6,333	2,370	167,737	27,222	3,456	57,502
Michigan	6,800	1,728	1,975	19,182		3,456	42,454
Minnesota		2,793		20,929	8,265	1,728	10,674
Mississippi						1,728	
Missouri	19,559	1,728		25,106		3,456	30,807
Montana							
Nebraska						3,456	
Nevada							
New Hampshire	4,400						
New Jersey	11,104			1,730	1,700		2,000
New Mexico							
New York	150,318	23,498	5,250	112,826	56,987	15,552	150,885
North Carolina	10,358	4,264		21,800		3,456	21,211
North Dakota				1,909		1,728	3,900
Ohio	20,372	1,728		18,308	8,002	5,184	30,698
Oklahoma	4,750		5,100	7,482		1,728	
Oregon		864		9,065		1,728	
Pennsylvania	51,781	1,728	3,975	69,585	2,200	9,072	26,902
Rhode Island	33,149				3,413		
South Carolina	3,400			10,346		1,728	
South Dakota				2,514		1,728	
Tennessee	6,381	864		8,914		5,184	20,773
Texas	11,210	4,620		11,460		3,456	28,950
Utah	8,500			12,185		1,728	821
Vermont						1,728	
Virginia	2,510	4,614		16,267	1,100	3,456	17,627
Washington	13,032	864	5,108	19,750		1,728	3,017
West Virginia						1,728	
Wisconsin	28,058	864		17,838	4,050	3,456	6,200
Wyoming							
Alaska							
Hawaii							
Puerto Rico	3,700				3,700	1,728	
Virgin Islands							
Advances and other undistributed							25,363
Total	772,193	98,300	99,016	800,458	184,480	123,984	637,073

TABLE 107.—*Expenditures made by the Government as direct payments to States under cooperative arrangements and expenditures within States which provided relief and other aid, fiscal year 1955*—Continued

PART B. FEDERAL AID PAYMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS, ETC., WITHIN THE STATES OTHER THAN DIRECT GRANTS AND LOANS—Continued

States, Territories etc.	Department of Labor		National Science Foundation	
	Unemployment compensation for veterans (88)	Unemployment compensation for Federal employees (89)	Research grants awarded [18] (90)	Fellowship awards (91)
Alabama	$4,137,458	$606,441	$11,000	$11,895
Arizona	478,837	168,547	52,000	11,895
Arkansas	1,925,214	210,851	24,700	11,895
California	4,458,634	2,156,287	1,095,750	191,767
Colorado	689,376	206,817	48,400	25,696
Connecticut	763,304	136,667	280,300	41,403
Delaware	177,682	3,791	19,350	9,043
District of Columbia	627,559	763,508	110,050	9,043
Florida	1,345,949	93,000	141,250	21,411
Georgia	2,350,164	405,214	45,400	7,137
Idaho	426,131	166,168	3,600	2,379
Illinois	4,389,764	692,528	735,150	124,668
Indiana	3,398,054	507,171	423,100	51,865
Iowa	695,654	45,390	66,500	30,927
Kansas	602,006	115,000	95,200	23,317
Kentucky	3,918,421	664,503	33,000	14,274
Louisiana	1,729,898	425,190	37,300	21,411
Maine	965,841	41,434	35,400	4,758
Maryland	1,695,673	663,367	224,000	39,497
Massachusetts	2,990,606	833,401	885,375	88,037
Michigan	4,620,317	241,363	191,400	59,002
Minnesota	2,560,127	131,329	135,000	47,107
Mississippi	2,022,928	250,863	7,000	19,032
Missouri	3,298,934	187,000	132,200	42,349
Montana	380,926	94,038	7,300	------------
Nebraska	470,295	79,830	27,400	16,653
Nevada	40,430	54,499	------------	------------
New Hampshire	285,794	117,437	30,900	7,137
New Jersey	2,295,645	441,149	102,500	72,803
New Mexico	649,724	92,910	16,100	7,137
New York	5,649,196	991,356	736,170	241,726
North Carolina	3,001,024	212,936	174,450	21,411
North Dakota	498,995	32,892	14,600	7,137
Ohio	3,972,959	364,874	132,150	89,929
Oklahoma	1,526,117	628,053	47,800	28,548
Oregon	1,154,869	250,000	118,600	19,032
Pennsylvania	7,820,388	1,277,537	735,900	124,195
Rhode Island	855,895	53,102	98,700	9,516
South Carolina	2,006,157	80,516	12,000	7,137
South Dakota	549,348	43,730	8,000	4,758
Tennessee	4,762,629	1,231,587	58,400	19,032
Texas	4,603,785	374,642	138,100	37,118
Utah	413,914	535,004	107,100	25,223
Vermont	293,426	8,000	27,800	4,758
Virginia	3,130,462	444,856	86,800	30,927
Washington	1,821,135	1,059,352	89,200	59,489
West Virginia	4,435,608	50,000	26,000	2,379
Wisconsin	2,118,313	168,993	186,900	53,298
Wyoming	121,058	84,597	11,200	4,758
Alaska	113,301	500,000	------------	------------
Hawaii	599,282	151,216	8,000	4,758
Puerto Rico	3,522,546	85,383	10,000	------------
Virgin Islands	48,894	2,700	------------	------------
Advances and other undistributed	24,000	------------	[19] 12,900	------------
Total	107,434,648	19,227,021	7,857,395	1,808,667

[18] On obligation basis.
[19] Includes $2,900 for England and $10,000 for Italy.

TABLE 107.—*Expenditures made by the Government as direct payments to States under cooperative arrangements and expenditures within States which provided relief and other aid, fiscal year 1955*—Continued

PART B. FEDERAL AID PAYMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS, ETC., WITHIN THE STATES OTHER THAN DIRECT GRANTS AND LOANS—Continued

States, Territories etc.	Veterans' Administration		Total payments within States (Part B)	Grand total (Parts A and B)
	Automobiles, etc., for disabled veterans	Readjustment benefits (Public Law 346, June 22, 1944) and vocational rehabilitation (Public Law 16, Mar. 24, 1943)		
	(92)	(93)	(94)	(95)
Alabama	$68, 800	$24, 234, 707	$47, 156, 985	$126, 467, 120
Arizona	19, 199	3, 639, 903	8, 334, 373	34, 812, 086
Arkansas	41, 600	10, 217, 111	26, 464, 879	78, 778, 992
California	258, 673	58, 155, 809	98, 537, 851	395, 822, 607
Colorado	32, 000	8, 424, 464	26, 420, 004	78, 135, 561
Connecticut	33, 445	6, 632, 176	12, 280, 832	39, 208, 961
Delaware	11, 200	741, 126	2, 555, 443	10, 639, 214
District of Columbia	56, 410	9, 709, 663	14, 615, 339	28, 721, 262
Florida	70, 390	19, 540, 197	27, 614, 718	93, 428, 597
Georgia	67, 050	23, 148, 642	41, 505, 465	133, 515, 650
Idaho	16, 000	2, 669, 357	12, 721, 464	33, 978, 311
Illinois	113, 377	30, 380, 540	50, 539, 260	172, 650, 007
Indiana	52, 800	14, 044, 885	28, 619, 060	75, 136, 955
Iowa	33, 600	11, 858, 585	26, 954, 714	74, 238, 944
Kansas	12, 800	6, 174, 120	21, 168, 836	69, 725, 316
Kentucky	71, 708	10, 782, 859	22, 960, 779	85, 413, 590
Louisiana	54, 220	17, 249, 253	35, 304, 884	130, 223, 264
Maine	13, 826	1, 992, 114	6, 113, 099	25, 387, 746
Maryland	23, 970	4, 609, 117	12, 416, 543	47, 055, 644
Massachusetts	91, 200	17, 434, 037	35, 642, 174	126, 938, 052
Michigan	96, 000	18, 792, 304	37, 527, 720	139, 688, 548
Minnesota	28, 800	14, 311, 397	32, 199, 752	88, 441, 003
Mississippi	35, 200	13, 871, 069	29, 875, 970	85, 829, 318
Missouri	63, 989	19, 123, 542	43, 216, 013	153, 148, 346
Montana	8, 000	2, 615, 860	10, 923, 244	33, 222, 223
Nebraska	35, 185	7, 736, 054	17, 788, 416	43, 514, 598
Nevada		384, 505	2, 362, 062	13, 546, 806
New Hampshire	12, 800	1, 711, 427	4, 121, 113	14, 930, 937
New Jersey	73, 560	9, 887, 667	22, 721, 959	75, 099, 940
New Mexico	14, 319	4, 027, 802	11, 955, 566	46, 329, 408
New York	292, 013	46, 886, 006	81, 340, 501	315, 577, 074
North Carolina	66, 625	18, 909, 076	35, 704, 211	106, 706, 844
North Dakota	8, 000	4, 801, 386	11, 255, 494	26, 037, 020
Ohio	157, 388	21, 817, 031	40, 943, 234	157, 057, 635
Oklahoma	51, 195	15, 084, 199	35, 148, 557	122, 219, 587
Oregon	36, 727	5, 719, 514	17, 703, 824	64, 977, 049
Pennsylvania	172, 350	39, 149, 351	64, 954, 638	212, 137, 220
Rhode Island	25, 600	3, 331, 356	6, 408, 129	22, 807, 601
South Carolina	35, 917	11, 111, 765	22, 474, 103	67, 339, 717
South Dakota	14, 400	4, 026, 079	11, 581, 720	28, 977, 371
Tennessee	49, 600	17, 324, 324	40, 266, 875	113, 574, 546
Texas	115, 104	43, 252, 593	94, 137, 290	272, 729, 488
Utah	20, 795	6, 554, 043	13, 918, 205	36, 139, 527
Vermont	4, 800	1, 098, 099	5, 147, 656	13, 701, 887
Virginia	44, 775	9, 955, 946	21, 696, 582	82, 417, 265
Washington	55, 730	10, 360, 945	23, 084, 432	91, 824, 081
West Virginia	39, 946	5, 967, 366	14, 038, 412	58, 461, 372
Wisconsin	68, 800	12, 684, 307	27, 903, 149	76, 749, 658
Wyoming	3, 200	1, 219, 600	7, 661, 722	27, 036, 197
Alaska			5, 053, 141	12, 235, 713
Hawaii			13, 805, 953	26, 861, 974
Puerto Rico			23, 897, 171	45, 577, 788
Virgin Islands			190, 859	880, 649
Advances and other undistributed		26, 536, 891	57, 106, 887	58, 612, 932
Total	2, 773, 086	679, 890, 169	1, 446, 041, 265	4, 594, 669, 209

Government Losses in Shipment

TABLE 108.—*Government losses in shipment revolving fund*

Established July 8, 1937, under authority of the Government Losses in Shipment Act, as amended, 5 U.S.C. 134–134h]

SECTION I.—STATUS OF FUND AS OF JUNE 30, 1955

Transactions	Cumulative through June 30, 1954	Fiscal year 1955	Cumulative through June 30, 1955
Receipts:			
Appropriation	$802,000.00		$802,000.00
Transferred (Sept. 21, 1939) from securities trust fund	91,803.13		91,803.13
Recoveries of payments for losses	456,156.84	$1,202.26	457,359.10
Repayments to the fund	3,924.32		3,924.32
Total receipts	1,353,884.29	1,202.26	1,355,086.55
Expenditures:			
Payments for losses	1,128,052.72	21,381.75	1,149,434.47
Other payments (refunds, etc.)	92.57		92.57
Total expenditures	1,128,145.29	21,381.75	1,149,527.04
Balance in fund	225,739.00	−20,179.49	205,559.51
Total	1,353,884.29	1,202.26	1,355,086.55

SECTION II.—VALUE OF SHIPMENTS MADE, FISCAL YEARS 1938–55

[In millions of dollars]

Fiscal year	Total shipments	Classification [1]			
		No. 1 (currency, coin, bullion, specie, etc.)	No. 2 (negotiable securities)	No. 3 (canceled coupons)	No. 4 (all other)
1938–53	$4,995,313	$82,808	$1,949,693	$31,492	$2,928,318
1954	561,235	3,604	222,129	3,376	332,127
1955	591,164	2,897	249,367	4,573	334,327
Total	6,147,711	89,310	2,421,188	42,441	3,594,773

SECTION III.—ESTIMATED SAVINGS OF INSURANCE PREMIUMS, FISCAL YEARS 1938–55

Fiscal year during which shipments were made	Estimated insurance premium savings, calculated on basis of premium rates in effect for—		
	1938 [2]	1937 [3]	1936–38 [4] (average)
1938–53	$43,614,000	$54,612,000	$52,524,000
1954	4,791,000	5,977,000	5,752,000
1955	5,366,000	6,695,000	6,443,000
Total	53,771,000	67,284,000	64,719,000

SECTION IV.—AGREEMENTS OF INDEMNITY ISSUED BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT THROUGH JUNE 30, 1955 [5]

Agreements of indemnity	Number	Amount
Issued through June 30, 1954	303	$2,533,871.17
Issued during the fiscal year 1955	19	35,503.21
Total issued	322	2,569,374.38
Canceled through June 30, 1955	28	1,027,685.47
In force as of June 30, 1955	294	1,541,688.91

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 108.—*Government losses in shipment revolving fund*—Continued

SECTION V.—CLAIMS MADE AND SETTLED THROUGH JUNE 30, 1955

Claims	Number	Amount
Claims made through June 30, 1954	5,157	$3,472,613.90
Made during the fiscal year 1955:		
Processed by the Deposits Branch, Bureau of Accounts	110	48,488.97
Processed by the Bureau of the Public Debt	98	41,001.80
Total claims made through June 30, 1955	5,365	3,562,104.67
Settled through June 30, 1954	5,143	3,461,816.15
Settled during the fiscal year 1955:		
Processed by the Deposits Branch, Bureau of Accounts:		
Approved for payment out of the fund	64	1,118.63
Settled by credit in appropriate accounts	45	46,278.53
Settled without payment or credit	5	7,394.65
Losses of paid armed forces leave bonds and paid United States savings bonds, not lost in shipment, settled outside the provisions of the Government Losses in Shipment Act, as amended, through the Bureau of the Public Debt by reducing the outstanding public debt liability and crediting the appropriate accounts	2	346.68
Processed by the Bureau of the Public Debt:		
Approved for payment out of the fund:		
United States savings bond redemption cases	79	18,724.07
Armed Forces leave bond redemption cases	15	1,539.05
Total claims settled through June 30, 1955	5,353	3,537,217.76
Claims pending as of June 30, 1955 [6]	12	24,886.91
Total	5,365	3,562,104.67

[1] Classifications Nos. 1, 2, and 3 include classes of valuables which were covered by the Treasury's insurance contracts with private companies prior to enactment of the Government Losses in Shipment Act. The classes of valuables included in Classification No. 4 were not, as a general practice, insured by the Government prior to the effective date of the act.
[2] Year of lowest rates under insurance contract system.
[3] Year when estimates of insurance premium savings were presented to Congress.
[4] Last three years of Government insurance contract system.
[5] The Government has not sustained any actual monetary loss in connection with its liability under these agreements of indemnity.
[6] Includes claims in process of adjustment by the Bureau of the Public Debt.

International Claims

TABLE 109.—*Mexican claims fund, status as of June 30, 1955*

	Amount
Status of the fund:	
Credits:	
Payments received from Government of Mexico under the agreement of Nov. 19, 1941:	
Under the agrarian claims agreement of 1938	$3,000,000.00
On exchange of ratifications of the agreement	3,000,000.00
Annual installments due from Government of Mexico through November 1954	32,500,000.00
Appropriation by Government of the United States on account of awards and appraisals made on behalf of Mexican nationals	533,658.95
Total credits	39,033,658.95
Debits: Amounts paid by fiscal years to American nationals:	
1943	637,036.24
1944	6,333,636.13
1945	1,443,226.94
1946	4,993,915.36
1947	3,076,040.35
1948	4,354,144.31
1949	2,821,873.65
1950	2,586,320.53
1951	2,628,951.89
1952	2,425,573.61
1953	2,518,796.66
1954	2,482,539.56
1955	2,461,365.72
Total debits	38,763,420.95
Undisbursed balance June 30, 1955	270,238.00
Claims certified for payment:	
By the Secretary of State:	
Decisions rendered by the General Claims Commission	201,461.08
Appraisal agreed upon by the commissioners designated by the Governments of the United States and Mexico, pursuant to the general claims protocol between the United States and Mexico, signed April 24, 1934	2,599,166.10
Subtotal	2,800,627.18
By the American-Mexican Claims Commission:	
Decisions under the provisions of Secs. 4 (b), 4 (c), and 5 (d) of the Settlement of Mexican Claims Act of 1942 (22 U. S. C. 664–669)	37,948,200.05
Total claims certified	40,748,827.23

TABLE 110.—*Awards of the Mixed Claims Commission, United States and Germany, certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Secretary of State, through June 30, 1955*

Description	Total		Class I		Class II		Class III [1]		Private Law No. 509 approved July 19, 1940		United States Government	
	Number of awards	Amount	Number of awards	Awards on account of death and personal injury	Number of awards	Awards of $100,000 and less	Number of awards	Awards over $100,000	Number of awards	Amounts	Number of awards	Amount
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST												
Principal of awards:												
Agreement of Aug. 10, 1922	4,734	$175,955,880.92	424	$3,549,437.75	3,996	$15,562,321.98	310	$114,809,326.78			4	$42,034,794.41
Agreement of Dec. 31, 1928	2,291	5,582,354.38	115	556,625.00	2,169	2,447,803.92	7	2,577,925.46				
Private Law No. 509	1	160,000.00							1	$160,000.00		
Total principal		181,698,235.30		4,106,062.75		18,010,125.90		117,387,252.24		160,000.00		42,034,794.41
Less amounts paid by Alien Property Custodian and others		259,225.36				48,012.50		211,212.86				
Balance of principal		181,439,009.94		4,106,062.75		17,962,113.40		117,176,039.38		160,000.00		42,034,794.41
Interest to Jan. 1, 1928, at rates specified in awards:												
Agreement of Aug. 10, 1922		78,751,456.32		745,302.98		7,113,930.76		51,682,897.36				19,209,325.22
Agreement of Dec. 31, 1928		2,649,630.04		115,976.22		971,159.15		1,562,494.67				
Private Law No. 509		64,000.00								64,000.00		
Total payable to Jan. 1, 1928		262,904,096.30		4,967,341.95		26,047,203.31		170,421,431.41		224,000.00		61,244,119.63
Interest thereon to date of payment or, if unpaid, to June 30, 1955, at 5 percent per annum, as specified in the Settlement of War Claims Act of 1928		163,633,771.86		236,195.75		2,061,598.87		76,960,498.38		177,398.79		84,198,080.07
Total due claimants	7,026	426,537,868.16	539	5,203,537.70	6,165	28,108,802.18	317	247,381,929.79	1	401,398.79	4	145,442,199.70

PAYMENTS												
Principal of awards:												
Agreement of Aug. 10, 1922	4,717	94,418,294.89	424	3,549,437.75	3,983	15,497,158.79	310	[2] 75,371,698.35				
Agreement of Dec. 31, 1928	2,271	4,580,299.35	115	556,625.00	2,149	2,445,886.69	7	[2] 1,577,787.66				
Private Law No. 509	1	101,053.06							1	101,053.06		
Interest to Jan. 1, 1928:												
Agreement of Aug. 10, 1922		59,535,361.32		745,302.98		7,107,160.98		51,682,897.36				
Agreement of Dec. 31, 1928		2,648,855.68		115,976.22		970,384.79		1,562,494.67				
Private Law No. 509		64,000.00								64,000.00		
Interest at 5 percent from Jan. 1, 1928, to date of payment		21,341,805.85		236,195.75		2,045,380.09		[3] 19,013,054.75		[3] 47,175.26		
Total payment		182,689,670.15		5,203,537.70		28,065,971.34		149,207,932.79		212,228.32		
Less ½ of 1 percent deduction from each payment:												
Agreement of Aug. 10, 1922		[4] 870,024.27		22,249.66		121,173.14		726,601.47				
Agreement of Dec. 31, 1928		[5] 42,363.40		3,767.97		19,156.68		19,438.75				
Private Law No. 509		[4] 1,061.14								1,061.14		
Net payments made to claimants	6,989	181,776,221.34	539	5,177,520.07	6,132	27,925,641.52	317	148,461,892.57	1	211,167.18		
BALANCE DUE												
Principal of awards:												
Agreement of Aug. 10, 1922	327	81,278,360.67			13	17,150.69	310	39,226,415.57			4	42,034,794.41
Agreement of Dec. 31, 1928	27	1,002,055.03			20	1,917.23	7	1,000,137.80				
Private Law No. 509	1	58,946.94							1	58,946.94		
Interest to Jan. 1, 1928:												
Agreement of Aug. 10, 1922		19,216,095.00				6,769.78						19,209,325.22
Agreement of Dec. 31, 1928		774.36				774.36						
Accrued interest at 5 percent per annum from Jan. 1, 1928, through June 30, 1955		142,291,966.01				[6] 16,218.78		57,947,443.63		130,223.53		84,198,080.07
Balance due claimants	355	243,848,198.01			33	42,830.84	317	98,173,997.00	1	189,170.47	4	145,442,199.70

[1] On Feb. 27, 1953, the Federal Republic of Germany agreed to pay $97,500,000.00 (U. S. dollars) in full settlement of Germany's obligations on account of Class III awards and Private Law 509.

[2] Payments on this class of awards are first applied on account of the total amount payable as of Jan. 1, 1928, as directed by the Settlement of War Claims Act of 1928 until the total of all payments on the 3 classes equals 80 percent of the amount payable Jan. 1, 1928. Payment of accrued interest since Jan. 1, 1928, on this class of claims deferred in accordance with the act.

[3] Payments made in accordance with Public Law 375, approved Aug. 6, 1947.

[4] Represents deductions from payments under the agreement of Aug. 10, 1922.

[5] Of this amount, $24,150.09 has been paid to the Government of Germany. A further sum of $18,213.31 is payable in connection with the adjudication of late claims under the agreement of Dec. 31, 1928.

[6] Interest accrued from Jan. 1, 1928, to Mar. 11, 1940, on $26,612.06, representing awards plus interest to Jan. 1, 1928. No applications filed by claimants. Time for filing applications expired Mar. 11, 1940.

Gold and Currency Transactions and Foreign Gold and Dollar Holdings

TABLE 111.—*United States net gold transactions with foreign countries and international institutions, fiscal years 1951–55*

[In millions of dollars at $35 per ounce. Negative figures represent net sales by the United States; positive figures, net purchases]

Country, etc.	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Afghanistan		−2.5			
Argentina	−49.9		−94.8	−10.0	
Austria					−6.2
Bank for International Settlements	−73.9	5.8	−34.5	−71.0	−11.0
Belgium	−10.3	20.2	−63.9	−45.0	
Belgian Congo	−11.0		−2.0	−9.9	
Bolivia				15.3	5.5
Canada	−110.0	6.9	.3		
Chile	−5.0	2.0			
China	−4.2				
Colombia	14.0	−19.2	−3.5		
Cuba	28.2	−20.0			
Denmark	−15.5	−4.2	−20.2		
Dominican Republic	−4.0	−4.0			
Ecuador	−3.5				
Egypt	−59.8	−31.0			
Finland		−4.8			
France	−176.5	71.6			−67.5
Germany			−50.0	−145.6	−180.0
Greece	−18.5	−16.4			
Indonesia	−50.0	−25.0			
International Monetary Fund					−2.7
Israel					−1.1
Lebanon	−1.1	−6.7	−2.8	−11.2	
Mexico	−162.7	112.7	−53.1	80.3	
Netherlands	−84.3		−125.0	−40.0	
Norway			−5.0		
Peru	−18.0				
Poland	9.3				
Portugal	−40.0	−10.0	−34.9	−54.9	−34.9
Salvador	−6.0	−4.0			
Saudi Arabia	−4.1				
South Africa	12.7	51.0			
Sweden	−35.0	−17.0	−10.0	−10.0	−15.0
Switzerland	−40.0	22.5	−45.0	−20.0	−15.5
Syria	−5.6	−3.3	−1.0	−.5	
Turkey			−1.2		
United Kingdom	−1,420.0	1,469.9	−440.0	−170.0	
Uruguay	−86.7	68.0	−10.2	−5.0	
Vatican City	−2.5	5.0		9.5	5.8
Venezuela	−.9			−30.0	
All other	9.2	2.6		−1.5	
Total	−2,425.2	1,670.1	−996.6	−519.5	−322.6

TABLE 112.—*Estimated gold and short-term dollar resources of foreign countries* [1] *as of June 30, 1954 and 1955*

[In millions of dollars]

Area and country	June 30, 1955			June 30, 1954 (total gold and dollars)
	Total gold and dollars	Gold [2]	Short-term dollar balances [3]	
Western Europe:				
Austria	325	56	269	289
Belgium, Luxembourg, and Belgian Congo	1,108	954	154	1,056
Denmark	85	31	54	124
Finland	69	31	38	73
France and dependencies	1,453	596	857	1,091
Germany (Federal Republic of)	2,155	758	1,397	1,503
Greece	138	11	127	125
Italy	992	346	646	802
Netherlands, N. W. I. and Surinam	1,107	828	279	1,125
Norway	116	45	71	178
Portugal and dependencies	570	466	104	516
Spain and dependencies	225	116	109	142
Sweden	383	264	119	342
Switzerland	2,170	1,485	685	2,105
Trieste	2		2	2
Turkey	156	144	12	151
Yugoslavia	26	15	11	20
Other [4]	1,211	888	323	r 982
Total Western Europe (excluding sterling area)	12,291	7,034	5,257	r 10,626
Eastern Europe	312	289	23	309
Total, Europe (excluding sterling area)	12,603	7,323	5,280	r 10,935
Sterling area countries in Western Europe:				
Iceland	10	1	9	9
Ireland	31	17	14	31
United Kingdom	3,139	2,450	689	3,536
United Kingdom dependencies	102		102	105
Sterling area countries in Western Europe	3,282	2,468	814	3,681
Other sterling area countries:				
India	342	247	95	338
Iraq	10	(5)	10	14
New Zealand	35	33	2	35
Pakistan	42	38	4	48
Union of South Africa	242	212	30	225
Other	277	157	120	r 236
Other sterling area countries	948	687	261	r 896
Total, sterling area	4,230	3,155	1,075	r 4,577
Canada	2,539	1,112	1,427	2,463
Africa:				
Egypt	224	174	50	226
Tangier	36		36	36
Other Africa	28	4	24	25
Total, Africa [6]	288	178	110	287
Asia:				
Indonesia	211	81	130	140
Iran	190	138	52	r 172
Israel	41		41	29
Japan	884	127	757	r 740
Lebanon	84	67	17	70
Philippine Republic	263	11	252	308
Saudi Arabia	61	(5)	61	19
Syria	38	16	22	36
Thailand (Siam)	243	113	130	243
Other Asia and unidentified	376	85	291	r 290
Total, Asia [6]	2,391	638	1,753	r 2,047

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 112.—*Estimated gold and short-term dollar resources of foreign countries* [1] *as of June 30, 1954 and 1955*—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

Area and country	June 30, 1955			June 30, 1954 (total gold and dollars)
	Total gold and dollars	Gold [2]	Short-term dollar balances [3]	
Latin America:				
Argentina	528	371	157	r 548
Bolivia	28	(*)	28	r 36
Brazil	442	322	120	417
Chile	136	42	94	103
Colombia	187	85	102	317
Costa Rica	17	2	15	15
Cuba	431	186	245	532
Dominican Republic	83	12	71	68
Ecuador	44	23	21	41
El Salvador	79	29	50	74
Guatemala	78	27	51	75
Haiti	15	2	13	11
Mexico	419	78	341	258
Nicaragua	13	3	10	19
Panama	84	(*)	84	r 88
Peru	118	35	83	103
Uruguay	291	227	64	335
Venezuela	664	403	261	621
Other Latin America and unidentified	51	(*)	51	59
Total, Latin America [6]	3,708	1,847	1,861	r 3,720
Unidentified, all areas	20		20	r 7
Total, all areas	25,779	14,253	11,526	r 24,036

r Revised.
*Less than $500,000.
[1] Excludes gold and short-term dollar holdings of the International Bank and International Monetary Fund and gold holdings of the U. S. S. R.
[2] Official gold holdings. For countries whose current holdings have not been published, available estimates have been used, or the figures previously published or estimated have been carried forward.
[3] Includes reported holdings of U. S. Government securities maturing within 20 months after date of purchase.
[4] Includes gold and dollar holdings of the Bank for International Settlements, the European Payments Union, the Tripartite Commission for the Restitution of Monetary Gold, other Western European countries, and unpublished gold reserves of certain Western European countries.
[5] No estimate made.
[6] Excludes sterling area countries and dependencies of European countries.

TABLE 113.—*Assets and liabilities of the exchange stabilization fund, as of June 30, 1954 and 1955*

Assets and liabilities	June 30, 1954		June 30, 1955	
ASSETS				
Cash:				
Treasurer of the United States, checking account	$6,413,149.90		$5,860,658.24	
Federal Reserve Bank of New York, special account	182,814,204.05		231,524,621.88	
Disbursing officers' balances and advance accounts	2,261.65		2,893.78	
Total cash		$189,229,615.60		$237,388,173.90
Special account of Secretary of the Treasury with Federal Reserve Bank of New York—Gold (schedule 1)		100,019,518.96		52,193,520.92
Federal Reserve Bank of New York clearing account		----------------		5.23
United States Government securities (schedule 2)		25,000,000.00		25,000,000.00
Accrued interest receivable (schedule 2)		103,045.69		103,045.69
Accounts receivable		7,680.23		47,050.00
Total assets		314,359,860.48		314,731,795.74
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL				
Liabilities:				
Vouchers payable	8,630.04		8,205.79	
Employees' payroll allotment account, United States savings bonds	2,074.65		2,259.45	
Accounts payable	134,209.49		189,046.79	
Total liabilities		144,914.18		199,512.03
Capital:				
Capital accounts	200,000,000.00		200,000,000.00	
Cumulative net income (schedule 3)	114,214,946.30		114,532,283.71	
Total capital		314,214,946.30		314,532,283.71
Total liabilities and capital		314,359,860.48		314,731,795.74

TABLE 113.—*Assets and liabilities of the exchange stabilization fund, as of June 30, 1954 and 1955*—Continued

SCHEDULE 1.—SPECIAL ACCOUNT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY IN THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF NEW YORK

Location of gold	June 30, 1954		June 30, 1955	
	Ounces	Dollars	Ounces	Dollars
Federal Reserve Bank of New York	1,634,897.153	57,221,400.34	1,047,322.496	36,656,287.35
U. S. Assay Office, New York	1,222,803.363	42,798,118.62	443,920.928	15,537,233.57
Total gold	2,857,700.516	100,019,518.96	1,491,243.424	52,193,520.92

SCHEDULE 2.—UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Investments	June 30, 1955			
	Face value	Cost	Average price	Accrued interest
Treasury bonds:				
2½% of 1964–69 (dated April 15, 1943)	$2,200,000	$2,199,625.00	99.98077	$2,254.10
2½% of 1964–69 (dated Sept. 15, 1943)	400,000	399,875.00	99.98077	409.83
2½% of 1965–70	10,000,000	10,000,000.00	100.00000	72,690.21
2½% of 1966–71	2,400,000	2,398,843.75	99.95182	17,445.65
2½% of 1967–72 (dated Nov. 15, 1945)	10,000,000	10,000,000.00	100.00000	10,245.90
Total investments	25,000,000	24,998,343.75		103,045.69

SCHEDULE 3.—INCOME AND EXPENSE

Source	Jan. 31, 1934, through June 30, 1954	Jan. 31, 1934, through June 30, 1955
Earnings:		
Profits on British sterling transactions	$310,638.09	$310,638.09
Profits on French franc transactions	351,527.60	351,527.60
Profits on gold bullion (including profits from handling charges on gold)	58,276,417.51	59,144,511.66
Profits on gold and exchange transactions	49,629,045.26	50,044,113.75
Profits on silver transactions	102,735.27	102,735.27
Profits on sale of silver bullion to Treasury	3,473,362.29	3,473,362.29
Profits on investments	1,876,790.55	1,876,790.55
Interest on investments	9,238,299.65	9,863,299.65
Miscellaneous profits	861,546.95	861,546.95
Interest earned on foreign balances	2,999,126.68	[1] 2,849,683.19
Interest earned on Chinese yuan	1,975,317.07	1,975,317.07
Total earnings	129,094,806.92	130,853,526.07
Expenses:		
Personal services	11,383,868.30	12,627,016.35
Travel	553,585.51	612,465.58
Transportation of things	713,463.80	722,761.45
Communications	593,059.36	609,059.98
Supplies and materials	113,196.88	119,184.47
Other	1,522,686.77	1,630,754.53
Total expenses	14,879,860.62	16,321,242.36
Cumulative net income	114,214,946.30	114,532,283.71

[1] The amount of $149,443.49 was reclassified as "Profits on gold and exchange transactions."

TABLE 114.—*Summary of foreign currency transactions in Treasury Department accounts of currencies acquired by the United States Government without purchase with dollars, fiscal year 1955* [1]

[In United States dollar equivalent]

Balance with the Treasury Department July 1, 1954		$165, 367, 704. 85
Receipts:		
Collections	$564, 944, 502. 99	
Return from agency accounts of currencies advanced for liquidation of obligations incurred prior to July 1, 1953	4, 450, 577. 07	
Total receipts		569, 395, 080. 06
Total available		734, 762, 784. 91
Withdrawals:		
Sales for dollars (purchased from dollar appropriations of agencies):		
Proceeds of which were credited to miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury	306, 999, 892. 60	
Proceeds of which were applied to discharge of informational media guaranty liabilities under Sec. 1011 of the Mutual Security Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 832)	3, 348, 434. 58	
Proceeds of which were applied to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for CCC-owned currencies acquired from sale of surplus agricultural commodities	11, 080, 326. 47	
Total sales for dollars	321, 428, 653. 65	
Requisitioned pursuant to law without reimbursement to the Treasury:		
Currencies derived from sale of surplus agricultural commodities:		
Under authority of Sec. 550 of the Mutual Security Act of 1953 (67 Stat. 153)	138, 116, 047. 64	
Under authority of Sec. 402 of the Mutual Security Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 832)	101, 372, 690. 81	
Currencies held in trust	8, 640, 691. 20	
Other	480, 030. 17	
Total requisitioned	248, 609, 459. 82	
Total withdrawals		570, 038, 113. 47
Adjustments		[2]−266, 150. 23
Balance with Treasury Department June 30, 1955:		
Currencies, the proceeds of which are for credit to miscellaneous receipts	58, 974, 372. 70	
Currencies, the proceeds of which are for credit to agency accounts:		
Informational media guaranty funds	3, 691, 708. 74	
Commodity Credit Corporation capital funds	12, 454, 545. 13	
Currencies held in trust	32, 016, 582. 11	
Currencies derived from sale of surplus agricultural commodities, Public Law 480, July 10, 1954	57, 321, 312. 53	
Total		164, 458, 521. 21

NOTE.—For details supporting figures in this table see the two tables following.

[1] This statement includes only currencies acquired by the United States Government without purchase with dollars. Currencies generated under bilateral agreements, title to which rests with a foreign government, such as 90 percent counterpart funds, are not within the purview of Treasury regulations and, therefore, are not included. Currencies representing repayments to appropriations also are not included. The data were compiled from the monthly accounts of United States disbursing officers in foreign countries, from reports covering foreign currency transactions derived from the official accounts of disbursing officers of the military departments operating abroad, and from foreign currency accounts maintained in certain foreign depositaries in the name of the Treasurer of the United States.

[2] This figure represents net differences caused by rate fluctuations and the conversion of one currency to another. For the purpose of obtaining approximate dollar equivalents of the currencies, opening balances, returns of currencies from agency accounts, and currencies advanced to agencies subsequent to July 1, 1954, for liquidation of obligations incurred prior to July 1, 1953, are based on rates in effect July 1, 1954. Sales for dollars and transfers and conversions are based on rates in effect at the time the transactions occurred. Collections, withdrawals without reimbursement to the Treasury other than for prior year obligations, and the closing balances are based on the rates in effect at the close of the reporting period.

TABLE 115.—*Foreign currency transactions in Treasury Department accounts of currencies acquired by the United States Government without purchase with dollars, by disposition and type of currency, fiscal year 1955*

[In United States dollar equivalent]

Country and currency	Opening balances July 1, 1954	Return of currencies from agency accounts [1]	Transfers and conversions [2]	Collections	Withdrawals: Sales for dollars [3]	Withdrawals: Without reimbursement to the Treasury [4]	Adjustments [5]	Balances as of June 30, 1955: Dollars	Balances as of June 30, 1955: Units of foreign currency
Currencies derived from various sources which are generally available for sale to agencies, the proceeds of which are deposited to miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury									
Australian pound				500,000.00	500,000.00				
Austria—schilling	8,280,272.21	678,484.64		1,284,397.55	5,044,327.50	3,846.10	−16.35	5,194,964.45	135,070,966.70
Belgian franc	736,416.79	550.32		1,780,021.89	2,234,082.74	10,012.50	1,034.21	273,927.97	13,773,876.91
Brazil—cruzeiro	304,838.47			3,785.40	198,481.93		−32,017.48	78,124.46	5,547,036.10
Burma—kyat	68,912.13			870,946.20	595,770.08		701.38	344,789.63	1,641,198.90
Cambodia—piastre			164,956.86		51,694.42		23.20	113,285.64	3,944,623.50
Ceylon—rupee	235,560.17			793.16	235,389.40		−963.93		
Chilean peso	7,322.81				3,105.00		−1,654.60	2,563.21	1,266,407.00
China—New Taiwan dollar	701,179.49			4176,27.00	364,587.70		−111,314.91	642,903.88	13,854,791.20
Colombian peso	19,249.36			49,572.50	48,195.73		10,054.88	30,681.01	122,724.04
Cyprus—pound				1,123.25		1,123.25			
Danish krone	4,980,564.70	3,463.41		562,892.06	1,734,220.52	3,311.34	−6,936.77	3,802,451.54	26,241,936.11
Dominican Republic peso	38,078.00			26,402.00	57,900.00			6,580.00	6,580.00
Ecuador—sucre	4,073.08				3,950.00		13.18	136.26	2,364.10
Egyptian pound	310,432.66			38,778.24	348,906.77	468.50	164.37		
Ethiopian dollar	31,879.03			58,421.92	71,000.00		.08	19,301.03	47,866.65
Finland—markka				390,617.35	388,539.55		−30.40	2,047.40	704,304.00
French franc	5,240,665.54	804,164.36	12,697,455.91	11,571,493.37	29,021,975.31	58,816.86	−4,568.06	1,228,418.95	429,968,131.00
Germany, Federal Republic of—deutschemark	18,324,822.00	2,068,835.48	−9,061,897.78	11,867,219.01	19,946,173.34	89,497.17	18.86	3,163,327.06	13,285,986.97
Germany, East—East German mark	1,387.13						149.32	1,536.45	32,042.69
Greece—drachma	11,889,552.88	76,795.25		4,904,153.33	7,892,800.68	34,736.16	−46.01	8,942,918.61	268,290,241.20
Honduras—lempira				30,000.00	3,000.00			27,000.00	54,000.00
Hong Kong dollar		26,020.44		409.50	26,351.55	25.97	−52.42		
Hungary—forint	40,240.44			163,853.63	168,000.00		2.11	36,096.18	1,732,644.33
Icelandic Króna	967,355.30	26,638.09		95,558.92	1,090,620.71	130.03	1,198.43		
Indian rupee				650.24	649.80		−.44		
Indonesia—rupiah	184,465.80	18,238.64		324,866.08	464,323.61	.03	−884.63	62,362.25	706,254.30
Iran—rial	108,849.20			23.74			5,721.11	114,594.05	8,709,740.10
Iraqi dinar	444,234.17		−78,940.29	93,453.56	431,661.31		−3,110.92	23,975.21	8,501.85
Irish pound	373,907.91		−271,697.54	2,847.38	100,763.85	138.81	−4,155.09		
Israel pound	8,066.03			41,137.39			−.01	49,203.41	88,344.87
Italian lira	4,072,195.41	69,859.00	−43,927.80	12,935,382.70	16,974,623.54	58,885.74	−.03		

Japan—yen	20,259,421.21			140,853,706.39	159,246,033.51	3,685.23	809.81	1,864,218.67	671,166,396.80
Jordan dinar	111,390.00				111,367.98		−22.02		
Korea, Republic of—hwan	525,071.15			32,760.00	364,612.31	1,050.00	−182,330.65	9,838.19	4,684,850.00
Laos—kip			62,840.71		12,597.18	8.04	8.80	50,244.29	1,749,514.02
Lebanese pound	420.62			581.39	1,011.58		9.57		
Mexican peso	361,789.64			750,600.00	917,803.07		−219.60	194,366.97	2,427,645.00
Netherlands guilder	9,036,806.95	602,909.94	−3,569,000.58	1,976,829.37	3,297,200.04	27,338.87	−25,585.60	4,697,421.17	17,802,283.03
New Calidonian Pacific franc			−66,557.55	66,557.55					
New Zealand pound				115,064.91	115,000.00		−64.91		
Nicaragua—córdoba	155,853.03			66,206.66	180,672.34		−329.75	41,057.60	290,702.13
Norwegian krone	1,138,522.61			1,351,821.58	1,893,884.33	317.85	1,081.64	597,223.65	4,251,841.59
Pakistan rupee	968,204.92			2,492,319.68	3,144,717.09		−5,030.61	310,776.90	1,024,445,796.88
Peru—sol	24,892.18			308.86	25,907.94		1,072.34	365.44	6,958.06
Philippine peso				1,352,033.64	1,292,056.48		774.69	60,751.85	121,983.82
Poland—zloty	4,000.00			98,177.40	88,000.01		2,185.51	16,362.90	900,000.00
Portuguese escudo	34,830.50			685,288.24	568,233.64	2,975.00	−20.42	148,889.68	4,258,249.20
Singapore—Malayan dollar		6,794.80	2,462.18	337.15	7,150.43	2,476.23	32.53		
South African pound	25,633.47				25,086.00		−547.47		
Spain—peseta	753,312.51			1,261,371.68	194,749.50	10,464.87	−19.11	1,809,450.71	77,809,104.06
Swedish krona	423,959.24			476.79	417,103.79	7,333.57	1.33		
Swiss franc	41,686.05			443.41	42,133.43		3.97		
Thailand—baht	267,956.88	7.21		1,911,930.16	1,922,244.92		55,798.36	313,447.69	6,954,994.65
Trieste—Italian lira	24,384.00		43,927.80	488.20	67,200.00	1,600.00			
Turkish lira	807,023.14	15,467.32		4,884,060.79	2,147,154.72	4,285.70	5.10	3,555,115.93	9,954,348.49
United Kingdom pound	1,629,923.77	17,980.49	269,235.36	8,976,426.46	9,963,124.88	123,835.70	31,903.63	838,509.13	300,979.97
Vietnam—piastre	1,026,628.47		−227,797.57	1,736,293.91	1,533,792.12		5,214.67	1,006,547.36	35,053,016.33
Yugoslav dinar	14,931,481.59	34,367.68		4,509,858.80	175,640.00	8.05	−1,464.10	19,298,595.92	5,790,157,794.00
Miscellaneous [6]				31,244,320.27	31,244,320.27				
Total	109,927,712.64	4,450,577.07	−78,940.29	252,384,690.66	306,999,892.60	446,371.57	−263,403.21	58,974,372.70	

Currencies derived from particular sources which are available for sale to agencies, the proceeds of which are deposited to agency accounts:
(a) Informational media guaranty funds administered by Export-Import Bank (by authority of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, Sec. 1011)

Austria—schilling	564.23			53,039.32	40,684.33	2,859.35	.56	10,060.43	261,574.85
China—New Taiwan dollar				59,992.02	56,313.97	149.54	13,736.56	17,265.07	372,068.04
French franc	175,908.94		1,740,474.45	68,448.69	1,978,844.50	123.29	−3,035.32	2,828.97	990,188.00
Germany, Federal Republic of—deutschemark	2,209,860.82		−1,740,474.45	115,858.68	571,428.60	13,817.05	.60		
Israel pound	1,681,380.37			1,158,734.66	34,252.30	15,602.13	−2.95	2,790,257.65	5,009,915.93
Netherlands guilder	104,905.16			117,984.38	220,834.09	1,066.88	−786.46	202.11	766.02
Norwegian krone	1,218.32			38,275.94	39,397.79	3.77	−92.70		
Philippine peso				10,414.47				10,414.47	20,911.25
Yugoslav dinar	643,048.66			634,457.20	406,679.00	36.53	−10,110.29	860,680.04	258,229,834.00
Total	4,816,886.50			2,257,205.36	3,348,434.58	33,658.54	−290.00	3,691,708.74	

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 115.—*Foreign currency transactions in Treasury Department accounts of currencies acquired by the United States Government without purchase with dollars, by disposition and type of currency, fiscal year 1955*—Continued

[In United States dollar equivalent]

Country and currency	Opening balances July 1, 1954	Return of currencies from agency accounts [1]	Transfers and conversions [2]	Collections	Withdrawals: Sales for dollars [3]	Withdrawals: Without reimbursement to the Treasury [4]	Adjustments [5]	Balances as of June 30, 1955: Dollars	Balances as of June 30, 1955: Units of foreign currency
Currencies derived from particular sources which are available for sale to agencies, the proceeds of which are deposited to agency accounts—Continued									
(b) Commodity Credit Corporation capital funds derived from sale of surplus agricultural commodities owned by the Corporation (other than funds derived under act approved July 10, 1954 (68 Stat. 457))									
Germany, Federal Republic of—deutschemark				3,536,293.29				3,536,293.29	14,852,446.68
Israel pound				1,189,774.46	275,689.26		.50	914,085.70	1,641,243.60
Spain—peseta	18,701,631.96			107,436.63	10,804,637.21	0.06	−265.18	8,004,166.14	344,191,190.83
Total	18,701,631.96			4,833,504.38	11,080,326.47	.06	−264.68	12,454,545.13	
Currencies acquired from foreign governments, held in trust									
Austria—schilling				4,615.32		4,615.32			
Belgian franc				9,943.75		9,943.75			
Brazil—cruzeiro				3,414.08		3,414.08			
Burma—kyat				59,810.53		59,810.53			
Cambodia—piastre				201,033.00		201,033.00			
China—New Taiwan dollar				1,367,762.01		1,367,762.01			
Germany, Federal Republic of—deutschemark	30,640,704.04					5,952.38	−30.65	30,634,721.01	128,665,956.98
Greece—drachma	189,343.17			49,999.50		49,999.50	−1.89	189,341.28	5,680,295.25
Indian rupee				16,002.96		16,002.96			
Indonesia—rupiah				521,827.17		521,827.17			
Iraqi dinar			78,940.29	31,344.16		110,678.31	393.86		
Italian lira				84,342.48		84,342.48			
Philippine peso	1,091,426.54			369,243.29		265,596.35	−2,553.66	1,192,519.82	2,394,464.25
Thailand—baht				982,251.50		982,251.50			
Turkish lira				1,368,086.86		1,368,086.86			
Vietnam piastre				3,589,375.00		3,589,375.00			
Total	31,921,473.75		78,940.29	8,659,051.61		8,640,691.20	−2,192.34	32,016,582.11	

Currencies derived from sale of surplus agricultural commodities, which, pursuant to law, are available to the International Cooperation Administration without reimbursement to the Treasury:

(a) By authority of Sec. 550 of the Mutual Security Act of 1953 (67 Stat. 153)

China—New Taiwan dollar				11, 541, 401. 49		11, 541, 401. 49			
French franc				15, 525, 609. 85		15. 525, 609. 85			
Finland—markka				1, 559, 408. 25		1, 559, 408. 25			
Germany, Federal Republic of—deutschemark.				14, 805, 829. 10		14, 805, 829. 10			
Israel pound				668, 336. 40		668, 336. 40			
Japan—yen				26, 936, 484. 25		26, 936, 484. 25			
Netherlands guilder				4, 005, 549. 79		4, 005. 549. 79			
Norwegian krone				2, 282, 691. 15		2, 282, 691. 15			
Spain—peseta				11, 375, 404. 82		11, 375, 404. 82			
United Kingdom pound				14, 374, 498. 69		14, 374, 498. 69			
Yugoslav dinar				35, 040, 833. 85		35, 040, 833. 85			
Total				138, 116, 047. 64		138, 116, 047. 64			

(b) By authority of Sec. 402 of the Mutual Security Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 832)

China—New Taiwan dollar				3, 493, 098. 94		3, 493, 098. 94			
Danish krone				229, 976. 65		229, 976. 65			
French franc				32, 495, 160. 88		32, 495, 160. 88			
Germany, Federal Republic of—deutschemark				4, 241, 497. 50		4, 241, 497. 50			
Greece—drachma				15, 628, 719. 02		15, 628, 719. 02			
Iran—rial				3, 116, 630. 16		3, 116, 630. 16			
Israel pound				11, 358, 523. 94		11, 358, 523. 94			
Korea, Republic of—hwan				6, 657, 434. 71		6, 657, 434. 71			
Spain—peseta				9, 981, 351. 11		9, 981, 351. 11			
United Kingdom pound				706, 394. 41		706, 394. 41			
Yugoslav dinar				13, 463, 903. 49		13, 463, 903. 49			
Total				101, 372, 690. 81		101, 372, 690. 81			

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 115.—*Foreign currency transactions in Treasury Department accounts of currencies acquired by the United States Government without purchase with dollars, by disposition and type of currency, fiscal year 1955*—Continued

[In United States dollar equivalent]

Country and currency	Opening balances July 1, 1954	Return of currencies from agency accounts [1]	Transfers and conversions [2]	Collections	Withdrawals		Adjustments [5]	Balances as of June 30, 1955	
					Sales for dollars [3]	Without reimbursement to the Treasury [4]		Dollars	Units of foreign currency
Currencies derived from sale of surplus agricultural commodities pursuant to Title I of Public Law 480, July 10, 1954, which, in major part (approximately 90 percent) are available to agencies, pursuant to allocations, without reimbursement to the Treasury, and in minor part are available for sale to agencies, the proceeds of which are used to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation									
Israel pound				2, 332, 449 91				2, 332, 449 91	4. 198, 409. 84
Peru—sol				558, 060. 12				558, 060. 12	10, 603, 142. 28
Turkish lira				9, 456, 415. 68				9, 456, 415. 68	26, 714, 374. 31
Yugoslav dinar				44, 974, 386. 82				44, 974, 386. 82	13, 492, 316, 046. 00
Total				57, 321, 312. 53				57, 321, 312. 53	
Grand total	165, 367, 704. 85	4, 450, 577. 07		564, 944, 502. 99	321, 428, 653. 65	248, 609, 459. 82	−266, 150. 23	164, 458, 521. 21	

Footnotes to tables 115 and 116

[1] Represents the return to the Secretary's foreign currency accounts of certain funds previously advanced to agencies for liquidation of obligations legally incurred prior to July 1, 1953. Some funds returned comprise currencies which, by law, may not be used for payment of prior year obligations after June 30, 1954, others comprise the return of unobligated funds that were continued available by law.

[2] Represents transfers of currencies between countries or conversions of the currency of one country into that of another. Positive figures indicate increases and negative figures decreases in currency accounts.

[3] Reflects the dollar proceeds from the sale of foreign currencies during fiscal 1955 which were credited to miscellaneous receipts or, where appropriate, to agency accounts.

[4] Includes amounts advanced pursuant to Sec. 104 of the act approved September 3, 1954 (68 Stat. 1223) for liquidation of Mutual Security Program obligations incurred prior to July 1, 1953; pursuant to Sec. 502 (b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954 approved August 26, 1954 (68 Stat. 832), and amounts advanced to the International Cooperation Administration pursuant to Sec. 550 of the Mutual Security Act of 1953 (67 Stat. 153), and Sec. 402 of the Mutual Security Act of 1954.

[5] Represent net differences caused by rate fluctuations and the conversion of one currency to another. Positive figures indicate increases and negative figures decreases in currency accounts. For the purpose of obtaining approximate dollar equivalents of the currencies, opening balances, returns of currencies from agency accounts, and currencies advanced to agencies subsequent to July 1, 1954, for liquidation of obligations incurred prior to July 1, 1953, are based on rates in effect July 1, 1954. Sales for dollars, transfers, and conversions are based on rates in effect at the time the transactions occurred. Collections, withdrawals without reimbursement to the Treasury other than for prior year obligations, and the closing balances are based on the rates in effect at the close of the reporting period. Substantial rate fluctuations resulted in large adjustments in the accounts for China, Colombia, Korea, and Thailand.

[6] Consists of currencies of various countries received in payment of fees, services, etc., which were immediately purchased from appropriated funds for operating needs and the proceeds credited to miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury. The item does not include repayments to appropriations. The "Miscellaneous" figure in table 115 includes $19,479.52 of collections by the military departments representing sales of excess property. In table 116 this amount is excluded from "Miscellaneous" and is included in "Net proceeds from excess property in foreign areas," by authority of the act approved June 30, 1949 (63 Stat. 397).

[7] Collections and withdrawals were reduced by the amount of the refunds made to the various foreign governments by the International Cooperation Administration, which reported these refunds to the Treasury Department.

TABLE 116.—*Foreign currency transactions in Treasury Department accounts of currencies acquired by the United States Government without purchase with dollars, by disposition and source of currency, fiscal year 1955*

[In United States dollar equivalent]

Source (account title)	Opening balances July 1, 1954	Return of currencies from agency accounts [1]	Transfers and conversions [2]	Collections	Withdrawals: Sales for dollars [3]	Withdrawals: Without reimbursement to the Treasury [4]	Adjustments [5]	Closing balances June 30, 1955
	Currencies derived from various sources which are generally available for sale to agencies, the proceeds of which are deposited to miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury							
Interest on public deposits	469, 388. 76		−24, 466. 86	1, 394, 785. 47	834, 725. 14	682. 55	−7, 365. 32	996, 934. 36
Net proceeds from surplus property in foreign areas, act approved October 3, 1944 (60 Stat. 754)	13, 168, 393. 57	402, 607. 32	24, 466. 86	20, 084, 977. 62	29, 773, 374. 01	11, 307. 15	−135, 277. 34	3, 760, 486. 87
Net proceeds from excess property in foreign areas, act approved June 30, 1949 (63 Stat. 397)	1, 055, 488. 84			483, 424. 09	1, 560, 421. 87	194. 38	24, 325. 03	2, 621. 71
Recoveries, governmental operations in occupied areas, Germany and Austria, act approved July 15, 1952 (66 Stat. 650)	6, 536, 745. 89	221, 379. 75		1, 825, 679. 58	8, 582, 425. 73		156. 96	1, 536. 45
Reparations, World War II, proceeds from reparations property	229, 208. 20			62, 838. 65	292, 067. 57	. 12	20. 84	
Recoveries, defense aid, commodities, supplies, and services, act approved October 3, 1944 (58 Stat. 765, Sec. 30)	483, 764. 13			1, 397, 347. 72	1, 678, 057. 73		−537. 76	202, 536. 36
Recoveries, intergovernmental defense agreements, act approved June 30, 1952 (66 Stat. 313, Ch. VI, Title IV)	19, 278, 050. 81			138, 315, 436. 64	156, 201, 976. 91			1, 391, 510. 54
Recoveries, economic assistance to foreign nations, Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended (62 Stat. 137)	64, 085, 735. 06	3, 826, 225. 60	−87, 800. 00	47, 172, 020. 11	65, 623, 239. 29	434, 001. 73	−126, 420. 70	48, 812, 519. 05
Recoveries, technical cooperation programs, Act for International Development, as amended (68 Stat. 840, Title 3)	292, 839. 45		−78, 940. 29	732, 823. 72	836, 175. 49		4, 046. 66	114, 594. 05
Recoveries, military assistance to foreign nations, Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949, as amended (65 Stat. 384)	3, 919, 577. 76	364. 40	87, 800. 00	8, 932, 113. 81	9, 227, 808. 00	185. 64	−20, 229. 02	3, 691, 633. 31
Recoveries, Pakistan Wheat Program, act approved June 25, 1953 (67 Stat. 80)	408, 520. 17			758, 402. 50	1, 164, 800. 11		−2, 122. 56	
Miscellaneous currencies [6]				31, 224, 840. 75	31, 224, 840. 75			
Total	109, 927, 712. 64	4, 450, 577. 07	−78, 940. 29	252, 384, 690. 66	306, 999, 892. 60	446, 371. 57	−263, 403. 21	58, 974, 372. 70

Footnotes at end of preceding table.

356812—56——43

TABLE 116.—*Foreign currency transactions in Treasury Department accounts of currencies acquired by the United States Government without purchase with dollars, by disposition and source of currency, fiscal year 1955*—Continued

[In United States dollar equivalent]

Source (account title)	Opening balances July 1, 1954	Return of currencies from agency accounts [1]	Transfers and conversions [2]	Collections	Withdrawals		Adjustments [5]	Closing balances June 30, 1955
					Sales for dollars [3]	Without reimbursement to the Treasury [4]		
	Currencies derived from particular sources which are available for sale to agencies, the proceeds of which are deposited to agency accounts							
Informational media guaranty funds administered by Export-Import Bank (by authority of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, Sec. 1011)	4,816,886.50			2,257,205.36	3,348,434.58	33,658.54	−290.00	3,691,708.74
Commodity Credit Corporation capital funds derived from sale of surplus agricultural commodities owned by the Corporation (other than funds derived under act approved July 10, 1944 (68 Stat. 457))	18,701,631.96			4,833,504.38	11,080,326.47	.06	−264.68	12,454,545.13
Total	23,518,518.46			7,090,709.74	14,428,761.05	33,658.60	−554.68	16,146,253.87
	Currencies acquired from foreign governments, held in trust							
Foreign currency advances from foreign governments, U.S. Information and Educational Exchange Program				3,414.08		3,414.08		
Advance payments from Greece and Turkey for assistance	189,343.17						−1.89	189,341.28
Advances for technical assistance			78,940.29	8,286,394.24		8,365,728.39	393.86	
Payment of former German prisoners of war	30,640,704.04					5,952.38	−30.65	30,634,721.01
Philippine alien property funds	1,091,426.54			369,243.29		265,596.35	−2,553.66	1,192,519.82
Total	31,921,473.75		78,940.29	8,659,051.61		8,640,691.20	−2,192.34	32,016,582.11

	Currencies derived from sale of surplus agricultural commodities, which, pursuant to law, are available to the International Cooperation Administration without reimbursement to the Treasury							
By authority of Sec. 550, Mutual Security Act of 1953 (67 Stat. 153) [7]				138, 116, 047. 64		138, 116, 047. 64		
By authority of Sec. 402, Mutual Security Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 832)				101, 372, 690. 81		101, 372, 690. 81		
Total				239, 488, 738. 45		239, 488, 738. 45		
	Currencies derived from sale of surplus agricultural commodities pursuant to Title I of Public Law 480, July 10, 1954, which, in major part (approximately 90 percent) are available to agencies, pursuant to allocations, without reimbursement to the Treasury, and in minor part are available for sale to agencies, the proceeds of which are used to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation							
By authority of Title I, Public Law 480, July 10, 1954				57, 321, 312. 53				57, 321, 312. 53
Grand total	165, 367, 704. 85	4, 450, 577. 07		564, 944, 502. 99	321, 428, 653. 65	248, 609, 459. 82	−266, 150. 23	164, 458, 521. 21

NOTE.—A net difference of $466,037.74 exists between the amounts reported under "Sales for dollars" and the amounts reported in the *Combined Statement of Receipts, Expenditures and Balances* for fiscal 1955. The difference consists of items explained in footnotes to the individual receipt accounts in the Combined Statement, and represent mainly, deposits relating to fiscal 1954 transactions received too late for inclusion in the Combined Statement for fiscal 1954. There is also included $397.48 due from the Department of the Army, representing foreign currency sales made in fiscal 1955.

Footnotes at end of preceding table.

Indebtedness of Foreign Governments

TABLE 117.—*Indebtedness of foreign governments to the United States arising from World War I, and payments thereon as of June 30, 1955*

Country	Indebtedness				Payments				
	Principal		Interest	Total	Principal		Interest		Total
	Due and unpaid [1]	Unmatured	Due and unpaid [1]		Funded debts	Unfunded debts	Funded debts	Unfunded debts	
Armenia	$11,959,917.49		$21,411,120.54	$33,371,038.03					
Austria [2]	14,506,338.63	$11,474,142.03	44,058.93	26,024,539.59	$862,668.00				$862,668.00
Belgium	120,900,000.00	279,780,000.00	186,059,077.60	586,739,077.60	17,100,000.00	$2,057,630.37	$14,490,000.00	$18,543,642.87	52,191,273.24
Cuba						10,000,000.00		2,286,751.58	12,286,751.58
Czechoslovakia	53,071,108.90	112,170,000.00	55,706,085.32	220,947,194.22	19,829,914.17			304,178.09	20,134,092.26
Estonia	3,909,012.87	12,557,000.00	13,750,987.94	[3] 30,217,000.81			1,246,990.19	1,441.88	1,248,432.07
Finland		6,649,280.84	[5] 312,230.62	[4] 6,961,511.46	2,350,719.16		8,462,297.58	309,315.27	11,122,332.01
France	1,354,596,216.06	2,509,053,783.94	1,609,750,126.85	5,473,400,126.85	161,350,000.00	64,689,588.18	38,650,000.00	221,386,302.82	486,075,891.00
Great Britain	1,015,000,000.00	3,353,000,000.00	3,566,659,301.93	7,934,659,301.93	232,000,000.00	202,181,641.56	1,232,775,999.07	357,896,657.11	2,024,854,297.74
Greece	19,441,000.00	12,075,000.00	9,715,935.10	41,231,935.10	981,000.00	2,922.67	1,983,980.00	1,159,153.34	4,127,056.01
Hungary [6]	422,570.00	1,485,990.00	1,496,079.70	[3] 3,404,639.70	73,995.50		482,171.22	753.04	556,919.76
Italy	438,400,000.00	1,566,500,000.00	122,039,659.34	2,126,939,659.34	37,100,000.00	364,319.28	5,766,708.26	57,598,852.62	100,829,880.16
Latvia	1,606,764.20	5,272,700.00	5,627,695.84	[3] 12,507,160.04	9,200.00		621,520.12	130,828.95	761,549.07
Liberia						26,000.00		10,471.56	36,471.56
Lithuania	1,421,085.00	4,776,597.00	5,022,132.39	[3] 11,219,814.39	234,783.00		1,001,626.61	1,546.97	1,237,956.58
Nicaragua [7]						141,950.36		26,625.48	168,575.84
Poland	46,212,000.00	159,845,000.00	172,097,024.20	[3] 378,154,024.20	[8] 1,287,297.37		[9] 19,310,775.90	2,048,224.28	22,646,297.55
Rumania [10]	21,032,560.43	42,828,000.00	29,187,854.06	93,048,414.49	2,700,000.00	1,798,632.02	29,061.46	263,313.74	[10] 4,791,007.22
Russia	192,601,297.37		352,225,135.75	544,826,433.12				[11] 8,750,311.88	[11] 8,750,311.88
Yugoslavia [12]	14,008,000.00	47,617,000.00	5,191,881.28	66,816,881.28	1,225,000.00	727,712.55		636,059.14	2,588,771.69
Total	3,309,087,870.95	8,125,084,493.81	6,156,296,387.39	17,590,468,752.15	477,104,577.20	281,990,396.99	1,324,821,130.41	671,354,430.62	2,755,270,535.22

[1] Includes amounts postponed and unpaid under moratorium agreements for the fiscal year 1932. For total principal and interest by country see Annual Report of the Secretary of Treasury for 1947, p. 107.

[2] The German Government was notified on April 1, 1938, that the Government of the United States would look to the German Government for the discharge of the indebtedness of the Government of Austria to the Government of the United States.

[3] Increase over amount funded due to exercise of options with respect to the payment of interest due on original issue of bonds of debtor government.

[4] The act approved August 24, 1949 (20 U. S. C. 222–224), provides that any sum due or paid by the Government of Finland to the United States as the result of World War I shall be deposited in the Treasury and made available for educational and technical instruction and training in the United States for citizens of Finland, and to provide opportunities for American citizens to carry out academic enterprises in Finland. Payments by Finland through June 30, 1955, totaling $2,419,351.34, were made available pursuant to the above act.

[5] Represents payments deferred.

[6] The Hungarian Government deposited with the foreign creditors' account at the Hungarian National Bank an amount of pengo equivalent to the interest payments due from December 15, 1932, to June 15, 1937. The debt-funding and moratorium agreements with Hungary provide for payment in dollars to the United States.

[7] The United States held obligations in the principal amount of $289,898.78, which, together with accrued interest thereon, were canceled on October 6, 1939, pursuant to the agreement of April 14, 1938, between the United States and the Republic of Nicaragua, ratified by the United States Senate on June 13, 1938.

[8] Excludes claim allowance of $1,813,428.69 dated December 15, 1929.

[9] Excludes book credit of $408.02 for overpayment.

[10] Excludes payment by the Rumanian Government to the Treasury on June 15, 1940, of $100,000 as "a token of its good faith and of its real desire to reach a new agreement covering" Rumania's indebtedness to the United States. Silver bullion in the amount of $29,061.46 was paid to the United States on June 16, 1933, which payment was credited June 15, 1947.

[11] Consists principally of proceeds of liquidation of assets of Russian Government in the United States. (See Annual Report of the Secretary for 1922, p. 283.)

[12] This Government has not accepted the provisions of the moratorium.

TABLE 118.—*World War I indebtedness of Germany to the United States and amounts paid and not paid as of June 30, 1955 (agreement of June 23, 1930)*

PART I.—INDEBTEDNESS OF GERMANY, JUNE 30, 1955

Class	Indebtedness as funded	Total indebtedness June 30, 1955 [1]	Principal balance	Interest accrued and unpaid
Army costs (reichsmarks)	1,048,100,000	1,219,057,551.50	997,500,000	[2] 221,557,551.50
Mixed claims (reichsmarks) [3]	1,632,000,000	1,691,160,000.00	1,550,400,000	140,760,000.00
Total (reichsmarks)	2,680,100,000	2,910,217,551.50	2,547,900,000	362,317,551.50
Total (in U. S. dollars, at 40.33 cents to the reichsmark)	$1,080,884,330	$1,173,690,738.52	$1,027,568,070	$146,122,668.52

PART II.—PAYMENTS FROM GERMANY THROUGH JUNE 30, 1955 (AGREEMENT OF JUNE 23, 1930)

Class	Total payments received as of June 30, 1955	Payments of principal	Payments of interest
Army costs (reichsmarks)	51,456,406.25	50,600,000.00	856,406.25
Mixed claims (reichsmarks)	87,210,000.00	81,600,000.00	5,610,000.00
Total (reichsmarks)	138,666,406.25	132,200,000.00	6,466,406.25
Amounts received (in U. S. dollars)	$33,587,809.69	$31,539,595.84	$2,048,213.85

PART III.—AMOUNTS NOT PAID BY GERMANY ACCORDING TO CONTRACT, JUNE 30, 1955 (AGREEMENT OF JUNE 23, 1930)

Due date	Funding agreement		Moratorium agreement	Total
	Principal	Interest		
Total to June 30, 1954 (reichsmarks)	997,400,000	312,962,781.25	30,580,989.00	1,340,943,770.25
Sept. 30, 1954 (reichsmarks)	38,050,000	21,621,937.50		59,671,937.50
Mar. 31, 1955 (reichsmarks)	38,050,000	22,451,843.75		60,501,843.75
Total (reichsmarks)	1,073,500,000	357,036,562.50	30,580,989.00	1,461,117,551.50
Total (in U. S. dollars, at 40.33 cents to the reichsmark)	$432,942,550	$143,992,845.66	$12,333,312.86	$589,268,708.52

PART IV.—INDEBTEDNESS OF GERMANY UNDER THE AGREEMENT OF FEBRUARY 27, 1953, AS OF JUNE 30, 1955

Class	Indebtedness as funded in U. S. dollars	Total payments through June 30, 1955	Total indebtedness June 30, 1955
Mixed claims (U. S. dollars)	$97,500,000	$9,000,000	$88,500,000

[1] Includes interest accrued under unpaid moratorium agreement annuities.
[2] Includes 4,027,611.95 reichsmarks deposited by the German Government in the Konversionskasse für Deutsche Auslandsschulden and not paid to the United States in dollars as required by the debt and moratorium agreement.
[3] Reduced by 489,600,000 reichsmarks under agreement of February 27, 1953 (24 bonds in the amount of 20,400,000 reichsmarks each) in exchange for 26 dollar bonds ($97,500,000) of the Federal Republic of Germany payable in U. S. dollars and due in installments on April 1 of each year until paid (see Part IV).

TABLE 119.—*Summary of amounts billed, collected, and balances due the United States under lend-lease and surplus property agreements (World War II) as of June 30, 1955*

[In dollar equivalent]

PART I

Country	Amount billed (Net)	Credits: Collections: United States dollars (less refunds)	Credits: Collections: Foreign currency	Credits: Other credits	Amounts payable to foreign governments [1]	Balances due United States: Balance due	Balances due United States: Past due [2]	Balances due United States: Due and unpaid this year	Balances due United States: To be repaid over a period of years by agreement
Australia	$42,420,061.25	$25,796,084.78	$2,113,074.09	$863,517.18		$13,647,385.20	$3,126.86		$13,644,258.34
Austria	10,077,839.39	1,139,955.58	1,937,500.00	556,807.01		6,443,576.80		$424,977.02	6,018,599.78
Belgium and Belgian Congo	114,508,788.39	31,550,256.16	7,590,892.83	62,726,526.64		12,641,112.76			12,641,112.76
Burma	6,314,327.30		3,712,158.92	142,077.32		2,460,091.06			2,460,091.06
Canada	388,765,007.77	388,765,007.77							
China	86,295,133.27	16,062,109.14			$3,584,435.73	73,817,459.86	31,103,670.41	2,794,145.76	36,919,643.69
Czechoslovakia	8,870,717.38	596,730.50	1,062,961.45	1,990,965.94		5,220,059.49	624,121.63	310,454.08	4,285,483.78
Denmark	5,230,592.29	4,244,356.76	726,770.00	42,337.42		217,128.11			217,128.11
Ethiopia	4,558,958.37	41,745.49		580,687.97		3,936,524.91		78,747.13	3,857,777.78
Finland	21,795,495.87	5,170,623.71	1,354,311.46	692,567.69		14,577,993.01			14,577,993.01
France	1,124,136,892.88	112,614,369.92	46,043,770.66	49,642,352.79		615,836,399.51			615,836,399.51
Germany	209,153,103.95	2,084,508.75	37,500,000.00			169,568,595.20			169,568,595.20
Greece	63,969,378.63	14,292,442.82	3,690,715.92	1,206,763.08	1,766.62	44,781,223.43			44,781,223.43
Greenland	8,351.28	8,351.28							
Hungary	18,424,322.26		4,177,757.48	1,817,744.93		12,428,819.85	993,011.36	496,505.68	10,939,302.81
Iceland	4,855,981.42	4,496,553.29	32,000.00			327,428.13			327,428.13
India	238,621,144.55	62,080,717.71	2,352,495.54	85,426.76		174,102,504.54	4,501,533.12		169,600,971.42
Iran	11,842,707.95	8,940,537.00				2,902,170.95	2,902,170.95		
Iraq	54.00	54.00							
Italy	249,118,717.00	100,953,483.52	29,322,732.00	3,541,571.44		115,300,930.04	7,506,115.95	5,076,041.67	102,718,772.42
Japan	14,034,716.93		11,428,055.56	756,926.82		1,849,734.55			1,849,734.55
Korea	27,949,466.46		2,524,307.70	3,977,576.38		21,447,582.38		497,562.96	20,950,019.42
Lebanon	1,656,638.01		521,818.51	1,134,819.50					
Liberia	19,440,619.66	167,937.27				19,272,682.39			19,272,682.39
Luxembourg	120.00	120.00							
Middle East [3]	50,377,089.88	11,126,866.72	39,234,823.16			15,400.00	15,400.00		
Netherlands	170,888,199.15	53,188,095.59	2,248,000.00	28,383,412.29		87,068,691.27			87,068,691.27
New Zealand	4,935,288.23	602,556.05	729,959.28	534,171.76		3,068,601.14			3,068,601.14
Norway	21,119,610.74	10,818,995.67	2,835,933.97	163,713.12		7,300,967.98			7,300,967.98
Philippines	5,000,000.00		1,605,855.29	2,534,759.24		859,385.47			859,385.47
Poland	43,997,093.74	7,229,320.02	6,279,578.77			30,488,194.95	455,349.10	1,305,775.90	28,727,069.95
Saudi Arabia	15,158,129.77					15,158,129.77			15,158,129.77

Southern Rhodesia	1, 415, 510. 98	1, 371, 931. 69				43, 579. 29	43, 579. 29		
Sweden	2, 115, 455. 91	240, 689. 98	1, 824, 653. 33	50, 112. 60					
Thailand	7, 064, 975. 30	2, 235, 635. 85	4, 178, 321. 72	650, 931. 47		36. 26		36. 26	
Turkey	14, 471, 220. 90	11, 070, 243. 87	2, 110, 714. 28	1, 275, 124. 83		15, 137. 92	15, 137. 92		
Union of South Africa	117, 774, 297. 35	116, 608, 622. 69	242, 487. 98	923, 186. 68					
U. S. S. R.	281, 913, 409. 09	41, 083, 286. 58				240, 830, 122. 51	13, 053, 255. 68	10, 846, 517. 47	216, 930, 349. 36
United Kingdom and colonies	982, 611, 804. 36	175, 921, 118. 28	18, 482, 407. 24	154, 635, 335. 62		633, 572, 943. 22			633, 572, 943 22
Yugoslavia	963, 376. 50	63, 376. 50	16, 300. 00	623, 065. 20		260, 634. 80			260, 634. 80
American Republics	136, 676, 660. 05	111, 210, 397. 92	11, 171, 129. 75	3, 154, 183. 21		11, 140, 949. 17	1, 040, 949. 17		10, 100, 000. 00
American Red Cross	2, 023, 386. 90	2, 023, 386. 90							
Federal agencies	242, 507, 119. 57	242, 481, 879. 23				25, 240. 34		25, 240. 34	
Military withdrawals	187, 629. 76	649. 00	186, 980. 76						
Miscellaneous items	1, 472, 077. 38	1, 136, 573. 15	335, 504. 23						
United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration	7, 226, 762. 25	7, 226, 762. 25							
Total	4, 781, 948, 234. 07	1, 874, 646, 383. 39	247, 573, 971. 88	322, 686, 664. 89	3, 586, 202. 35	2, 340, 627, 416. 26	65, 257, 421. 44	21, 856, 004. 27	2, 253, 513, 990. 55

[1] Represents cash payments by foreign governments in excess of billings under advance payment agreements. Amounts being held pending settlement for lend-lease.

[2] The majority of these items represent billings considered past due as of June 30, 1954, and items subject to negotiation between the foreign government and Department of State.

[3] Includes shipments without specific designation of country.

TABLE 119.—*Summary of amounts billed, collected, and balances due the United States under lend-lease and surplus property agreements (World War II) as of June 30, 1955*—Continued

PART II. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE INVOLVING—

Country	Lend-lease settlement agreements	Surplus property agreements	Other lend-lease accounts	Total
Australia		$5, 272, 539. 09	$8, 374, 846. 11	$13, 647, 385. 20
Austria		6, 443, 576. 80		6, 443, 576. 80
Belgium and Belgian Congo		12, 641, 112. 76		12, 641, 112. 76
Burma		2, 460, 091. 06		2, 460, 091. 06
China			73, 817, 459. 86	73, 817, 459. 86
Czechoslovakia		5, 220, 059. 49		5, 220, 059. 49
Denmark		217, 128. 11		217, 128. 11
Ethiopia	$78, 747. 13		3, 857, 777. 78	3, 936, 524. 91
Finland		14, 577, 993. 01		14, 577, 993. 01
France	317, 403, 900. 93	298, 432, 498. 58		615, 836, 399. 51
Germany		169, 568, 595. 20		169, 568, 595. 20
Greece		44, 781, 223. 43		44, 781, 223. 43
Hungary		12, 428, 819. 85		12, 428, 819. 85
Iceland		327, 428. 13		327, 428. 13
India		8, 889, 928. 70	165, 212, 575. 84	174, 102, 504. 54
Iran	711, 753. 36	2, 100, 417. 59	90, 000. 00	2, 902, 170. 95
Italy		115, 300, 930. 04		115, 300, 930. 04
Japan		1, 849, 734. 55		1, 849, 734. 55
Korea		21, 447, 582. 38		21, 447, 582. 38
Liberia	19, 272, 682. 39			19, 272, 682. 39
Middle East [3]			15, 400. 00	15, 400. 00
Netherlands	41, 087, 740. 27	13, 621, 724. 13	32, 359, 226. 87	87, 068, 691. 27
New Zealand		3, 068, 601. 14		3, 068, 601. 14
Norway	5, 775, 090. 00	1, 525, 877. 98		7, 300, 967. 98
Philippines		859, 385. 47		859, 385. 47
Poland		30, 487, 944. 95	250. 00	30, 488, 194. 95
Saudi Arabia			15, 158, 129. 77	15, 158, 129. 77
Southern Rhodesia			43, 579. 29	43, 579. 29
Thailand		36. 26		36. 26
Turkey		15, 137. 92		15, 137. 92
U. S. S. R.			240, 830, 122. 51	240, 830, 122. 51
United Kingdom and colonies	524, 216, 691. 89	46, 586, 301. 91	62, 769, 949. 42	633, 572, 943. 22
Yugoslavia	260, 634. 80			260, 634. 80
American Republics	10, 100, 000. 00		1, 040, 949. 17	11, 140, 949. 17
Federal agencies		25, 240. 34		25, 240. 34
Total	918, 907, 210. 77	818, 149, 908. 87	603, 570, 266. 62	[4] 2, 340, 627, 416. 26

[3] Includes shipments without specific designation of country.

[4] Includes $65,257,421.44 which represents billings considered past due as of June 30, 1954, and $21,856,004.27 due and unpaid in the fiscal year 1955. Balance of $2,253,513,990.55 to be paid over a period of years according to agreements.

TABLE 120.—*Outstanding indebtedness of foreign countries on United States Government credits as of June 30, 1955, by area, country, and type*

[In millions of dollars]

Area and country	Export-Import Bank	Mutual security	Lend-lease, surplus property, and settlements for grants	Other credits	Total
Western Europe:					
Austria	(*)		7		8
Belgium and Luxembourg	71	68	13		151
Denmark	15	33	(*)		48
Finland	83		18		101
France	952	233	643		1, 828
Germany (western)		22	1, 170		1, 192
Greece	13	1	60	(*)	74
Iceland		5	(*)		6
Ireland		128			128
Italy	33	97	148		278
Netherlands	69	150	85		304
Norway	32	60	10		102
Portugal	12	38			50
Spain	1	55			56
Sweden		20			20
Turkey	4	85	3		92
United Kingdom		392	634	3, 567	4, 592
Yugoslavia	52		(*)		53
European Coal and Steel Community		100			100
Total Western Europe	1, 336	1, 488	2, 792	3, 567	9, 183
Other Europe:					
Czechoslovakia			5		5
Hungary			12		12
Poland	36		30		66
U. S. S. R			222		222
Total other Europe	36		270		306
Asia:					
Afghanistan	22	1			24
China	32		123		155
India		190	170		359
Indonesia	64	17	55		137
Iran		30	24		54
Israel	122	5			127
Japan	59		2		61
Korea (southern)			21		21
Pakistan		15			15
Philippines	16		2	59	77
Saudi Arabia	8		15		23
Other Asia	1		2		3
Total Asia	324	259	414	59	1, 056
Latin America:					
Argentina	86				86
Bolivia	33				33
Brazil	482		4	9	494
Chile	73				73
Colombia	29				29
Costa Rica	7				7
Cuba	16				16
Ecuador	21			(*)	21
Haiti	18		(*)	(*)	18
Jamaica		15			15
Mexico	127			(*)	127
Peru	15		2		17
Uruguay	10		1		10
Venezuela	5				5
Other Latin America	3	(*)			3
Unspecified Latin America	1		10		11
Total Latin America	925	15	17	9	967

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 120.—*Outstanding indebtedness of foreign countries on United States Government credits as of June 30, 1955, by area, country, and type*—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

Area and country	Export-Import Bank	Mutual security	Lend-lease, surplus property, and settlements for grants	Other credits	Total
Africa:					
Federation of Rhodesia		32		8	40
French Morocco		7			7
Liberia	2		20		22
Union of South Africa	103	(*)			104
Other Africa	4	7	4	(*)	16
Total Africa	110	47	24	8	188
Oceania:					
Australia	6		14		20
Other Oceania			3		3
Total Oceania	6		17		23
Canada				12	12
International organizations				60	60
Total all areas	2,737	1,809	3,533	3,716	11,795

SOURCE.—U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

NOTE.—Data on lend-lease, surplus property, and settlements for grants include approximately $1,244,000,000 for surplus property and other credits outstanding and administered by Federal agencies other than the Treasury Department, and exclude about $52,000,000 in defaulted short-term "cash" credits and past due interest.

*Less than $500,000.

Personnel

TABLE 121.—*Number of employees in the departmental and field services of the Treasury Department, quarterly from June 30, 1954, to June 30, 1955* [1]

	June 30, 1954	Sept. 30, 1954	Dec. 31, 1954	Mar. 31, 1955	June 30, 1955	Increase, or decrease (−), since June 30, 1954
Office of the Secretary	507	504	500	495	488	−19
Comptroller of the Currency, Bureau of	1,109	1,120	1,112	1,125	1,137	28
Customs, Bureau of	8,325	8,217	8,098	8,081	8,100	−225
Engraving and Printing, Bureau of	4,701	4,345	4,172	4,093	4,005	−696
Fiscal Service:						
Accounts, Bureau of	2,589	2,854	2,363	[2] 2,774	2,352	−237
Public Debt, Bureau of	3,411	3,479	3,190	3,161	3,126	−285
Treasurer, Office of	1,149	1,137	1,118	1,096	1,088	−61
Internal Revenue Service	51,590	50,864	50,360	[2] 53,837	50,910	−680
International Finance, Office of	143	140	140	134	131	−12
Mint, Bureau of	883	876	865	833	735	−148
Narcotics, Bureau of	373	372	381	380	384	11
Production and Defense Lending, Office of [3]	----------	----------	----------	33	34	34
Defense Lending Division [3]	----------	[4]	[4]	21	14	14
Federal Facilities Corporation [5]	----------	261	271	262	216	216
Reconstruction Finance Corporation (liquidating)[6]	----------	323	286	211	173	173
U. S. Coast Guard	4,963	5,052	5,143	5,091	5,082	119
U. S. Savings Bonds Division	583	581	588	581	585	2
U. S. Secret Service	567	571	590	615	620	53
Total civilian employees	80,893	80,696	79,177	82,823	79,180	−1,713
Military employees—U. S. Coast Guard	29,154	28,903	27,956	27,856	28,607	−547
Grand total	110,047	109,599	107,133	110,679	107,787	−2,260

[1] Actual number of paid employees on the last day of the month and any intermittent employees who worked at any time during the month.
[2] Includes seasonal employees.
[3] Established by Treasury Department Order No. 181-3, dated and effective December 7, 1954.
[4] Employees combined with and included under Reconstruction Finance Corporation (liquidating).
[5] Created in the Treasury Department June 30, 1954, pursuant to Executive Order 10539.
[6] Transferred to the Treasury Department July 1, 1954, pursuant to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as amended (15 U. S. C. 609).

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